RINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS &c., FOR 1898.

0040

JANUARY

	1071	
Aurthrathrasanom	Margaly	18
Trivandrum Magara Syvelly	"	29
Ottarayana Poonyakalum—Thye Pongal	Thye	1
Makara Vavoo—Mauttoo Pongal	"	2
Rathasupthamy	"	10
Tye Pooyam	"	18

FEBRUARY

Sivarathree Vratum	"	30
Kaliyugathy	Mausy	2
Chundragrahana Pooniacalem (*Lunar Eclipse*)	"	17

MARCH

Vycathoo Ashtamy	"	24
Yugathi Pandigai	Panguny	4
Meena Bharanee	"	7
Trivandrum Codyatoo	"	9
Sree Rama Navamy	"	12
Trivandrum Auraut	"	18

APRIL

Vishoo—Vishoo Pooniacalum	Chittray	1
Atchayathiruteeya—Kirathayugathy	"	5
Chitraguptapoojah	"	15
Chitrapeurnima	"	16

MAY

Agninutchathra Thosharumbha	"	27
Agninutchathra Thoshavasanah	Vicausi	10

JUNE

Arthrapravasom	Auny	7

JULY

14 Thetchanayanapooniacalum—Trivandrum Carcadaga Syvelly	"	32

AUGUST

2	Bharanee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Senior Ranee's birthday*	Audy
8	Karkadaka Vavoo	"
14	Audy Auroothce	"
15	Auvany Pirappoo (1072)	Auvany
21	Varalekhamy Vratum	"
22	Onum	"
31	Ashtamy Rohony Vratum—Srikrishna Jayantee	"

SEPTEMBER

11	Vinayaka Chathurthee—Rishee Punchamy Vratum.	"
20	Anantha Vratum	Puratasy
22	Mahalayaputcharamhha	"

OCTOBER

4	Thuaparayugathy	"
6	Mahalyaputchavasanah	"
7	Poojavippoo	"
12	Moolum Auta Tirunaul—H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S BIRTHDAY	"
15	Mahanavamy—Vishuvel Pooniacalum	"
16	Veejaya Thasamy—Poojah Eduppoo	Alpasy

NOVEMBER

2	Trivandrum Codyatoo	"
3	Teepaulee *(after Sunset)*	"
4	Naraka Chathurthasi	"
11	Trivandrum Auraut	"
13	Thrayatayugathy	"
16	Guruvayoor Akadasy	Kartigay
18	Assuvathy Tirunaul—*H. H. The 1st Prince's birthday*	"
20	Tiru Kartigay	"
28	Vycathoo Ashtamy	"

DECEMBER

11	Chathayum Tirunaul—*H. H. The Ellia Rajah's birthday*	"	2
16	Swerga Vathil Akadasy Vratum	Margaly	[illegible]
20	Suchindram Car Festival	"	7
21	Aurthrathrasanam	"	8

PART I.—CALENDAR.

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1896.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TRIVANDRUM.

Trivandrum Observatory.

ongitude	5*h.* 7*m* 59*s.*=76° 59′ 45″ East.
atitude	8° 30′ 33″ North
eviation of the compass	... 0° 42′ 19″ East.
ip ... ...approximately	... 2° 30′ South.
eight above the sea	... 197 feet.
ean temperature of the air in the shade	... 77° ·81 Fah.
ean temperature of evaporation in the shade	... 73° ·42 Fah.
ean atmospheric pressure	... 29·681 inches.
ean vapor pressure	... 0·778 inches.
ean relative humidity (Saturation=1)	... 0·812.
ean direction of the wind	... W. N. W.
ean yearly fall of rain	... 64·71 inches.*
ean yearly evaporation	... 88·54 inches.

ote –

This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838–80).

The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1838–64) as 68·36 inches, shewing a decrease of 3·65 inches in the whole eriod of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865—80, give owever only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a ill clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number f rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years om 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865 and 138·0 for the whole eriod of 43 years (1838—80). But as the observations extend only ver a short period and are confined to but one place, it would be remature to predict any continual decrease.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1896.

OLDEN NUMBER	16
PACT	15
OLAR CYCLE	1
OMINICAL LETTER	E D
OMAN INDICTION	9
ULIAN PERIOD	6609
EWISH ERA ... ...(Com. Sept. 8, 1896)	5657
AHOMMEDAN ERA ...(Com. June 12, 1896)	1314
ALABAR ERA .. ...(Com. Aug. 14, 1896)	1072

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The golden number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the Moon take place on the same days of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which owing to leap year, must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical letter is that letter of the Alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called Sunday letter. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the first of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. Thus if the year begins on Sunday A is the Dominical letter and so on generally. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the Dominical letter will always be same; but the year contains 365¼ days; an excess of 1¼ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the 1¼ makes a day in every four years; so that the Dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which, the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by four and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1880, it is divisible by 4 and therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Thursday, count forward Thursday to Sunday, inclusive is four days, and the fourth letter from A inclusive is D. Therefore, at first D is the Dominical letter; but the 29th of February which is added, throws the first day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; therefore the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months is G. Hence the years which have the 29 days in February and the two Dominical letters are called *bissextiles*.

Roman indiction is a period of 15 years, instituted in A. D. 312 by which the Popes have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the first day of January.

The Julian period embraces 7980 years and is used, as a fixed era for dating astronomical calculations. The first year of the Christian era is 4713 of Julian period.

Time is reckoned in three ways: *Apparent or True* time, *Mean* time and *Sidereal* time; each of which is expressed in days, hours, minutes and seconds. An *Apparent* or *True* day is the interval of time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the Sun over the merdian; a *Mean* day is the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of an imaginary Sun called the mean Sun, and is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year; lastly, the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the same star over the same merdian is a *Sidereal* day.

A day is either astronomical or civil; the astronomical day commences at *apparent* noon or at *mean* noon, according as *apparent* or *mean* time is employed; it is divided into 24 hours reckoned without interruption from 1 to 24 ro from noon to noon. The civil

day commences at the midnight preceding the commencement of the astronomical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours; but these are separated into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated between midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A. M.) and those between noon and midnight, afternoon hours (written P. M.) The sidereal day commences at the instant of the passage over the meridian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. It is divided into 24 sidereal hours counted from 0 to 24.

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c. of the moon and planets, and the civil time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages. In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second the day of the month and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the sun's altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being on the horizon and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction.

The moon's age (Thithi) at mean noon, given in the 6th column is the *mean* time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun, or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trivandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8 and 9 contain the moon's rising, merdian passage and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising and setting is given to the nearest minute; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's meridian passage indicates the time at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* meridian of Trivandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "meridian passage," we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trivandrum. This is the case one day in each Lunation, and arises from the circumstances of the Lunar day being greater that the Mean solar day, and including it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise* and others on which it *does not set*.

In the second page of each month, are given first the phases of the moon, and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon—the numbers denote the mean time at which the difference of Lengitude between the sun and the moon is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°, being

0° at the New Moon
90° at the First Quarter
180° at the Full Moon
270° at the Last Quarter.

The moon's Apogee and Perigee—The numbers here given indicate, to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The planets rising, setting and meridian passage—As in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted, indicate the positions of these planets given for every 10th day, and for any time intermediate, they may be found by interpolation.

The declination indicates their relative position with reference to the Celestial Equator, North and South.

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	18th Margaly.
"	13	1st Tye or Magaram.
February	12	1st Mausy or Coombhum.
March	12	1st Punguny or Menum.
April	12	1st Chittray or Madum.
May	13	1st Vaikausy or Eddavum.
June	13	1st Auny or Methunum.
July	15	1st Audy or Carcadagum.
August	15	1st Auvany or Chingum.
September	15	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	16	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	14	1st Kartigay or Vrechecum.
December	14	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
"	31	18th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.
1801...	976–7	1826...	1001–2	1851...	1026–7	1876...	1051–2
1802...	977–8	1827...	1002–3	1852...	1027–8	1877...	1052–3
1803...	978–9	1828...	1003–4	1853...	1028–9	1878...	1053–4
1804...	979–0	1829...	1004–5	1854...	1029–0	1879...	1054–5
1805...	980–1	1830...	1005–6	1855...	1030–1	1880...	1055–6
1806...	981–2	1831...	1006–7	1856...	1031–2	1881...	1056–7
1807...	982–3	1832...	1007–8	1857...	1032–3	1882...	1057–8
1808...	983–4	1833...	1008–9	1858...	1033–4	1883...	1058–9
1809...	984–5	1834...	1009–0	1859...	1034–5	1884...	1059–0
1810...	985–6	1835...	1010–1	1860...	1035–6	1885...	1060–1
1811...	986–7	1836...	1011–2	1861...	1036–7	1886...	1061–2
1812...	987–8	1837...	1012–3	1862...	1037–8	1887...	1062–3
1813...	988–9	1838...	1013–4	1863...	1038–9	1888...	1063–4
1814...	989–0	1839...	1014–5	1864...	1039–0	1889...	1064–5
1815...	990–1	1840...	1015–6	1865...	1040–1	1890...	1065–6
1816...	991–2	1841...	1016–7	1866...	1041–2	1891...	1066–7
1817...	992–3	1842...	1017–8	1867...	1042–3	1892...	1067–8
1818...	993–4	1843...	1018–9	1868...	1043–4	1893...	1068–9
1819...	994–5	1844...	1019–0	1869...	1044–5	1894...	1069–0
1820...	995–6	1845...	1020–1	1870...	1045–6	1895...	1070–1
1821...	996–7	1846...	1021–2	1871...	1046–7	1896...	1071–2
1822...	997–8	1847...	1022–3	1872...	1047–8	1897...	1072–3
1823...	998–9	1848...	1023–4	1873...	1048–9	1898...	1073–4
1824...	999–0	1849...	1024–5	1874...	1049–0	1899...	1074–5
1825...	1000–1	1850...	1025–6	1875...	1050–1	1900...	1075–6

Eclipses of the SUN and MOON for the year 1896.

In the year 1896 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 13, 1896, invisible at Trivandrum.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, February 28 & 29, 1896 visible at Trivandrum.

	d.	*h.*	*m.*		
First contact with the Penumbra	28	10	23·5	P.M.	Mean time at Trivandrum.
First contact with the Shadow	28	11	24·3	,,	
Middle of the Eclipse	29	0	53·7	A.M.	
Last contact with the Shadow	29	2	23·1	,,	
Last contact with the Penumbra	29	3	23·9	,,	

Duration from first to the last contact with the dark shadow 2*h.* 59*m.*

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 0·870.

The first contact with the Shadow 85° from the North point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The last contact, 30° towards the West; in each case, for direct image.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 8, 1896 invisible at Trivandrum.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 22, 1896, invisible at Trivandrum.

JANUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.) h	m	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.) h	m	Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.) h	m	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.) h	m	MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.) h	m
Wed.	1	18	6	16	5	52	16·0	6	31	13	1	19	29
Thur.	2	19	6	17	5	52	17·0	7	32	13	59	20	23
Fri.	3	20	6	17	5	53	18·0	8	31	14	53	21	12
Sat.	4	21	6	17	5	53	19·0	9	27	15	44	21	58
SUN.	5	22	6	17	5	54	20·0	10	20	16	33	22	43
Mon.	6	23	6	18	5	54	21·0	11	13	17	21	23	27
Tues.	7	24	6	18	5	55	22·0	12	5	18	9	—	—
Wed.	8	25	6	19	5	55	23·0	12	59	18	59	0	11
Thur.	9	26	6	19	5	56	24·0	13	55	19	52	0	59
Fri.	10	27	6	19	5	56	25·0	14	53	20	48	1	49
Sat.	11	28	6	19	5	57	26·0	15	51	21	45	2	43
SUN.	12	29	6	20	5	57	27·0	16	49	22	43	3	39
Mon.	13	1	6	20	5	58	28·0	17	44	23	38	4	36
Tues.	14	2	6	20	5	58	29·0	18	34	—	—	5	32
Wed.	15	3	6	21	5	59	0·4	19	21	0	30	6	26
Thur.	16	4	6	21	5	59	1·4	20	3	1	18	7	16
Fri.	17	5	6	21	6	0	2·4	20	42	2	3	8	3
Sat.	18	6	6	21	6	0	3·4	21	18	2	44	8	48
SUN.	19	7	6	21	6	1	4·4	21	54	3	24	9	31
Mon.	20	8	6	21	6	1	5·4	22	30	4	3	10	13
Tues.	21	9	6	22	6	2	6·4	23	6	4	42	10	56
Wed.	22	10	6	22	6	2	7·4	23	46	5	23	11	42
Thur.	23	11	6	22	6	2	8·4	—	—	6	6	12	29
Fri.	24	12	6	22	6	3	9·4	0	29	6	54	13	21
Sat.	25	13	6	22	6	3	10·4	1	17	7	46	14	16
SUN.	26	14	6	22	6	4	11·4	2	11	8	42	15	15
Mon.	27	15	6	22	6	4	12·4	3	9	9	42	16	14
Tues.	28	16	6	22	6	4	13·4	4	11	10	43	17	13
Wed.	29	17	6	22	6	5	14·4	5	13	11	42	18	9
Thur.	30	18	6	22	6	5	15·4	6	15	12	39	19	1
Fri.	31	19	6	22	6	5	16·4	7	13	13	33	19	50

Dhanoo or Margaly.

Magaram or Tye.

JANUARY

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☺ *Full Moon*	1	1	38·7 A.M.	☺ *Full Moon*	30	2	3·3 P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*	7	8	32·9 P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	4	9	A.M.
● *New Moon*	15	3	27·4 A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	20	10	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	23	7	50·3 A.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 49	0 33	6 17	S 24 25	15 7	20 57	2 47	S 16 45	16 22	22 8	3 54	S 22 43
11	19 17	1 4	6 51	21 13	15 18	21 6	2 54	19 17	16 16	22 0	3 45	23 28
21	19 35	1 25	7 15	15 49	15 29	21 16	3 3	21 4	16 8	21 53	3 38	23 52
31	19 16	1 9	7 2	S 11 5	15 42	21 28	3 14	S 21 56	16 0	21 45	3 30	S 23 50

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	7 42	13 54	20 6	N 19 7	14 23	20 14	2 5	S 14 38	14 47	20 36	2 25	S 18 16
11	6 53	13 10	19 22	19 26	13 47	19 38	1 29	14 50	14 11	20 0	1 49	18 23
21	6 13	12 25	18 37	19 47	13 10	19 1	0 52	15 0	13 32	19 21	1 10	18 28
31	5 27	11 40	17 53	N 20 7	12 33	18 24	0 15	S 15 6	12 55	18 43	0 31	S 18 32

THE mean fall of rain from 43 years' observations (1838–80) in January at Trivandrum Observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0·70in.)

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76, and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0·3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1·2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4·3in., in 1871, 2·9in., in 1845, 2·7in., in 1842, 2·7in., and in 1868, 2·3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0·004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two-tenths (2·2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was (0·31in.)

The Mean difference for January is 0·55in.*

* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and the sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

FEBRUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1	Magaram or Tye.	20	6 22	6 6	17·4	8 10	14 25	20 37
SUN.	2		21	6 22	6 6	18·4	9 5	15 15	21 23
Mon.	3		22	6 22	6 6	19·4	9 59	16 5	22 8
Tues.	4		23	6 22	6 7	20·4	10 54	16 56	22 56
Wed.	5		24	6 22	6 7	21·4	11 50	17 49	23 46
Thur.	6		25	6 22	6 7	22·4	12 48	18 44	— —
Fri.	7		26	6 21	6 7	23·4	13 46	19 40	0 39
Sat.	8		27	6 21	6 8	24·4	14 44	20 37	1 34
SUN.	9		28	6 21	6 8	25·4	15 39	21 32	2 30
Mon.	10		29	6 21	6 8	26·4	16 30	22 25	3 26
Tues.	11		30	6 21	6 8	27·4	17 17	23 14	4 20
Wed.	12	—	1	6 21	6 8	28·4	18 0	23 59	5 11
Thur.	13	Coombhum or Mausy.	2	6 20	6 9	29·4	18 40	— —	5 58
Fri.	14		3	6 20	6 9	0·6	19 17	0 41	6 44
Sat.	15		4	6 20	6 9	1·6	19 53	1 21	7 27
SUN.	16		5	6 20	6 9	2·6	20 28	2 1	8 10
Mon.	17		6	6 19	6 9	3·6	21 5	2 40	8 53
Tues.	18		7	6 19	6 9	4·6	21 42	3 19	9 37
Wed.	19		8	6 19	6 10	5·6	22 23	4 1	10 22
Thur.	20		9	6 18	6 10	6·6	23 9	4 46	11 12
Fri.	21		10	6 18	6 10	7·6	23 58	5 35	12 4
Sat.	22		11	6 18	6 10	8·6	— —	6 28	13 0
SUN.	23		12	6 17	6 10	9·6	0 53	7 25	13 57
Mon.	24		13	6 17	6 10	10·6	1 52	8 24	14 55
Tues.	25		14	6 17	6 10	11·6	2 53	9 23	15 52
Wed.	26		15	6 16	6 10	12·6	3 54	10 21	16 46
Thur.	27		16	6 16	6 10	13·6	4 54	11 17	17 36
Fri.	28		17	6 15	6 10	14·6	5 53	12 10	18 25
Sat.	29		18	6 15	6 10	15·6	6 49	13 2	19 12
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

FEBRUARY

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*	6	5	46·1	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	1	7		A.M.
● *New Moon*	13	9	20·6	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	17	1		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	22	2	22·5	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	29	4		P.M.
○ *Full Moon*	29	0	59·4	A.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 11	1 4	6 57	S 10 52	15 44	21 30	3 16	S 21 58	16 0	21 45	3 30	S 23 49
11	17 48	23 40	5 32	12 21	15 56	21 42	3 28	21 42	15 53	21 38	3 23	23 21
21	16 53	22 43	4 33	15 31	16 8	21 55	3 42	20 23	15 44	21 30	3 16	22 29
29	16 39	22 29	4 19	S 16 17	16 16	22 4	3 52	S 18 38	15 38	21 24	3 10	S 21 31

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	5 23	11 36	17 49	N 20 9	12 29	18 20	0 11	S 15 7	12 51	18 39	0 27	S 18 32
11	4 38	10 51	17 4	20 27	11 51	17 42	23 33	15 11	12 13	18 1	23 49	18 35
21	3 55	10 8	16 21	20 41	11 12	17 3	22 54	15 11	11 34	17 22	23 10	18 37
29	3 20	9 33	15 46	N20 51	10 41	16 32	22 23	S 15 10	11 2	16 50	22 38	S 18 37

The mean fall of rain is 0·55in.

No rain fell in 18 of the 43 months (1838–80.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0·07in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0·9in.

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in February.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4·41in., and in 1885, 0·02in.

The least fall was 0·035in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in February was 1·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in February is 0·34in.

The mean difference for February is 0·41in.

MARCH

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
SUN.	1	Coombhum or Mausy. 19	6	15	6	10	16·6	7	46	13	54	19	59
Mon.	2	20	6	15	6	10	17·6	8	43	14	46	20	48
Tues.	3	21	6	14	6	10	18·6	9	40	15	40	21	39
Wed.	4	22	6	14	6	10	19·6	10	39	16	36	22	33
Thur.	5	23	6	13	6	10	20·6	11	39	17	34	23	29
Fri.	6	24	6	13	6	10	21·6	12	38	18	32	—	—
Sat.	7	25	6	12	6	10	22·6	13	35	19	28	0	25
SUN.	8	26	6	12	6	10	23·6	14	27	20	22	1	22
Mon.	9	27	6	11	6	10	24·6	15	15	21	11	2	16
Tues.	10	28	6	11	6	10	25·6	15	59	21	57	3	8
Wed.	11	29	6	10	6	10	26·6	16	40	22	40	3	56
Thur.	12	1	6	10	6	10	27·6	17	17	23	21	4	42
Fri.	13	2	6	9	6	10	28·6	17	54	—	—	5	25
Sat.	14	3	6	9	6	10	29·6	18	29	0	0	6	8
SUN.	15	4	6	8	6	10	0·9	19	5	0	39	6	51
Mon.	16	5	6	8	6	10	1·9	19	42	1	18	7	34
Tues.	17	6	6	7	6	10	2·9	20	22	2	0	8	19
Wed.	18	7	6	7	6	10	3·9	21	5	2	43	9	7
Thur.	19	8	6	6	6	10	4·9	21	53	3	30	9	58
Fri.	20	9	6	6	6	10	5·9	22	44	4	21	10	51
Sat.	21	Menum or Panguny. 10	6	5	6	10	6·9	23	40	5	15	11	47
SUN.	22	11	6	4	6	10	7·9	—	—	6	11	12	43
Mon.	23	12	6	4	6	10	8·9	0	38	7	9	13	38
Tues.	24	13	6	3	6	10	9·9	1	37	8	5	14	32
Wed.	25	14	6	3	6	9	10·9	2	36	9	0	15	22
Thur.	26	15	6	3	6	9	11·9	3	33	9	53	16	11
Fri.	27	16	6	2	6	9	12·9	4	30	10	45	16	58
Sat.	28	17	6	1	6	9	13·9	5	27	11	37	17	46
SUN.	29	18	6	1	6	9	14·9	6	24	12	30	18	35
Mon.	30	19	6	0	6	9	15·9	7	22	13	25	19	26
Tues.	31	20	6	0	6	9	16·9	8	23	14	22	20	20

MARCH

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*	6	4	37·0	P.M.	☺ *Full Moon*	29	10	29·5	A.M.
● *New Moon*	14	3	55·7	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	15	6		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	22	5	4·7	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	29	5		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 38	22 28	4 18	S 16 15	16 16	22 5	3 54	S 18 22	15 37	21 24	3 11	S 21 22
11	16 41	22 32	4 23	14 34	16 24	22 15	4 6	15 17	15 28	21 16	3 4	19 47
21	16 53	22 47	4 41	10 33	16 30	22 23	4 16	11 30	15 18	21 7	2 56	17 51
31	17 10	23 7	5 4	S 4 29	16 34	22 30	4 26	S 7 11	15 8	20 58	2 48	S 15 39

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	3 16	9 29	15 42	N 20 52	10 37	16 28	22 19	S 15 10	10 59	16 47	22 35	S 18 37
11	2 34	8 47	15 0	20 59	9 57	15 48	21 39	15 5	10 19	16 7	21 55	18 36
21	1 54	8 7	14 20	21 2	9 17	15 8	20 59	14 59	9 40	15 27	21 16	18 34
31	1 15	7 28	13 41	N 21 1	8 35	14 26	20 17	S 14 50	8 59	14 47	20 35	S 18 30

The mean fall of rain is 1·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·1in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 2·6in., nor less than 0·51in.

The greatest falls in March were in 1853, 8·40in., and in 1845, 5·4in.

The least falls were in 1850, 0·05in., in 1851, 0·13in., and in 1864, 0·01in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in March was 4·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in March was 0·41in.

The mean difference for March is 1·07in.

APRIL

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	21	5 59	6 9	17·9	9 25	15 21	21 17
Thur.	2	22	5 59	6 9	18·9	10 27	16 21	22 16
Fri.	3	23	5 58	6 9	19·9	11 26	17 20	23 14
Sat.	4	24	5 57	6 9	20·9	12 22	18 16	— —
SUN.	5	25	5 57	6 9	21·9	13 12	19 8	0 11
Mon.	6	26	5 56	6 9	22·9	13 58	19 55	1 4
Tues.	7	27	5 56	6 9	23·9	14 40	20 39	1 53
Wed.	8	28	5 55	6 9	24·9	15 18	21 20	2 40
Thur.	9	29	5 55	6 8	25·9	15 55	22 0	3 24
Fri.	10	30	5 54	6 8	26·9	16 30	22 39	4 7
Sat.	11	31	5 54	6 8	27·9	17 6	23 18	4 49
SUN.	12	1	5 53	6 8	28·9	17 43	23 59	5 32
Mon.	13	2	5 53	6 8	0·1	18 22	— —	6 17
Tues.	14	3	5 52	6 8	1·1	19 4	0 42	7 4
Wed.	15	4	5 52	6 8	2·1	19 50	1 28	7 54
Thur.	16	5	5 51	6 8	3·1	20 40	2 18	8 47
Fri.	17	6	5 51	6 8	4·1	21 34	3 10	9 42
Sat.	18	7	5 51	6 8	5·1	22 30	4 5	10 37
SUN.	19	8	5 50	6 8	6·1	23 28	5 1	11 31
Mon.	20	9	5 50	6 8	7·1	— —	5 57	12 24
Tues.	21	10	5 49	6 8	8·1	0 25	6 50	13 14
Wed.	22	11	5 49	6 8	9·1	1 21	7 42	14 1
Thur.	23	12	5 48	6 8	10·1	2 16	8 33	14 47
Fri.	24	13	5 48	6 8	11·1	3 11	9 23	15 33
Sat.	25	14	5 48	6 8	12·1	4 6	10 14	16 20
SUN.	26	15	5 47	6 8	13·1	5 3	11 7	17 10
Mon.	27	16	5 47	6 8	14·1	6 2	12 3	18 3
Tues.	28	17	5 47	6 8	15·1	7 5	13 3	19 0
Wed.	29	18	5 46	6 8	16·1	8 8	14 4	20 0
Thur.	30	19	5 46	6 9	17·1	9 11	15 6	21 0
... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

Menum or Panguny.

Madom or Chittray.

APRIL

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*	5	5	32·2	A.M.	☺ *Full Moon*	27	6	55·2	P.M.
● *New Moon*	13	9	30·8	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	11	8		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	21	3	54·8	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	26	2		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 12	23 10	5 8	S 3 46	16 35	22 31	4 27	S 6 43	15 7	20 57	2 47	S 15 25
11	17 35	23 38	5 41	N 4 16	16 37	22 36	4 35	S 2 3	14 55	20 47	2 39	12 56
21	18 4	0 12	6 20	13 14	16 40	22 42	4 44	N 2 44	14 43	20 37	2 31	10 16
30	18 36	0 49	7 2	N 20 13	16 43	22 47	4 51	N 7 0	14 32	20 27	2 22	S 7 41

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	1 11	7 24	13 37	N 21 1	8 31	14 22	20 13	S 14 49	8 55	14 43	20 31	S 18 30
11	0 33	6 46	12 59	20 56	7 50	13 41	19 32	14 38	8 13	14 2	19 51	18 25
21	23 57	6 10	12 23	20 47	7 8	12 59	18 50	14 26	7 32	13 21	19 10	18 20
30	23 25	5 38	11 51	N 20 36	6 30	12 21	18 12	S 14 15	6 56	12 45	18 34	S 18 15

The mean fall of rain is 4·58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4·17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·39in. and that it will not be below 1·74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17·27in., and in 1856, 10·9in., and in 1843 10·47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0·32in., and in 1879, 0·49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9·7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·47in.

The mean difference for April is 2·49in.

MAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Fri.	1	20	5	45	6	9	18·1	10	10	16	5	22	0
Sat.	2	21	5	45	6	9	19·1	11	4	17	0	22	55
SUN.	3	22	5	45	6	9	20·1	11	53	17	50	23	47
Mon.	4	23	5	45	6	9	21·1	12	37	18	36	—	—
Tues.	5	24	5	44	6	9	22·1	13	17	19	18	0	35
Wed.	6	25	5	44	6	9	23·1	13	54	19	58	1	21
Thur.	7	26	5	44	6	9	24·1	4	30	20	37	2	4
Fri.	8	27	5	43	6	9	25·1	15	5	21	17	2	47
Sat.	9	28	5	43	6	9	26·1	15	42	21	57	3	30
SUN.	10	29	5	43	6	9	27·1	16	20	22	39	4	14
Mon.	11	30	5	43	6	10	28·1	17	2	23	25	5	0
Tues.	12	31	5	43	6	10	29·1	17	47	—	—	5	50
Wed.	13	— 1	5	42	6	10	0·5	18	37	0	14	6	42
Thur.	14	2	5	42	6	10	1·5	19	30	1	6	7	37
Fri.	15	3	5	42	6	10	2·5	20	26	2	1	8	32
Sat.	16	4	5	42	6	10	3·5	21	24	2	57	9	27
SUN.	17	5	5	42	6	11	4·5	22	20	3	53	10	20
Mon.	18	6	5	42	6	11	5·5	23	15	4	46	11	10
Tues.	19	7	5	42	6	11	6·5	—	—	5	38	11	57
Wed.	20	8	5	41	6	11	7·5	0	9	6	27	12	42
Thur.	21	9	5	41	6	11	8·5	1	2	7	16	13	27
Fri.	22	10	5	41	6	11	9·5	1	55	8	4	14	12
Sat.	23	11	5	41	6	12	10·5	2	49	8	55	14	59
SUN.	24	12	5	41	6	12	11·5	3	46	9	48	15	49
Mon.	25	13	5	41	6	12	12·5	4	46	10	45	16	43
Tues.	26	14	5	41	6	12	13·5	5	48	11	45	17	41
Wed.	27	15	5	41	6	13	14·5	6	52	12	47	18	42
Thur.	28	16	5	41	6	13	15·5	7	53	13	48	19	43
Fri.	29	17	5	41	6	13	16·5	8	51	14	47	20	42
Sat.	30	18	5	41	6	13	17·5	9	43	15	40	21	37
SUN.	31	19	5	41	6	14	18·5	10	30	16	29	22	28

Madom or Chittiray.

Edavum or Vaikausy.

MAY

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*	4	8	33·3	P.M.	☺ *Full Moon*	27	3	4·6	A.M.
● *New Moon*	13	0	54·5	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	8	8		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	20	11	29·1	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	24	4		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 40	0 53	7 6	N 20 50	16 44	22 48	4 52	N 7 28	14 31	20 26	2 21	S 7 27
11	19 7	1 23	7 39	24 41	16 48	22 55	5 2	11 57	14 17	20 14	2 11	4 33
21	19 10	1 26	7 42	24 58	16 54	23 4	5 14	15 58	14 3	20 2	2 1	S 1 37
31	18 44	0 58	7 12	N 22 51	17 2	23 14	5 26	N 19 19	13 50	19 51	1 52	N 1 17

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	23 21	5 34	11 47	N 20 35	6 25	12 16	18 7	S 14 13	6 51	12 40	18 29	S 18 14
11	22 47	5 0	11 13	20 19	5 43	11 34	17 25	14 1	6 11	12 0	17 49	18 8
21	22 15	4 27	10 39	19 59	5 0	10 52	16 44	13 49	5 29	11 18	17 7	18 1
31	21 42	3 54	10 6	N 19 36	4 18	10 10	16 2	S 13 38	4 48	10 37	16 26	S 17 56

The mean fall of rain is 2·98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14·34in., and that it will not be below 4·07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38·7in., in 1858, 38·10in., and in 1879, 25·25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0·36in. and in 1866, 0·77in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0·68in.

The mean difference for May is 5·98in.

JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	Edavum or Vaikausy.	20	5 41	6 14	19·5	11 13	17 13	23 15
Tues.	2		21	5 41	6 14	20·5	11 51	17 55	— —
Wed.	3		22	5 41	6 14	21·5	12 28	18 35	0 0
Thur.	4		23	5 41	6 15	22·5	13 4	19 14	0 43
Fri.	5		24	5 42	6 15	23·5	13 40	19 54	1 26
Sat.	6		25	5 42	6 15	24·5	14 18	20 35	2 9
SUN.	7		26	5 42	6 15	25·5	14 58	21 19	2 55
Mon.	8		27	5 42	6 16	26·5	15 42	22 7	3 43
Tues.	9		28	5 42	6 16	27·5	16 31	22 59	4 35
Wed.	10		29	5 42	6 16	28·5	17 23	23 54	5 29
Thur.	11		30	5 42	6 16	29·5	18 19	— —	6 25
Fri.	12		31	5 42	6 17	0·9	19 17	0 51	7 22
Sat.	13		1	5 43	6 17	1·9	20 15	1 47	8 16
SUN.	14	Methunum or Aunty.	2	5 43	6 17	2·9	21 11	2 42	9 7
Mon.	15		3	5 43	6 17	3·9	22 6	3 35	9 56
Tues.	16		4	5 43	6 18	4·9	22 59	4 25	10 41
Wed.	17		5	5 43	6 18	5·9	23 50	5 13	11 25
Thur.	18		6	5 43	6 18	6·9	— —	6 1	12 9
Fri.	19		7	5 44	6 18	7·9	0 43	6 49	12 54
Sat.	20		8	5 44	6 19	8·9	1 37	7 49	13 41
SUN.	21		9	5 44	6 19	9·9	2 34	8 34	14 32
Mon.	22		10	5 44	6 19	10·9	3 34	9 31	15 28
Tues.	23		11	5 45	6 19	11·9	4 36	10 31	16 27
Wed.	24		12	5 45	6 19	12·9	5 38	11 33	17 27
Thur.	25		13	5 45	6 20	13·9	6 37	12 32	18 27
Fri.	26		14	5 45	6 20	14·9	7 32	13 28	19 24
Sat.	27		15	5 45	6 20	15·9	8 22	14 19	20 18
SUN.	28		16	5 46	6 20	16·9	9 6	15 6	21 7
Mon.	29		17	5 46	6 20	17·9	9 47	15 49	21 53
Tues.	30		18	5 46	6 20	18·9	10 25	16 30	22 37
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

JUNE

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter*	3	1	10·5 P.M.	☺ *Full Moon*	25	0	2·9 P.M.
● *New Moon*	11	1	50·9 P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	5	1	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	18	4	48·7 P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	20	9	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 39	0 53	7 7	N 22 38	17 3	23 15	5 27	N 19 37	13 48	19 49	1 50	N 1 35
11	17 37	23 49	6 1	19 39	17 13	23 27	5 41	22 3	13 34	19 37	1 40	4 26
21	16 46	22 57	5 8	18 14	17 26	23 41	5 56	23 25	13 21	19 25	1 29	7 11
30	16 22	22 34	4 46	N 19 15	17 39	23 54	6 9	N 23 43	13 8	19 14	1 20	N 9 31

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	21 39	3 51	10 3	N 19 34	4 14	10 6	15 58	S 13 37	4 45	10 34	16 23	S 17 55
11	21 6	3 18	9 30	19 8	3 32	9 24	15 16	13 29	4 4	9 53	15 42	17 49
21	20 35	2 47	8 59	18 39	2 51	8 43	14 35	13 23	3 23	9 12	15 1	17 44
30	20 7	2 18	8 29	N18 10	2 15	8 7	13 59	S 13 20	2 47	8 36	14 25	S 17 41

The mean fall of rain is 12·71in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11·46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16·23in., and that it will not be below 7·16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32·79in., in 1878, 28·15in., in 1877, 23·24in., in 1868, 21·40in., and in 1846, 21·23in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3·82in. and in 1860, 3·83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0·56in.

The mean difference for June is 5·0in.

JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Wed.	1	Methunum or Auny.	19	5	46	6	21	19·9	11	1	17	10	23	20
Thur.	2		20	5	47	6	21	20·9	11	37	17	49	—	—
Fri.	3		21	5	47	6	21	21·9	12	14	18	30	0	4
Sat.	4		22	5	47	6	21	22·9	12	53	19	13	0	48
SUN.	5		23	5	47	6	21	23·9	13	35	19	59	1	35
Mon.	6		24	5	48	6	21	24·9	14	22	20	49	2	25
Tues.	7		25	5	48	6	21	25·9	15	13	21	43	3	18
Wed.	8		26	5	48	6	21	26·9	16	8	22	39	4	14
Thur.	9		27	5	48	6	21	27·9	17	6	23	37	5	11
Fri.	10		28	5	49	6	21	28·9	18	5	—	—	6	7
Sat.	11		29	5	49	6	22	0·5	19	3	0	34	7	1
SUN.	12		30	5	49	6	22	1·5	19	59	1	28	7	51
Mon.	13		31	5	49	6	22	2·5	20	54	2	20	8	39
Tues.	14		32	5	49	6	22	3·5	21	47	3	10	9	24
Wed.	15	—	1	5	50	6	22	4·5	22	40	3	58	10	8
Thur.	16		2	5	50	6	22	5·5	23	33	4	47	10	53
Fri.	17		3	5	50	6	22	6·5	—	—	5	37	11	39
Sat.	18		4	5	50	6	21	7·5	0	29	6	29	12	28
SUN.	19	Carcadagum or Audy.	5	5	50	6	21	8·5	1	26	7	24	13	21
Mon.	20		6	5	51	6	21	9·5	2	26	8	22	14	17
Tues.	21		7	5	51	6	21	10·5	3	27	9	22	15	16
Wed.	22		8	5	51	6	21	11·5	4	27	10	21	16	16
Thur.	23		9	5	51	6	21	12·5	5	22	11	18	17	14
Fri.	24		10	5	51	6	21	13·5	6	13	12	10	18	8
Sat.	25		11	5	52	6	21	14·5	7	0	12	59	18	59
SUN.	26		12	5	52	6	21	15·5	7	42	13	44	19	46
Mon.	27		13	5	52	6	21	16·5	8	21	14	26	20	31
Tues.	28		14	5	52	6	20	17·5	8	58	15	6	21	15
Wed.	29		15	5	52	6	20	18·5	9	34	15	45	21	58
Thur.	30		16	5	52	6	20	16·5	10	11	16	25	22	42
Fri.	31		17	5	52	6	20	20·5	10	48	17	7	23	27

JULY

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*	3	6	31·3	A.M.	☺ *Full Moon*	24	10	53·1	P.M.
● *New Moon*	11	0	42·9	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	3	8		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	17	9	12·3	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	15	11		P.M.
					☾ *Apogee*	31	3		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 21	22 33	4 45	N 19 27	17 40	23 55	6 10	N 23 41	13 6	19 12	1 18	N 9 46
11	16 29	22 43	4 57	21 55	17 54	0 8	6 22	22 46	12 53	19 0	1 7	12 11
21	17 7	23 21	5 35	22 53	18 8	0 21	6 34	20 44	12 38	18 47	0 56	14 22
31	17 54	0 6	6 18	N 19 53	18 21	0 32	6 43	N 17 43	12 23	18 33	0 43	N 16 19

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	20 4	2 15	8 26	N 18 7	2 11	8 3	13 55	S 13 20	2 43	8 32	14 21	S 17 41
11	19 33	1 44	7 55	17 32	1 31	7 23	13 15	13 20	2 3	7 52	13 41	17 38
21	19 3	1 13	7 23	16 56	0 51	6 43	12 35	13 22	1 23	7 12	13 1	17 36
31	18 33	0 43	6 53	N 16 17	0 13	6 5	11 57	S 13 28	0 44	6 32	12 22	S 17 36

The mean fall of rain is 7·0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9·36in., nor less than 4·27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14·68in., in 1866, 12·92in., in 1843, 12·29in., in 1859, 11·56in., and in 1871, 10·85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1·5in., in 1877, 2·8in., and in 1845 3·42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0·35in.

The mean difference for July is 2·41in.

AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.) h	m	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.) h	m	Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.) h	m	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.) h	m	MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.) h	m
Sat.	1	18	5	53	6	20	21·5	11	29	17	51	—	—
SUN.	2	19	5	53	6	19	22·5	12	13	18	39	0	16
Mon.	3	20	5	53	6	19	23·5	13	2	19	30	1	7
Tues.	4	21	5	53	6	19	24·5	13	54	20	25	2	1
Wed.	5	22	5	53	6	19	25·5	14	51	21	22	2	57
Thur.	6	23	5	53	6	18	26·5	15	50	22	20	3	53
Fri.	7	24	5	53	6	18	27·5	16	49	23	16	4	48
Sat.	8	25	5	53	6	18	28·5	17	47	—	—	5	41
SUN.	9	26	5	53	6	17	0·1	18	44	0	10	6	31
Mon.	10	27	5	53	6	17	1·1	19	39	1	2	7	18
Tues.	11	28	5	53	6	17	2·1	20	33	1	52	8	4
Wed.	12	29	5	53	6	16	3·1	21	28	2	42	8	49
Thur.	13	30	5	53	6	16	4·1	22	23	3	32	9	36
Fri.	14	31	5	53	6	16	5·1	23	21	4	25	10	25
Sat.	15	1	5	53	6	15	6·1	—	—	5	20	11	17
SUN.	16	2	5	53	6	15	7·1	0	21	6	17	12	13
Mon.	17	3	5	53	6	14	8·1	1	21	7	16	13	10
Tues.	18	4	5	53	6	14	9·1	2	20	8	15	14	9
Wed.	19	5	5	53	6	14	10·1	3	16	9	11	15	6
Thur.	20	6	5	53	6	13	11·1	4	8	10	5	16	1
Fri.	21	7	5	53	6	13	12·1	4	56	10	54	16	52
Sat.	22	8	5	53	6	12	13·1	5	39	11	39	17	41
SUN.	23	9	5	53	6	12	14·1	6	19	12	22	18	26
Mon.	24	10	5	53	6	11	15·1	6	56	13	3	19	10
Tues.	25	11	5	53	6	11	16·1	7	33	13	42	19	54
Wed.	26	12	5	53	6	10	17·1	8	9	14	22	20	37
Thur.	27	13	5	53	6	10	18·1	8	46	15	3	21	22
Fri.	28	14	5	53	6	9	19·1	9	26	15	46	22	9
Sat.	29	15	5	53	6	9	20·1	10	8	16	32	22	58
SUN.	30	16	5	53	6	8	21·1	10	53	17	21	23	50
Mon.	31	17	5	53	6	8	22·1	11	43	18	13	—	—

Carcadagum or Audy.

Chingum or Auvany 1072.

0040 - N2

AUGUST

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*	1	11	42·4	P.M.	☺ *Full Moon*	23	0	12·4	P.M.
● *New Moon*	9	10	9·9	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	31	4	3·2	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	16	2	10·5	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	11	11		P.M.
					☾ *Apogee*	27	8		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 58	0 10	6 22	N 10 23	18 22	0 33	6 44	N17 22	12 22	18 32	0 42	N16 29
11	18 40	0 48	6 56	12 59	18 34	0 42	6 50	13 28	12 7	18 18	0 29	18 9
21	19 10	1 13	7 16	N 5 38	18 44	0 49	6 54	8 58	11 51	18 3	0 15	19 32
31	19 27	1 26	7 25	S 1 30	18 54	0 56	6 58	N 4 8	11 34	17 47	0 0	N20 41

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 30	0 40	6 50	N16 13	0 9	6 1	11 53	S 13 29	0 39	6 28	12 17	S 17 36
11	17 59	0 9	6 19	15 33	23 31	5 23	11 15	13 37	0 1	5 50	11 39	17 38
21	17 26	23 35	5 44	14 52	22 53	4 45	10 37	13 49	23 22	5 11	11 0	17 40
31	16 55	23 4	5 13	N 14 10	22 18	4 9	10 0	S 14 2	22 44	4 33	10 22	S 17 44

The mean fall of rain is 4·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5·16in. and that it will not be below 2·52in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21·49in., in 1849, 17·64in., and in 1862, 13·37in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1·02in., and in 1845 1·25in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16·3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0·28in.

The mean difference for August is 2·61in.

SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising.	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	18	5 52	6 7	23·1	12 37	19 8	0 44
Wed.	2	19	5 52	6 7	24·1	13 34	20 5	1 40
Thur.	3	20	5 52	6 6	25·1	14 32	21 1	2 34
Fri.	4	21	5 52	6 6	26·1	15 30	21 55	3 27
Sat.	5	22	5 52	6 5	27·1	16 28	22 48	4 18
SUN.	6	23	5 52	6 4	28·1	17 24	23 40	5 6
Mon.	7	24	5 52	6 4	29·1	18 20	— —	5 54
Tues.	8	25	5 52	6 3	0·7	19 15	0 31	6 41
Wed.	9	26	5 52	6 3	1·7	20 13	1 23	7 28
Thur.	10	27	5 52	6 2	2·7	21 12	2 16	8 18
Fri.	11	28	5 52	6 2	3·7	22 13	3 12	9 10
Sat.	12	29	5 51	6 1	4·7	23 14	4 10	10 6
SUN.	13	30	5 51	6 0	5·7	— —	5 10	11 5
Mon.	14	31	5 51	6 0	6·7	0 15	6 9	12 4
Tues.	15	1	5 51	5 59	7·7	1 12	7 7	13 2
Wed.	16	2	5 51	5 59	8·7	2 6	8 1	13 57
Thur.	17	3	5 51	5 58	9·7	2 54	8 51	14 49
Fri.	18	4	5 51	5 57	10·7	3 38	9 37	15 38
Sat.	19	5	5 51	5 57	11·7	4 18	10 20	16 24
SUN.	20	6	5 50	5 56	12·7	4 56	11 1	17 8
Mon.	21	7	5 50	5 56	13·7	5 33	11 41	17 51
Tues.	22	8	5 50	5 55	14·7	6 9	12 21	18 34
Wed.	23	9	5 50	5 55	15·7	6 46	13 1	19 19
Thur.	24	10	5 50	5 54	16·7	7 24	13 43	20 5
Fri.	25	11	5 50	5 53	17·7	8 5	14 28	20 53
Sat.	26	12	5 50	5 53	18·7	8 49	15 15	21 43
SUN.	27	13	5 50	5 52	19·7	9 37	16 6	22 36
Mon.	28	14	5 50	5 52	20·7	10 28	16 59	23 30
Tues.	29	15	5 50	5 51	21·7	11 23	17 53	— —
Wed.	30	16	5 49	5 51	22·7	12 19	18 48	0 23
... ...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

Chingum or Auvany.

Cunny or Purattasy.

SEPTEMBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
● *New Moon*	7	6	51·3 P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	30	7	6·5 A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	14	9	17·6 A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	9	1	A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	22	3	57·5 A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	24	8	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 28	1 27	7 26	S 2 11	18 51	0 56	6 58	N 3 33	11 33	17 46	23 59	N 20 47
11	19 35	1 30	7 25	8 16	19 3	1 2	7 1	S 1 34	11 14	17 28	23 42	21 39
21	19 27	1 19	7 11	12 24	19 11	1 7	7 3	6 39	10 54	17 8	23 22	22 20
30	18 53	0 45	6 37	S 12 40	19 20	1 13	7 6	S 11 3	10 34	16 48	23 2	N 22 40

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 52	23 1	5 10	N 14 5	22 14	4 5	9 56	S 14 4	22 40	4 29	10 18	S 17 45
11	16 22	22 30	4 38	13 23	21 38	3 29	9 20	14 19	22 2	3 51	9 40	17 50
21	15 51	21 59	4 7	12 42	21 2	2 53	8 44	14 36	21 24	3 13	9 2	17 57
30	15 23	21 30	3 37	N 12 5	20 30	2 21	8 12	S 14 53	20 50	2 39	8 28	S 18 4

The mean fall of rain is 4·07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·01in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6·03in., nor less than 1·68in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13·56in., in 1878, 12·13in., in 1841, 11·05in., and in 1877, 11·03in.

The least falls were in 1851, 0·4in., in 1845, 0·29in. and in 1853, 0·32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in Sept. was 12·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0·32in.

The mean difference for September is 2·59in.

OCTOBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Thur.	1	Cunny or Purattasy.	17	5	49	5	50	23·7	13	15	19	41	1	15
Fri.	2		18	5	49	5	49	24·7	14	11	20	34	2	6
Sat.	3		19	5	49	5	49	25·7	15	7	21	25	2	54
SUN.	4		20	5	49	5	48	26·7	16	2	22	16	3	41
Mon.	5		21	5	49	5	48	27·7	16	58	23	7	4	27
Tues.	6		22	5	49	5	47	28·7	17	55	—	—	5	15
Wed.	7		23	5	49	5	47	0·4	18	55	0	0	6	4
Thur.	8		24	5	49	5	46	1·4	19	57	0	56	6	57
Fri.	9		25	5	49	5	46	2·4	21	0	1	56	7	54
Sat.	10		26	5	49	5	45	3·4	22	4	2	57	8	53
SUN.	11		27	5	49	5	45	4·4	23	5	3	59	9	54
Mon.	12		28	5	49	5	44	5·4	—	—	5	0	10	54
Tues.	13		29	5	49	5	44	6·4	0	1	5	56	11	52
Wed.	14		30	5	49	5	43	7·4	0	51	6	48	12	45
Thur.	15		31	5	49	5	43	8·4	1	37	7	36	13	35
Fri.	16		1	5	49	5	43	9·4	2	18	8	20	14	22
Sat.	17		2	5	49	5	42	10·4	2	57	9	1	15	6
SUN.	18	Toolam or Arpasy.	3	5	49	5	42	11·4	3	33	9	41	15	49
Mon.	19		4	5	49	5	41	12·4	4	10	10	20	16	33
Tues.	20		5	5	49	5	41	13·4	4	46	11	0	17	16
Wed.	21		6	5	49	5	40	14·4	5	24	11	42	18	2
Thur.	22		7	5	49	5	40	15·4	6	4	12	26	18	50
Fri.	23		8	5	49	5	40	16·4	6	47	13	13	19	39
Sat.	24		9	5	49	5	39	17·4	7	34	14	2	20	31
SUN.	25		10	5	49	5	39	18·4	8	24	14	54	21	24
Mon.	26		11	5	49	5	39	19·4	9	17	15	47	22	17
Tues.	27		12	5	49	5	38	20·4	10	12	16	41	23	9
Wed.	28		13	5	50	5	38	21·4	11	6	17	33	23	58
Thur.	29		14	5	50	5	38	22·4	12	1	18	24	—	—
Fri.	30		15	5	50	5	38	23·4	12	54	19	14	0	46
Sat.	31		16	5	50	5	37	24·4	13	47	20	3	1	31

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OCTOBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	7	3	26·3	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	29	8	28·7	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	13	7	55·4	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	7	10		A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	21	9	25·3	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	21	11		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 47	0 39	6 31	S 12 23	19 21	1 14	7 7	S 11 31	10 32	16 46	23 0	N 22 52
11	17 22	23 18	5 14	6 11	19 32	1 22	7 12	15 58	10 5	16 20	22 35	23 18
21	16 41	22 39	4 37	2 40	19 44	1 32	7 20	19 45	9 35	15 50	22 5	23 43
31	16 49	22 45	4 41	S 6 38	19 58	1 44	7 30	S 22 39	8 59	15 14	21 29	N 24 9

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	15 20	21 27	3 34	N 12 1	20 26	2 17	8 8	S 14 55	20 46	2 35	8 24	S 18 4
11	14 48	20 55	3 2	11 23	19 51	1 42	7 33	15 14	20 10	1 59	7 48	18 12
21	14 16	20 22	2 28	10 47	19 57	1 7	6 57	15 33	19 32	1 21	7 10	18 21
31	13 42	19 48	1 54	N 10 14	18 43	0 33	6 23	S 15 52	18 55	0 44	6 33	S 18 30

The mean fall of rain is 10·12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9·27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13·89in., nor less than 6·16in.

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., in 1843, 18·62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2·48in., and in 1880, 2·76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·63in.

The mean difference for October is 3·86in.

NOVEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
SUN.	1	17	5	50	5	37	25·4	14	41	20	52	2	16
Mon.	2	18	5	50	5	37	26·4	15	36	21	43	3	2
Tues.	3	19	5	51	5	37	27·4	16	34	22	37	3	49
Wed.	4	20	5	51	5	37	28·4	17	35	23	35	4	40
Thur.	5	21	5	51	5	36	0·0	18	39	—	—	5	35
Fri.	6	22	5	51	5	36	1·0	19	44	0	37	6	35
Sat.	7	23	5	51	5	36	2·0	20	48	1	41	7	37
SUN.	8	24	5	52	5	36	3·0	21	49	2	44	8	40
Mon.	9	25	5	52	5	36	4·0	22	43	3	45	9	41
Tues.	10	26	5	52	5	36	5·0	23	32	4	40	10	37
Wed.	11	27	5	53	5	36	6·0	—	—	5	31	11	30
Thur.	12	28	5	53	5	36	7·0	0	16	6	17	12	18
Fri.	13	29	5	53	5	36	8·0	0	56	6	59	13	4
Sat.	14	1	5	53	5	36	9·0	1	33	7	40	13	47
SUN.	15	2	5	54	5	36	10·0	2	10	8	19	14	31
Mon.	16	3	5	54	5	36	11·0	2	46	8	59	15	14
Tues.	17	4	5	55	5	36	12·0	3	23	9	40	15	59
Wed.	18	5	5	55	5	36	13·0	4	3	10	23	16	46
Thur.	19	6	5	55	5	36	14·0	4	45	11	9	17	35
Fri.	20	7	5	56	5	36	15·0	5	31	11	58	18	27
Sat.	21	8	5	56	5	36	16·0	6	21	12	50	19	20
SUN.	22	9	5	56	5	36	17·0	7	13	13	43	20	14
Mon.	23	10	5	57	5	36	18·0	8	7	14	37	21	5
Tues.	24	11	5	57	5	36	19·0	9	2	15	29	21	55
Wed.	25	12	5	58	5	36	20·0	9	56	16	20	22	42
Thur.	26	13	5	58	5	37	21·0	10	48	17	9	23	27
Fri.	27	14	5	59	5	37	22·0	11	40	17	57	—	—
Sat.	28	15	5	59	5	37	23·0	12	32	18	44	0	11
SUN.	29	16	6	0	5	37	24·0	13	24	19	32	0	54
Mon.	30	17	6	0	5	38	25·0	14	18	20	23	1	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Toolam or Arpasy.

Vrechecum or Kartigay.

NOVEMBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	5	0	35·0	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	28	7	51·7	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	12	10	48·6	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	4	10		P.M.
○ *Full Moon*	20	3	32·6	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	17	2		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 51	22 47	4 43	S 7 14	19 59	1 45	7 31	S 22 53	8 55	15 10	21 25	N 24 11
11	17 15	23 7	4 59	13 29	20 15	1 59	7 43	24 38	8 12	14 28	20 44	24 40
21	17 43	23 31	5 19	19 3	20 30	2 14	7 58	25 11	7 23	13 39	19 55	25 8
30	18 8	23 54	5 40	S 22 48	20 43	2 27	8 11	S 24 35	6 35	12 51	19 7	N 25 29

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	13 39	19 45	1 51	N 10 11	18 39	0 29	6 19	S 15 54	18 51	0 40	6 29	S 18 31
11	13 5	19 11	1 17	9 42	18 1	23 51	5 41	16 14	18 15	0 3	5 51	18 40
21	12 30	18 36	0 42	9 19	17 27	23 17	5 7	16 32	17 35	23 23	5 11	18 49
30	11 58	18 3	0 8	N 9 3	16 55	22 45	4 35	S 16 48	17 2	22 50	4 38	S 18 57

The mean fall of rain is 6·25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 5·81in

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8·63in., nor less than 3·93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in., and in 1847, 13·56in.

The least falls were in 1855, 0·22in., in 1860, 0·62in., and in 1864, 0·89in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·48in.

The mean difference for November is 2·48in.

DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	18	6 0	5 38	26·0	15 16	21 17	2 26
Wed.	2	19	6 1	5 38	27·0	16 17	22 16	3 18
Thur.	3	20	6 1	5 38	28·0	17 21	23 18	4 14
Fri.	4	21	6 2	5 39	29·0	18 27	— —	5 15
Sat.	5	22	6 2	5 39	0·6	19 30	0 23	6 19
SUN.	6	23	6 3	5 39	1·6	20 29	1 26	7 22
Mon.	7	24	6 3	5 40	2·6	21 22	2 26	8 23
Tues.	8	25	6 4	5 40	3·6	22 9	3 20	9 19
Wed.	9	26	6 4	5 40	4·6	22 51	4 9	10 10
Thur.	10	27	6 5	5 41	5·6	23 31	4 54	10 58
Fri.	11	28	6 6	5 41	6·6	— —	5 36	11 43
Sat.	12	29	6 6	5 42	7·6	0 8	6 16	12 27
SUN.	13	30	6 7	5 42	8·6	0 44	6 56	13 10
Mon.	14	1	6 7	5 42	9·6	1 21	7 37	13 54
Tues.	15	2	6 8	5 43	10·6	2 0	8 19	14 41
Wed.	16	3	6 8	5 43	11·6	2 41	9 4	15 29
Thur.	17	4	6 9	5 44	12·6	3 26	9 52	16 20
Fri.	18	5	6 9	5 44	13·6	4 15	10 43	17 13
Sat.	19	6	6 10	5 45	14·6	5 7	11 37	18 7
SUN.	20	7	6 10	5 45	15·6	6 1	12 31	19 0
Mon.	21	8	6 11	5 46	16·6	6 57	13 25	19 52
Tues.	22	9	6 11	5 46	17·6	7 52	14 17	20 40
Wed.	23	10	6 12	5 47	18·6	8 45	15 7	21 26
Thur.	24	11	6 12	5 47	19·6	9 37	15 55	22 10
Fri.	25	12	6 3	5 48	20·6	10 28	16 41	22 53
Sat.	26	13	6 13	5 48	21·6	11 19	17 28	23 36
SUN.	27	14	6 14	5 49	22·6	12 11	18 17	— —
Mon.	28	15	6 14	5 49	23·6	13 5	19 8	0 21
Tues.	29	16	6 15	5 50	24·6	14 3	20 2	1 9
Wed.	30	17	6 15	5 50	25·6	15 4	21 1	2 1
Thur.	31	18	6 15	5 51	26·6	16 7	22 4	2 58

Vrechecum or Kartigay. — Dhanoo or Margaly.

DECEMBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*	4	10	59·1	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	3	8		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	12	5	37·4	A.M	☾ *Apogee*	15	5		A.M.
○ *Full Moon*	20	9	13·4	A.M	☾ *Perigee*	31	6		A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*	27	5	16·7	P.M					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 12	23 57	5 42	S 23 7	20 44	2 28	8 12	S 24 28	6 20	12 45	19 1	N 25 30
11	18 39	0 23	6 7	25 15	20 55	2 41	8 27	22 35	5 33	11 49	18 5	25 39
21	19 10	0 54	6 38	25 3	21 3	2 51	8 39	19 38	4 38	10 54	17 10	25 35
31	19 34	1 20	7 6	S 22 21	21 9	2 59	8 49	S 15 49	3 47	10 8	16 19	N 25 23

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	11 55	18 0	0 5	N 9 1	16 52	22 42	4 32	S 16 50	16 59	22 47	4 35	S 18 58
11	11 17	17 22	23 27	8 50	16 18	22 7	3 56	17 6	16 21	22 9	3 57	19 6
21	10 39	16 44	22 49	8 46	15 43	21 32	3 21	17 21	15 44	21 32	3 20	19 14
31	10 0	16 5	22 10	N 8 49	15 8	20 57	2 46	S 17 34	15 7	20 55	2 43	S 19 21

The mean fall of rain is 2·45in.

No rain fell in 1853, 1861 and in 1867.

There are equal chances that the fall will bo more or less than 1·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 3·09 and that it will not be below 0·48in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13·98in., in 1877, 11·23in. and in 1847, 10·36in.

The least falls were in 1840, 0·004in., and in 1868, 0·018in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in December was 5·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0·44in.

The mean difference for December is 1·82in.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

JANUARY.

W.	1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the Title of Empress of India 1877.—Burmah annexed, 1886.
F.	3	Natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
SUN.	5	2 SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
M.	6	EPIPHANY.
SUN.	12	1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
Tu.	14	H. R. H. Prince Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale died 1892.—Madras University opened, 1853.
SUN.	19	2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
Tu.	21	Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.
SUN.	26	3 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
M.	27	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Calcutta, 1890.

FEBRUARY.

S.	1	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1867.
SUN.	2	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1883.—PURIFICATION OF B. V. MARY.
W.	5	Victoria Cross founded, 1859.
SUN.	9	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
M.	10	Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
Th.	13	Madras Medical College established, 1835.
SUN.	16	QUINGUAGESIMA OR SHROVE SUNDAY.—Census of Travancore taken, 1891.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated in Travancore, 1887.
M.	17	SHROVE MONDAY.
Tu.	18	SHROVE TUESDAY.
W.	19	ASH-WEDNESDAY.
Th.	20	Lord and Lady Napier and suite arrived at Trivandrum, 1868.—Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
SUN.	23	QUADRAGESIMA OR 1 SUNDAY IN LENT.
Th.	27	General Thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.

MARCH.

SUN.	1	2 SUNDAY IN LENT.
SUN.	8	3 SUNDAY IN LENT.
Tu.	10	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales married, 1863.
W.	11	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.
SUN.	15	4 SUNDAY IN LENT.
W.	18	Princess Louisa Caroline Albert born, 1840.
Th.	19	First Eclipse of Moon on record, B. C., 270.
F.	20	Opening of the New College and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
SUN.	22	5 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Calcutta, 1890.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

MARCH.

W.	25	ANNUNCIATION OF B. V MARY.
F.	27	The Periyaur project in Madura and North Travancore commenced 1889.
S.	28	Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
SUN.	29	6 SUNDAY IN LENT OR PALM SUNDAY.
Tu.	31	Abdur Rahaman the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrived at Rawal Pindi, 1885.

APRIL.

Th.	2	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F.	3	GOOD FRIDAY.—First Electric Telegraph in India opened, 1851.
S.	4	HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN.	5	EASTER SUNDAY.
M.	6	EASTER MONDAY.
Tu.	7	EASTER TUESDAY.
Th.	9	Grand Imperial Durbar at Pindi and presentation of a sword to the Ameer, 1885.
SUN.	12	1 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M.	13	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Th.	16	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, 1853.
SUN.	19	2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
SUN.	26	3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

MAY.

S.	2	Order of the British India instituted, 1837.
SUN.	3	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
S.	9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1853.
SUN.	10	5 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER OR ROGATION SUNDAY.—Father Damien died at Moloka, 1889.
Th.	14	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION DAY.—Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy 1876.
SUN.	17	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.—First Telegraph message between Bombay and Calcutta.
SUN.	24	PENTICOST OR WHIT-SUNDAY.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819.
M.	25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
Tu.	26	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1796.
SUN.	31	TRINITY SUNDAY.—His Highness Rama Vurmah G.C.S.I. Maha Rajah died, 1880.

JUNE.

M.	1	Scheme of Defence of the North Indian Frontier by armies of Native State approved by Secretary of State, 1889.
Tu.	2	Prince George Frederic of Wales born, 1865.
Th.	4	CORPUS CHRISTI.
SUN.	7	1 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	14	2 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	17	Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 1881.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

JUNE.

S.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1887.
SUN.	21	3 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
W.	24	The President of the French Republic, M. Sadi Cornot, assassinated, 1894.
S.	27	M. Casmier Perrier elected President, 1894.
SUN.	28	4 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.

JULY.

SUN.	5	5 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	6	Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.
W.	8	Natives of India admitted as Jurors, 1827.
SUN.	12	6 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	19	7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	20	The unveiling of the Boundary Memorial Portrait of His Highness the late Maha Rajah and His Minister The Honorable V. Ramiengar C. S. I. 1883.
Th.	23	Princess Beatrice married, 1885.
S.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
SUN.	26	8 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	27	Princess Louise of Wales married, 1889.
W,	29	First School for Native Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.

AUGUST.

SUN.	2	9 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Emperor William of Germany visited Her Majesty the Queen Empress, 1889.
Tu.	4	His Highness Rama Varma G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c. Maha Rajah died, 1885.
Th.	6	Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
SUN.	9	10 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
S.	15	ASSUMPTION OF B. V. MARY.
SUN.	16	11 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	18	H. H. Marthanda Varma Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption of Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, 1876.
W.	19	H. H. The Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar, 1885.
SUN.	23	12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—New Public Offices, Trivandrum, opened, 1869.
SUN.	30	13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Highness Kerala Vurma Raja died, 1882.
M.	31	H. H. Ravi Vurma Rajah died, 1889.

SEPTEMBER.

Tu.	1	Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
W.	2	His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant-Duff, Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1882.
S.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for women at Quilon established, 1887.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

SEPTEMBER.

SUN.	6	14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	13	15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Holy Cross A. D. 335.
F.	18	Earthquake at Trivandrum, 1841.
SUN.	20	16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	27	17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	30	Foundation Stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, laid 1869.

OCTOBER.

Th.	1	General Cullen died, 1862.—Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
SUN.	4	18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	6	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1877.
SUN.	11	19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his Indian tour, 1875.
Tu.	13	His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E. Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1887.
Th.	15	Her Highness Parvati Bayi Junior Ranee of Travancore died, 1893.
SUN.	18	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	25	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F.	30	Termination of the Territorial disputes between Cochin and Travancore, 1882.
S.	31	His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1892.

NOVEMBER.

SUN.	1	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—ALL SAINTS.—Abolition of slavery in Zanzibar, 1889.—Alexander III Emperor of Russia died, 1894.
M.	2	ALL SOULS.
Tu.	3	H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left London for India, 1883.
Th.	5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trivandrum, 1880.
SUN.	8	23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875.—His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Ramaswaram, 1890.
M.	9	Albert Edward Prince of Wales born, 1841.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
SUN.	15	24 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Christ Church at Trivandrum consecrated, 1859.
Tu.	17	Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869.
S.	21	Princess Royal born, 1840.
SUN.	22	25 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1895.
M.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1888.
SUN.	29	ADVENT SUNDAY.
M.	30	Lord Harris visited Trivandrum, 1858.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

DECEMBER.

Th.	3	H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, visited Courtallam and Travancore, 1889.
F.	4	Investiture of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1888.
S.	5	His Highness Kerala Vurma Elaya Rajah died, 1895.
SUN.	6	2 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Tu.	8	CONCEPTION OF B. V. MARY.—Foundation Stone for the Public offices at Trivandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.
SUN.	13	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Foundation Stone of Christ Church at Trivandrum laid, 1858.
M.	14	Albert Prince Consort died, 1861.—Princess Alice died, 1878.
Tu.	15	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Ramaswaram, 1890.
Th.	17	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1888.—Karamana bridge opened, 1853.
SUN.	20	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1895.
F.	25	CHRISTMAS-DAY.
SUN.	27	SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
Th.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company, 1600.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trivandrum Observatory between the years* 1853 *and* 1864, *under the direction of* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the Bar. Cistern* 197 *feet above the level of the sea.*

Mercury at 32°. *Brass at* 62° *Fah.*

MONTHS.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	518	·236
July ..	·649	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	·123	·780	·662	·118	·842	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air**

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	76·44	79·25	73·90	5·35	83·88	69·37	14·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February ..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88 52	66·18	22·34
March ..	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ..	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ..	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·85	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ..	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82·19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ..	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·03
August ..	76·66	78·42	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·35	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	70·46	14·89
October ..	76·90	78·77	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·93	12·94	85·91	65·42	20·49
Means ..	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·72	10·78	87·02	69 56	17·46

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE III.—*Temperature of Evaporation* as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temperature of wet bulb.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	60·74	16·13
February ..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·62	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·48
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE IV.—*Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Velocity, Force and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sea Water and Sky clouded.*

MONTHS.	Mean											
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.†	Temperature of Dew Point. †	Tension of Vapour. †	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind. *	Velocity of Wind per hour. §	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water. ‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations, (1838—1880.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	℔		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January....	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·40	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·702	2·2	0·31
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·552	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·646	4·0	0·41
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	4·577	9·7	0·47
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	9·976	14·6	0·68
June	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0·21	7·48	5·95	12·706	22·5	0·56
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.½W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·002	20·0	0·35
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.½W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·648	16·3	0·28
September..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	4·072	12·6	0·32
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·14	7·00	6·52	10·125	16·0	0·63
November..	3·50	71·9	·785	·848	W. b. N.	3·48	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·252	13·0	0·48
December ..	5·06	68·8	·707	·782	W. N. W.	3·93	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·455	5·5	0·44
Means ...	4·39	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0·14	5·52	..	...	...	0·47
Sums	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·54	64·713	138·0	..

† From 11 years' observations.
§ From 3 years' observations.
* From 5 years' observations.
‡ From 6 years' observations.

TABLE V.—*The mean fall of rain for successive period of* 10 *years.*

	Inch.		Inch.
1838—47	68·382	1841—50	70·747
48—57	64·330	51—60	65·268
58—67	63·631	61—70	59·015
68—77	59·834	71—80	66·986
Mean of 40 years.	64·044	Mean.	65·504

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds &c., deduced from observations made at the Trivandrum Observatory between the years* 1865 *and* 1882 *and calculated for Malabar months.*

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.*

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest Daily means*	Mean of the Lowest Daily means*	Range.
Auvany	29·663	29·717	29·633	·084
Puratasy	·675	·729	·647	·082
Alpasy	·688	·732	·641	·091
Kartigay	·703	·753	·642	·111
Margaly	·711	·764	·644	·120
Thie	·720	·756	·646	·110
Mausy	·704	·764	·665	·099
Panguny	·669	·706	·615	·091
Chittray	·627	·662	·582	·080
Vycausy	·617	·677	·588	·089
Auny	·655	·712	·601	·111
Audy	·649	·713	·604	·109
Mean.....	29·673	29·724	29·626	·098

* Mean of 4 hours in the day time.

TABLE II. *Temperature of the Air.*

Months.	Monthy Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest Daily means*	Mean of the Lowest Daily means*	Range.
Auvany	79·99	81·34	79·01	2·33
Puratasy	80 65	82·01	79·13	2·88
Alpasy	80·53	81·56	79·34	2·22
Kartigay	81·12	82·33	79·77	2·56
Margaly	81·14	82·60	80·37	2·23
Thie	81·82	83·84	80·56	3·28
Mausy	83·85	85·26	82·72	2·54
Panguny	85·92	88·27	83·40	4·87
Chittray	85·45	86·97	84·21	2·76
Vycausy	82·75	85·21	80·09	5·12
Auny	79·97	81·10	78·67	2·43
Audy	79·41	81·05	77·18	3·87
Mean.....	81·88	83·46	80·37	3·09

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE III. *Temperature of Evaporation as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means. *	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means. *	Range.
Auvany	74·54	75·79	73·83	1·96
Puratasy	74·65	75·96	73·59	2·37
Alpasy	75·17	76·27	74·03	2·24
Kartigay	74·59	76·15	73·30	2·85
Margaly	72·54	75·19	71·08	4·11
Thie	72·54	75·44	70·21	5·23
Mausy	74·13	75·66	73·05	2·61
Panguny	76·76	71·84	75·52	2·32
Chittray	77·57	78·92	76·32	2·60
Vycausy	76·62	77·81	75·32	2·49
Auny	75·06	76·47	74·18	2·29
Audy	74·48	75·72	73·72	2·00
Mean.....	74·89	76·43	73·68	2·76

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE IV. *Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind per hour, Evaporation of Sea water and Sky clouded.*

Months.	MEAN. Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.	Temperature of Dew point.	Tension of Vapour.	Relative humidity Saturation=1.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Evaporation of Sea water.	Proportion of sky clouded. Whole sky=10·0.
						Mile	Inch	
Auvany ...	5·45	70·92	·756	·739	W ½ N	7·7	·058	7·2
Puratasy ...	6·00	70·57	·748	·716	W by N	5·6	·061	6·5
Alpasy ...	5·36	71·46	·772	·742	W S W ½ W	3·0	·041	7·2
Kartigay ...	6·53	70·20	·738	·696	W S W ½ S	2·2	·042	5·9
Margaly ...	8·60	66·69	·655	·618	W S W ½ S	2·5	·058	4·0
Thie ...	9·28	66·29	·646	·595	S W by W	2·5	·066	3·3
Mausy ...	9·72	67·75	·677	·585	S W by W	3·2	·073	3·3
Panguny ...	9·16	70·74	·751	·607	S W by W	3·7	·075	4·3
Chittray ...	7·88	72·42	·796	·654	W ½ S	4·9	·077	5·9
Vycausy ...	6·13	72·56	·801	·717	W ½ N	5·8	·059	7·4
Auny ...	4·91	71·74	·777	·760	W by N	7·2	·049	8·2
Audy ...	4·93	71·13	·762	·760	W	7·8	·050	8·0
Mean...	7·00	70·21	·740	·632	W by S	4·7	·059	5·9

TABLE V. *Mean fall of rain.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vyoausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum* ...	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon†	8·317	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey†	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade†	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Padmanabhapuram†...	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Ramangalam‡ ...	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0·367	0·008	0·100	9·838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 years.
† „ 9 „
‡ „ 3 „

A statement of the mean daily fall of rain in Trivandrum deduced from forty-six year's observations.

Day of month.	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.				
	The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·44	0·00	7	0·21	0·01	0·43	—	1	0·43
2	·05	1·99	·02	6	·40	0·1	·19	0·02	3	·09
3	·03	0·57	·02	6	·20	0·1	·34	·06	3	·19
4	·05	0·71	·01	8	·28	0·4	·82	00	6	·31
5	·07	1·48	·02	4	·82	0 2	·77	·11	3	·34
6	·00	0·16	·01	3	·07	0·0	·07	00	2	·04
7	·00	00	00	—	—	0·2	·81	·03	3	·30
8	·03	0·62	·04	4	·31	0 2	·75	·14	2	·44
9	·00	0·03	00	1	·03	0·0	·12	—	1	·12
10	·03	0·83	·03	6	·22	0·1	·34	·20	2	·27
11	·01	0 24	·18	2	·21	0·1	·35	—	1	·35
12	·02	1·07	00	3	·39	—	·01	—	1	·01
13	·02	0·54	·01	4	·25	0·3	·69	·04	5	·26
14	00	0·25	00	1	·25	0·1	·31	·07	2	·19
15	00	0·18	00	1	·18	0·2	0·66	·11	2	·38
16	·01	0·32	00	4	·17	—	00	—	1	00
17	·02	0·46	·30	2	·38	0 3	1·44	·04	2	·74
18	·01	0·34	·04	3	·22	0·5	1·18	·09	6	·39
19	·03	0·65	·22	3	·47	0·7	1·94	·02	6	·56
20	·01	0·64	00	1	·64	0·3	0·86	00	3	·50
21	·02	0·76	·04	4	·23	0·3	1·35	·03	3	·51
22	·01	0·25	01	2	·13	0·2	1·03	·01	2	·52
23	·00	0·05	00	1	·05	0·3	0·96	·04	3	·50
24	·01	0·37	·03	3	0·16	0 1	·59	—	1	·59
25	·09	1·89	·17	4	1·08	0·1	·29	—	1	·29
26	·02	0·49	00	5	0·19	—	00	00	2	00
27	·05	1·39	·22	4	·54	0·3	·67	·04	3	·40
28	·02	0·86	·04	3	·33	0·1	·40	·06	3	·23
29	·02	0·51	·04	3	·29	—	—	—	—	—
30	·01	0.42	·04	2	·23	...	...	...	...	...
31	00	0.03	00	1	0.03	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·02	0·60	0·05	3	0·29	0·02	0·60	0·04	3	0·31

Day of month.	MARCH.					APRIL.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The Number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The Number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·78	0·05	3	0·39	0·10	1·39	0·06	12	0·39
2	·01	·49	·01	4	·15	0·13	1·52	·00	16	·39
3	·01	0·63	·06	2	·35	0·12	3·35	·01	13	·43
4	·00	·12	·03	2	·08	0·10	1·90	·09	9	·53
5	·01	·25	·20	2	·22	0·02	0·37	·01	8	·13
6	·02	·49	·01	4	·22	0·08	1·03	·02	12	·31
7	·01	·50	·03	2	·27	0·12	1·63	·06	9	·61
8	·02	0·47	·00	4	·19	0·06	1·00	·04	9	·33
9	·05	1·17	·04	5	·46	0·15	2·86	·00	10	·63
10	·01	0·19	·02	4	·12	0·16	1·06	·01	15	0·50
11	·07	2·10	·03	6	·55	0·28	4·00	·03	12	1·06
12	·07	1·28	·18	5	·63	0·07	0·84	·02	11	0·29
13	·07	2·52	·08	4	·77	0·09	1·30	·02	16	·26
14	·08	1·15	·01	8	·45	0·14	1·89	·01	17	·38
15	·03	0·87	·05	6	·22	0·07	0·92	·01	12	·28
16	·06	1·18	·01	8	·35	0·13	1·48	·01	13	·46
17	·03	1·03	·02	7	·23	0·16	2·97	·02	18	·41
18	·13	3·45	·02	6	·99	0·17	2·13	·02	17	·46
19	·07	1·25	·08	7	·44	0·17	1·54	·00	20	·40
20	·05	0·86	·06	6	·35	0·20	1·41	·03	18	·51
21	·04	1·75	·04	4	·49	0·10	2·42	·00	14	·33
22	·01	0·19	·02	6	·09	0·15	1·10	·00	17	·39
23	·11	2·00	·01	9	·57	0·16	2·41	·02	14	·53
24	·02	0·62	·02	5	·18	0·21	1·86	·01	17	·57
25	·03	0·76	·09	5	·27	0·19	1·95	·01	15	·60
26	·11	2·31	·02	10	·51	0·26	3·46	·00	24	·50
27	·10	2·64	·03	6	·80	0·18	5·23	·00	16	·53
28	·05	1·06	·01	9	·27	0·33	2·11	·00	23	·63
29	·10	1·22	·03	13	·37	0·24	2·55	·00	18	·61
30	·15	3·42	·02	13	·52	0·12	1·76	·00	15	0·36
31	0·07	1·19	0·05	8	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·05	1·23	0·04	6	0·38	0·15	1·99	0·02	15	0·46

Day of month.	MAY.					JUNE.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	3·92	0·01	18	0·62	0·52	4·55	0·02	37	0 65
2	·28	4·25	·01	20	·64	.51	5·30	·02	38	·62
3	·37	9·37	·01	23	·74	·55	3·92	·01	38	·67
4	·37	6 66	·00	20	·84	·56	3·38	·00	36	·72
5	·16	1·19	·03	16	·47	·42	2·42	·02	33	·59
6	·14	1.70	·03	16	·42	·68	5·67	·02	41	·76
7	·19	3·86	·01	16	·55	·56	3·50	·03	37	·69
8	·15	2·55	·01	19	·36	·48	2·85	·02	36	·61
9	·18	2·79	·02	18	·47	·51	3·59	·00	36	·66
10	·37	14·32	·00	17	·99	·38	2·96	·02	35	·50
11	·24	3·95	·04	18	·62	·51	2·26	·01	34	·69
12	·16	2·02	·01	15	·49	·53	3·22	·02	35	·70
13	·11	1·23	·02	15	·39	·38	2·17	·00	37	·48
14	·12	1·19	·01	14	·41	·39	2·65	·01	32	·55
15	·25	5·17	·03	13	·89	·50	2·32	·01	37	·62
16	·13	1·13	·00	16	·38	·46	1·95	·02	33	·64
17	·17	2·09	·02	19	·40	·30	1·53	·0[illegible]	32	·44
18	·14	3·16	·00	17	·39	·35	2·18	·01	35	·46
19	·46	5·29	·01	25	·84	·42	7·19	·01	33	·59
20	·24	1 32	·03	20	·54	·22	2·62	·00	30	·34
21	·40	3·71	·04	22	·83	·25	2·31	·02	31	·36
22	·40	2·82	·00	22	·83	·38	3·46	·01	31	·57
23	·51	6·44	·02	27	0·86	·26	1·52	·01	35	·34
24	·53	5·71	·00	22	1·11	·36	2·39	·02	31	·54
25	·48	4·53	·02	22	0·99	·36	2·75	·01	32	·52
26	·41	2·87	·00	27	·69	·30	2·01	·02	34	·40
27	·53	4·13	·01	31	·78	·32	4·67	·02	32	·46
28	·62	4.90	·01	31	·92	·35	2·35	·01	32	·51
29	·54	6·44	·01	32	·77	·36	2·02	·02	32	·52
30	·56	4·60	·01	39	·65	0·35	2·61	·01	35	0·45
31	0·70	3·00	0·01	35	0·92	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·33	4·07	0·01	21	0·67	0·42	3·08	0·01	34	0·56

Day of month.	JULY.					AUGUST.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·15	0·92	0·02	25	0·27	0·18	1·35	0·01	25	0·33
2	·21	0·88	·00	34	·28	·11	0·76	·00	26	·19
3	·26	2·13	·01	28	·43	·14	1·00	·03	28	·23
4	·32	2·71	·02	32	·47	·15	2·32	·01	27	·26
5	·26	2·06	·02	28	·43	·16	1·31	·01	23	·32
6	·32	2·12	·00	32	·46	·17	1·73	·00	28	·29
7	·24	2·00	·01	31	·35	·17	1·71	·03	26	·30
8	·20	1·54	·01	26	·36	·20	1·55	·02	26	·35
9	·26	2·14	·00	27	·45	·09	0·91	·01	22	·19
10	·38	2·12	·00	26	·68	·12	1·92	·00	21	·27
11	·27	2·11	·01	32	·38	·13	0·99	0·2	27	·23
12	·21	1·40	·02	32	·30	·17	1·87	0·2	30	·26
13	·38	2·22	·00	36	·49	·22	1·61	0·3	29	·35
14	·26	1·46	·02	31	·39	·20	2·18	0·1	24	·39
15	·30	2·26	·00	35	·39	·15	1·20	·00	21	·33
16	·22	1·63	·01	32	·32	·11	2·11	·00	19	·26
17	·19	3·47	·01	29	·30	·14	1·20	·01	23	·28
18	·24	0·96	·01	35	·32	·21	1·42	·01	28	·34
19	·26	1·85	·00	32	·37	·12	1·55	·02	20	·27
20	·16	0·95	·03	28	·27	·07	1·34	·01	20	·17
21	·22	1·90	·00	28	·36	·11	1·30	·01	25	·20
22	·21	1·41	·01	34	·29	·22	3·80	·02	26	·39
23	·15	1·87	·01	24	·29	·27	3·42	·00	22	·56
24	·23	2·45	·00	28	·38	·14	2·36	·01	23	·29
25	·21	1·36	·02	31	·31	·21	1·62	·02	21	·45
26	·25	1·48	·00	31	·38	·15	1·98	·00	21	·34
27	·18	1·37	·01	29	·28	·15	1·65	·02	21	·32
28	·11	0·63	·00	29	·17	·19	2·80	·02	20	·43
29	·19	1·90	·01	23	·39	·29	3·05	·01	33	·41
30	·18	1·87	·00	26	·32	·18	2·58	·01	28	·30
31	0·11	1·17	0·00	22	0·23	0·12	1·05	0·03	20	0·23
Mean.	0·23	1·75	0·01	30	0·36	0·16	1·79	0·01	24	0·31

Day of month.	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	2·82	0·00	22	0·49	·11	2·00	0·00	14	0·35
2	·17	1·87	·01	20	·40	·18	1·74	·02	15	·56
3	·12	1·11	·00	22	·26	·15	1·19	·00	17	·41
4	·06	0·68	·00	22	·12	·32	2·46	·02	27	·54
5	·17	2·42	·06	21	·38	·22	1·91	·01	22	·46
6	·17	1·98	·00	24	·33	·33	4·20	·01	17	·89
7	·18	2·30	·02	21	·39	·23	3·66	·04	16	·66
8	·13	1·32	·02	21	·28	·33	3·69	·01	20	·76
9	·18	2·36	·01	19	·43	·37	4·77	·00	21	·81
10	·22	4·19	·01	24	·43	·23	2·23	·00	25	·43
11	·14	1·24	·01	24	·26	·27	2·53	·01	26	·47
12	·12	0·86	·00	26	·22	·30	3·20	·01	20	·70
13	·17	1·60	·01	19	·40	·47	5·70	·00	27	·81
14	·16	2·41	·00	21	·36	·23	1·48	·02	23	·47
15	·08	0·96	·01	17	·21	·22	2·02	·01	27	·38
16	·17	3·20	·01	19	·42	·36	3·66	·01	25	·65
17	·09	0·97	·03	18	·24	·25	2·09	·00	30	·39
18	·13	1·40	·02	19	·33	·39	3·45	·00	28	·64
19	·08	0·69	·00	19	·19	·53	6·26	·02	31	·78
20	·10	0·90	·00	18	·26	·45	5·28	·00	23	·90
21	·06	0·53	·00	14	·19	·41	2·59	·00	34	·55
22	·05	0·57	00	15	·14	·32	2·95	·05	22	·68
23	·10	1·86	·01	14	·33	·32	2·00	·00	24	·61
24	·11	1·28	·04	17	·31	·32	3·25	·01	22	·67
25	·12	1·60	·00	14	·41	·31	2·82	·01	27	·53
26	·09	1·73	·03	15	·28	·45	3·24	·00	23	·90
27	·18	2·43	·02	14	·60	·38	3·06	·02	29	·60
28	·11	1·99	·01	13	·40	·27	2·41	·01	25	·50
29	·14	1·19	·00	22	·29	·60	5·22	·02	28	·99
30	0·15	3·57	·01	16	·42	·42	3·50	·02	26	·74
31	...	...	...	...	...	·36	2·33	·03	22	0·76
Mean.	0·14	1·74	0·01	19	0·33	0·33	3·13	0·01	24	0·63

Day of month.	NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The Number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The Number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·19	1·76	0·01	24	0·37	0·10	2·35	0·03	13	0·37
2	·31	2·87	·01	25	·57	·19	2·44	·01	17	·51
3	·27	2·45	·02	21	·52	·09	1·46	·05	9	·48
4	·38	3·27	·00	24	·73	·13	3·04	·02	10	·59
5	·27	1·83	·00	28	·44	·16	4·04	·01	13	·56
6	·46	4·27	·02	27	·78	·19	2·96	·02	10	·89
7	·35	2·85	·01	27	·59	·10	2·71	·01	10	·45
8	·12	1·38	·01	22	·25	·06	1·35	·02	9	·32
9	·24	2·77	·03	27	·40	·09	1·08	·01	11	·36
10	·12	0·82	·00	23	·23	·08	1·13	·04	12	·30
11	·29	1·65	·00	27	·50	·05	0·63	·00	8	·29
12	·22	2·03	·01	27	·38	·13	2·24	·02	11	·53
13	·28	2·57	·01	21	·62	·18	2·94	·04	15	·54
14	·18	1·33	·00	22	·38	·10	1·64	·07	8	·58
15	·17	1·53	·01	23	·35	·07	1·11	·01	12	·27
16	·17	3·24	·02	20	·39	·04	0·57	·00	6	·27
17	·26	2·92	·00	25	·48	·05	0·88	·00	9	·25
18	·19	2·51	·01	18	·47	·11	1·45	·04	9	·55
19	·28	3·21	·01	18	·72	·00	0·11	·02	2	·07
20	·17	1·75	·02	15	·52	·05	1·43	·02	6	·41
21	·12	1·25	·01	14	·38	·03	0·65	·01	5	·18
22	·13	1·08	·01	14	·44	·02	0·49	·01	5	·19
23	·12	1·69	·08	10	·58	·01	0·23	·01	4	·09
24	·14	2·36	·01	11	·57	·04	0·99	·01	5	·33
25	·13	1·24	·00	17	·35	·06	1·80	·00	5	·57
26	·14	1·54	·02	18	·37	·04	1·36	·00	7	0·27
27	·18	2·84	·00	15	·54	·14	3·09	·10	5	1·28
28	·13	1·90	·00	17	·35	·01	0·19	·05	4	0·10
29	·11	3·03	·02	10	·49	·03	0·39	·06	7	0·20
30	·13	1·80	·00	14	·42	·05	1·10	·07	5	0·44
31	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·97	0·06	3	1·28
Mean.	0·21	2·19	0·05	20	0·47	0·08	1·54	0·03	8	0·44

TABLE VI. *Mean rainy days.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum ...	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Padmanabhapuram ...	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	16	11	10	73
Rajakamangalam ...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE VII. *The total rainfall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.*

Stations.	North-East.		South-West.		Dry-months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trivandrum ...	22·236	52	31·237	64	8·590	22
Quilon	28·905	48	62·209	64	8·197	15
Alleppey	37·966	55	70·651	77	13·417	22
Peermade	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Padmanabhapuram...	22·767	29	22·149	32	9·934	12
Rajakamangalam ...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

His Highness

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA

DÁSA VANCHI BÁLA

SIR RÁMA VARMÁ

Kulasekhara Kiritapati

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

Rámarája Bahadur

SHAMSHER JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE

MOST EXALTED ORDER

OF THE

STAR OF INDIA,

FELLOW OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, LONDON,

Maharaja of Travancore,

Born 25th September 1857.

Ascended the Musnud 19th August 1885.

Royal Family of Travancore.

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

RAMA VARMA,

Elaya Raja.

Son of Her Highness the

JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 3RD DECEMBER, 1867.]

SISTER OF THE MAHARAJA.

Her Highness

LAKSHMÍ BÁYI,

MEMBER OF THE

CROWN OF INDIA.

Senior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 23RD JULY, 1848.]

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

MARTANDA VARMA, B. A.,

First Prince of Travancore.

Son of Her Highness the

JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 24TH NOVEMBER, 1871.]

BROTHERS-IN-LAW OF THE MAHARAJA.

EZHABA VARMA,
C. S. I., F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. H. S.
Valiya Koil Tampuran,
[Married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee.]

RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Cochoo Koil Tampuran.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel H. Plunket Esmonde-White, F. R. C. S. I. and M. K. Q. P. I.
(Madras Medical Establishment.)

OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

M. R. Krishna Row	...	...Sarvadhikaryakar.
Anantharama Iyen	...	.. Fouzdari Commissioner.
Narayanen Tampi	...	...Chellam Karyakar.
———	...	...Samprati.
T. Letchmana Row	...	...Nityachilavoo Karyakar.
———	...	...Sankadamvagay Sheristadar.
———	...	.. Persian Munshi.
Soobramony Iyen	...	...Chellam Sheristadar.
———	...	...Sripadom Karyakar.
———	...	...Vatakke Kottarum Karyakar.
———	...	...Karyakar of His Highness the First Prince's Palace.
———	...	...Stables Karbhari.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

J. THOMSON ESQUIRE, ...BRITISH RESIDENT.
Captain L. J. Andrews ... ...Asst. Resident.

Treasury.

P. T. Tharyan, B. A. ... ...In charge.
S. Sami Pillay ... ...Treasurer.

Escort.

Captain L. J. Andrews ... ...Commandant.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Lieut.-Col. H. P. Esmonde-White ... Medical Officer in charge Residency Hospital.
Lazarus D'Rosario ... ...1st Class Hospital Asst.
K. K. Velu ... ...1st Class Hospital Asst.

Office.

P. T. Tharyan, B. A. ... ...Manager.
C. M. Agur, B. A. ... ...Head Accountant.
B. Noronha ... ...Head Clerk.

PEOPLE'S LIBRARY. NO. DATE TIME TRIVANDRUM

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE.

STATION—QUILON.

28th Madras Infantry.

Major F. G. Preston ... ...Commandant. *(on furlough.)*
Captain W. H. Lowry ... ...Acting.
The Rev. C. F. Breay, M. A. ...Chaplain.

Government of Travancore.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

S. SHUNGRASOOBYER, F. M. U.
DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

P. Thanu Pillai, M. A. ...Chief Secretary to the Dewan and Huzur Dewan Peishcar.
A. Peraviperumal Pillai, B. A. ...Huzur Deputy Peishcar.

Huzur English Office.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ... ...Under Secretary.
A. Ramier, B. A. & B. L. ...Assistant Secretary.
S. Rangaiengar, B. A. ...Assistant to the Chief Secretary.

Educational Department.

Dr. A. C. Mitchell ...Educational Secretary to the Dewan.
M. Rajaraja Varma, M. A. ...Assistant to the Educational Secy.

Jamabundy Department.

P. S. Moothookaroopa Pillay ...Valia Melalutu Pillay.
P. K. Pudmanabha Pillay ...Melalutu Pillay.
Eswara Pillay ... ...Sumprethy.

Marahmut Department.

S. E. Vaikuntam Iyer, B. A., B. C. E., Assistant Engineer in charge.
S. Harrihara Iyen ... ...Assistant to the Chief Secretary.

Peravagay Department.

T. Padmanabha Row ... ...Sheristadar.

Sirkar Vakil Department.

I. H. Prince ... ...Head Sirkar Vakil.

Registration Department.

L. Soobramony Aiyar ... ...Director of Registration.
Veeraragava Aiyangar ... ...Deputy to Do.
I. H. Prince ... ...Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Stamps, Stationery and Records.

S. D. Sawyer ... ...Superintendent.
C. Raja Retna Naicker, B. A. ...In charge Stamps and Stationery, (on other duty.)

Treasury.

Ninadath Govinda Kymal ... ...Treasurer.

Davaswom Department.

A. Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A. ... ...In charge.

Anchal or Sirkar Post and Transit.

S. Theraviem Pillay... ... ...Superintendent.

Elephant Department.

A. Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A. ...In charge.

Miscellaneous Survey.

Jacob Janes ... ...Assistant.

Mint.

Cumaraswamy Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

S. Shungrasoobyer, F. M. U. ... ...Dewan, President.

Official Members.

K. Krishnaswamy Row, Dewan Bahadur., F. M. U. Chief Justice.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. HIST. S....Dewan Peishcar, Settlement Department.
P. Thanu Pillai, M. A. ... ...Chief Secretary to the Dewan and Huzur Dewan Peishcar.
O. H. Bensley, B. A. ... ...Superintendent of Police.
I H. Prince ... ...Head Sirkar Vakil.

Non-official Members.

Rama Vurma, Raja of Parapanad.
R. Ramanatha Row.
A. M. Muthunayagom Pillay, B. A. & B. L.

A. Ramier, B. A. & B. L. ...Secretary to the Council.

DIVISION CUTCHERRY.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	DIVISIONS.
Dewan Peishcar R. Reghunatha Row, B. A....	Kottayam or Northern Division.
Asst. to Do. T. K. Neelacunda Iyer, B. A....	Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar T. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	Quilon Do.
Asst. to Do. V. I. Keshava Pillay, M. A. ...	Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar A. Govinda Pillay, B. A. & B. L.	Padmanabhapuram Division.
Asst. to Do. T. Muthuenmaraswamy Pillay, B. A.	Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar M. Retnaswamy Iyer, B. A.	Trivandrum Division.
Asst. to Do. C. M. Madhavan Pillay, B. A.	Do. Do.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. HIST. S., Dewan Peishcar.

Soorianarayana Iyen ... Deputy Peishcar, (on special duty).
V. Pudmanabha Naidu... Assistant to the Dewan Peishcar.
V. Renga Iyengar ... Acting Assistant to do.

Central Office Establishment.

V. Sivaramakrishna Iyen ... ...Sheristadar.
Madhava Kurukal, B. A. ... ...English Head Clerk.
Assistant Clerks ... ... 2.
P. Boodanada Pillay ... ...Head Sumprethy.
——— ... ...Assistant do.
Madavan Pillay ... ...Head Rayasom.
Correspondence Clerks ... ... 4.
Accountants... ... ... 8.
Record-keepers ... ... 2.
Checking Accountants ... ... 25.

Field Establishment.

Kesava Pillay ... ...Supervisor.
Savariperumal Pillay ... ... Do.
A. Ramaswamy Iyen ... ... Do.

Valoo Pillay	Supervisor.
V. Venkataswara Iyen, B. A. ...	Do.
Sankaranarayana Pillay ...	Do.
V. Krishna Iyen	Do.
V. Madhoosudana Iyen ...	Do.
T. K. Ramen Pillay	Do.
T. Pulpanabha Iyen	Do.
B. Narayana Iyen ... Acting	Do.
Narayana Pillay ... Deputy	Do.
C. Narayana Pillay	Do.
B. Easwara Iyen	Do.
S. Venkatarama Iyen ...	Do.
Pudmanabha Pillay	Do.
T. V. Krishna Iyen	Do.
Krishna Panikkar	Do.
Parameswaren Pillay ...	Do.
Kesava Row	Do.
Valoo Pillay	Do.
Chevel Narayana Iyen ...	Do.
Krishna Iyen	Do.
Kuppooswamy Iyen	Do.
Narasimha Iyen	Do.
Seetharama Iyen	Do.
Pudmanabha Iyen	Do.
Sesha Iyen	Do.
K. Ramaswamy Iyen ...	Do.
Ramen Pillay	Do.
Vuttyoorcavoo Narayana Pillay	Do.
Neelacanda Iyen	Do.
V. Krishna Iyen	Do.
Mahadeva Iyen	Do.
Paramaswaren Pillay ...	Do.
Kottayam Narayana Pillay ...	Do.
S. Anandakrishna Iyen Acting	Do.
Ramaswamy Iyen	Do.
L. Soobramony Iyen	Do.
Madhava Varier	Do.
Neelacanda Iyen	Do.
Classifiers	345.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

James J. Tomlinson, Superintendent.

Thomas Quinless	...Assistant.
G. N. Krishna Row	... Do.
C. K. Sundram Iyer	... Do.
S. Aiyaswami Pillay	...Head Clerk.
P. R. Parthasarathy Naidu ...	...Head Draughtsman.
M. Appaswami Pillay	...Head Computer.
V. Mahadeva Iyer	...Head Accountant.
R. Ramaswami Iyer	...Store-keeper.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, F. M. U.	Chief Justice.
T. Kunhiraman Nair	Puisne Judges.
A. Sitarama Iyer, B. A.	Puisne Judges.
W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-Law ...	Puisne Judges.
Subba Dikshadar	...Pundit.
T. Harihara Subbier ...	...Registrar.
P. C. Vallinayagam Pillai	...Sheristadar.
S. Cumberland	...Manager, English Office.
C. V. Raman Pillai, B. A.	...Head Translator, Indexer & Publisher.
M. Vaithialingam Pillai ...	...Head Gumastah and Nezir. (*Sub pro tem.*)
F. E. Hart	...Deputy English Clerk.
R. Maduranayagam Pillai	...Librarian and English Record keeper.
I. H. Prince	...Head Sirkar Vakil.

Vakils of the High Court.

Alfred G. Gover, Barrister-at-Law.
P. Govindan Nambutiri
Muttukumarasvami Pillai
R. Ramanatha Row
I. H. Prince
R. Velu Pillai
Gopala Menon
M. Swaminatha Pillai
V. Subbramannyya Ayyan
E. Rama Ayyan
M. Venketasubbu Ayyan
B. Bagavati Ayyan
S. Padmanabha Pillai
S. Venkatarama Ayyankar
V. Ramasvami Ayyan
V. Padmanabha Ayyan
S. Govinda Pillai
K. Venkatarama Ayyankar
S. Muttusvami Ayyan
K. Appatura Ayyan, B. A. & B. L.
V. Srinivasachariar
A. Muthunayagam Pillai, B.A.&B.L
S. Kalianarama Ayyan
M. K. Padmanabha Pillai, B.A.
T. F Lloyd
S. Ramaswami Sastrial, B. A. & B. L.
R. Viraraghava Ayyankar, B. A.&B L.
N. Krishna Ayyankar, B. A. & B. L.
K. G. Sesha Ayyar, B. A. & B. L.
T. Pulpoo Pillai, B. A. & B. L.
P. Govinda Pillai, B. A.
S. Keshava Ayyan, B. A. & B. L.
K. Padmanabhen Tampi, B.A. & B. L.
R. Ananda Row, B. A. & B. L.
E. J. John, B. A. & B. L.
K. Kochukrishna Marar, B. A. & B.L.
V. A. Ramakrishna Aiyan, B.A. & B.L.
V. A. Krishna Ayyar, B. A. & B. L.
R. Renga Rao, B. A. & B. L.
C. Sankaran Nair, B. A. & B. L.
C. Govinda Pillay, B. A. & B. L.

and others not practising in the High Court at Trivandrum at present.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Trivandrum.

M. C. Neelakanta Pillai ...	...1st Judge.
V. Harihara Iyer	...2nd Judge—*Sub pro tem* (doing duty at Quilon.)
M. C. Sankara Pillai	...Sheristadar.
N. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. & B. L.	...Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

S. Anantarama Ayyan
S. Kumara Pillai
N. G. Venkatachalam Ayn.
A. Padmanabba Ayyan
R. Padmanabha Pillai
Alakiri Ayyankar
K. Padmanabba Pillai
Nilakanthan Tanuvan
V. Laksbmana Sastrial
Sesha Ayyan Narayana Ayyan
S. Venkatasura Ayyan
J. Lakshmana Ayyan
N. Sankara Narayana Ayyan
Krishna Ayyankar Sastri
A. Kumara Pillai
P. Subbu Ayyan
M. Madbaven Tambi
K. Sitharama Ayyan
Narayanan Paramisvaran
P. V. Subbu Ayyan
K. Krishna Pillai
N. Venketasura Ayyan
P. Sivarama Ayyan
P. Virupaksha Ayyan
Raman Pillai
S. Ramakrishna Ayyan
P. K. Krishna Pillai
P. Padmanabha Ayyan
Appaswamy Ayyan
Padmanabha Pillai
Velu Pillai
Sathiavagisvara Sastri
Narayana Menon
Subramania Pillai
Aramudachariar
E. C. D'Veigas
K. S. Ponnu Ayyan
S. Rengachariar
K. S. Narayana Ayyan
P. Thandava Sastrial
K. Ramaswami Ayyan
E. K. Ramen Pillai.
V. A. Krishna Aiyan.
Sankaranarayana Ayyan
A. Harihara Ayyan
M. Pereira
J. M. Gough
Veerabahoo Pillai
N. S. Appathura Ayyan
S. Ayathira Ayyan, B. A. & B. L.
K. Nilakuntha Pillai.
Perumaan Raman.

Nagercoil.

C. S. Ramalingam Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Judge.
K. M. Sankara Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
O. Marthanda Pillai ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

Udayamutu Ayyan
Devaraja Ayyan
Ramasubramanyya Ayyan
S. Thanu Ayyan
D. Padmanaba Ayyan
P. Arunachalam Ayyan
Shankarasubramanyya Ayyan
Senapathi Ayyan
Venkatakrishna Ayyan
H. Samu Ayyan
S. Subramani Ayyan
N. Sesha Ayyan
K. Subramania Ayyan
Sattanatha Ayyan
Pugalumperumal Pillai
N. Srinivasa Ayyankar
C. Subramania Ayyan
N. Sankaralingam Pillai
R. Sankarasubbu Ayyan
S. Thanusubbu Ayyan
K. Kesava Pillai
Anandanarayana Sastrial
V. Padmanabha Ayyan
V. Venkedaswara Ayyan
Chithambara Sastrial
Sivarama Ayyan*
P. Sundram Ayyankar
A. Andi Deikshader
S. Shungarasubbier
O. Marthanda Pillai
B. Narayana Pillai
V. Shunkara Pillai
S. Y. Gnanakun
V. Krishna Ayyan
N. Madhaven Pillai
R. Krishna Ayyan
K. Buthalingom Ayyan
K. E. Sivarama Pillai
Ramaswamy Sastrial*
S. Sivaramakrishna Ayyan*
M. Sivasubrahmania Pillai B. A.*

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Nagercoil.*

Quilon.

S. Padmanabha Iyer. M. A. ... ...1st Judge of Trivandrum doing duty at Quilon.
V. Harihara Iyer ... ...2nd Judge (*Sub-pro-tem*)
S. Navis ... ...Sheristadar.
S. T. Veeraraghava Chari, B. A. & B. L. Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

K. Nilakantha Pillai
Minakshisubbayan
Krishna Sastri
Govindan Pantala
Gopala Sastrial
Subbayyan
T. Kesava Pillai
Andi Pillai
S. Srinivasa Ayyankar Sastri
N. Sabsranama Ayyan
Ramanatha Ayyan
Subramania Sastri
Venketarama Ayyankar
Paramisvara Ayyan
K. Raman Pillai
Paravur Kesava Pillai
A. Abraham
A. Sreenivasa Ayyankar
V. Alvar Ayyankar Sastri
S. Venkatakrishna Ayn.
N. Appu Sastri
G. Sankaranarayana Ayyan
V. Venkatarama Ayyan
P. K. Padmanabha Sastri
O. Krishna Pillai
K. R. Ramasubba Sastri B. A. & B. L.
V. Natasa Sastri
Mahadava Ayyan
E Rama Ayyan*
C. N. Kesava Pillai*
S. Kallianarama Ayyan*
K. N. Kesava Pillai*
M. Mathew, B. A. & B. L.*
P. Ramen Tambi, B. A. & B. L.*
S. T. Veeraragavachariar B. A. & B. L.*
V. Subba Ayyan B. A. & B. L.*

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Quilon.*

Alleppey.

M. K. Ramachandra Rao, B. A. & B. L. 1st Judge.
K. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L. ...2nd Judge (*Sub pro tem.*)
J. Vnrgese ... ...Sheristadar.
M. G. Mathan, B. A. ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

S. Janardanapilapalli
S. Ramasvami Ayyan
Viraraghava Ayyan
P. Ayyakutti Ayyan
Palpu Ayyan
Krishna Varier
S. Svaminatha Sastri
S. Sundra Ayyan
J. Krishna Ayyan
R. Padmanahha Ayyan
K. Ramasvami Ayyan
B. Neelakanta Pillai
Coshy
S. Kochukunju Pillai
Sankara Subhu Ayyan
M. R. Nilakanta Pillai
E. Narayana Menon
A. R. Subramania Ayyan
A. Suriayanarayana Ayyan
K. Kochukrishna Pillai
S. Srinivasachariar
R. Krishna Ayyan
N. Narayana Potti
Nilakanthan Chakkiar
R. Arunachalam Ayyan
Krishna Menon
M. R. Kesava Pillai
S. Manu Ayyan
P. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A.
G. Kesava Pillai
V. Venkedaswara Ayyan
R. Venkatasura Ayyan
T. R. Govinda Pillai
G. Krishna Pillai
R. Krishna Ayyan
K. A. Srinivasa Ayyan
L. K. Ramaswamy Ayyan, B. A.
V. S. Krishna Ayyan
C. Madhaven Pillai
K. T. Kora
V. K. Chakko
S. Sivarama Ayyan
K. Thomas Vurgese, B. A.
L. Narayana Ayyan
R. Pulpu Pillai, B. A.
B. Srinivasa Ayyan
K. Jacob Wilson, B. A.
Shungunni Pillai
G. Subba Ayyan
T. Krishna Ayyangar†
R. Annathurai Sastri†
G. Narayana Pillai†
P. J. Ponnan†
V. R. Padmanabha Pillai†
G. Govinda Pillai†
Sri Bakta Valsalachariar†
C. Abraham†
L. A. Subrahamoni Ayyan B.A. & B L.†
K. A. Krishna Ayyankar B. A. & B. L.†
M. G. Mathan, B. A.

† *These are High Court Vakils practising at Alleppey.*

Parur.

Joseph Eapen, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Judge (*Sub pro tem.*)
A. Arathan Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
P. Sasha Iyengar, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

Govinda Pillai
Rama Ayyan
Sami Ayyan
Krishna Ayyan
Achuta Menon
Genapati Ayyan
Enjha Ayyan
R. Venkatarama Ayyan
S. Venkatarama Ayyan
Narasimha Ayyan.
Velu Pillai
Krishnen Namburi
Syud Buddien
Variathu Pilo
A. Subrahmania Ayyan
A. N. Subrahmania Ayyan
Anantharama Ayyan
K. J. Kurian, B.A. & B.L.*
P. Gopala Menon, B. A.*
K. Krishna Menon, B. A.*
S. Dharmarajah Ayyan*
T. R. Atchuthen Pillai*
P. Sesha Aiyangar, B. A. & B. L.*

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Parur.*

MUNSIFF COURTS.

First Class Munsiffs.

M. Hoogewerf ... ...Neyattinkara (Principal.)
M. Varkey ... ...Tiruvalla.
N. Ramakrishna Pillai ... ...Trivandrum (Principal.)
K. Narayanen Thambi ... ...Padmanabhapuram.
N. Ananda Row, B. A. ... ...Kottayam.
H. Ramasubba Iyer, B. A. ... ...Nagercoil (*Sub pro tem.*)

Second Class Munsiffs.

M. Subramania Pillai, B. A. ... ...Neyattinkara (Additional.)
M. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ... ...Trivandrum (Additional.)
K. Kunjunni Menone, B. A. & B. L. ...Chirayinkil.
K. C. Joseph, B. A. ... ...Shertallay.
K. Sankara Pillai ... ...Kottarakara.
S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Muvattupuzha (*Sub pro tem.*)

Third Class Munsiffs.

A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. ... ...Quilon.
S. Shungaracumara Pillai, B. A. & B. L. Vaikam.
P. Matthew, B. A. ... ...Aripad.
P. Subramany Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Krishnapuram.
S. Sitarama Iyer, B. A. ... ...Alleppey (*Sub pro tem.*)
P. Cheriyan, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Pafur (*Sub pro tem.*)

A. W. L. Vernede, (Assistant Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills and 1st class Magistrate of Anjanad exercising the powers of a Munsiff) ... ...Cardamom Hills.
K. Anantanarayana Aiyar, B. A. & B. L. (Tahsildar and 2nd class Magistrate of Shencotta exercising the powers of a Munsiff) ... ...Shencottah.

Court of Appeal from the Decisions of Special Magistrates.

W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-Law ...Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrates.

For the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

Lieut. H. S. Ferguson ... ...Trivandrum.
C. J. Maltby ... ...Alleppey.
J. S. Sealy ... ...Peermade.

Magistrates of the 1st class.

R. Reghunatha Row, B. A. ... ...Kottayam Division.
T. K. Neelacunda Iyer B. A, ... Do.
T. Rajaram Row, B. A. ... ...Quilon Division.
V. I. Keshava Pillay, M. A. ... Do.
M. Ratnaswami Iyer, B. A. ... ...Trivandrum Division.
C. M. Madhavan Pillay, B. A. ... Do.
A. Govinda Pillay, B A. & B. L., F. M. U. ...Padmanabhapuram Division.
T. Muthucumaraswamy Pillay, B. A... Do. Do.
C. J. Maltby ... ...Alleppey Town.
M. Kunjukrishna Panikar, B. A. & B. L. Do.
J. S. Sealy ... ...Cardamom Hills.
A. W. L. Vernede ... ...Anjanad.
Mathavan Pillay ... ...Arukutti.

Magistrates of the 2nd class.

Southern Division.

P. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. .. ...Tovalay.
R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ... ...Agastisvaram.
P. Subramanya Pillay ... ...Erauiel.
P. Sathianasan, B. A. ... ...Kolachal.
Ramaswami Iyer ... ...Kalkulam.

Trivandrum Division.

R. Pudmanabha Chariar, B. A. ...Trivandrum Town.
K. Velu Pillay ... ...Chirayinkil.
Paramaswaren Pillay ... ...Trivandrum Taluq.
Chembakaraman Pillay ... ...Neyyattinkara.

Quilon Division.

K. Aiyappen Pillay, B. A. ... ...Quilon (also Quilon Port.)
M. Pudmanabha Pillay ... ...Chengannur.
K. Anandanarayana Iyer, B.A &B.L....Shencottah.
Pudmanabha Pillay... ... ...Karunagapalli.
K. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Pathanapuram.
K. Soobramonia Iyer, B. A. ...Mavalikaray.
N. Rajaram Row, B. A. ... ...Kartigapalli.
Gopalakrishna Iyen ... ...Kottarakarai.
N. Ramen Pillay, B. A. ... ...Tiruvalla.
M Raman Pillay ... ...Ampalapuzha.
Lekshmana Iyen ... ...Kunnatur.
P. M. Wurkey ... ...Alleppey.

Kottayam Division.

S. Shungra Pillay, B. A. ... ...Kottayam.
R. Renganatha Iyen, B. A. ... ...Shertalla.
S. Harihara Iyen, B. A. ... ...Vaikam.
Ramaswamy Iyen ... ...Parur.
M. Krishna Iyen ... ...Changanachery.
M. Arunachalam Iyen, B. A.... ...Ettumanur.
R. Lekshmana Iyen .. ..Mnvattupuzha.
Kumara Pillay ... ...Todupuzha.
R Venkideswara Iyen, B. A. ...Alangad.
Anandaraman Pillay ... ...Minachil.
Padmanabha Pillay ... ...Kunnatnad.

Magistrates of the third class.

Southern Division.

Nanu Sastrial ... ...Vilavancode.
Sabhapathi Pillay ... ...Kottar.
V. Shungara Pillay ... ...Thiruvettar.

Trivandrum Division.

C. Krishna Iyen ... ...Nedumangad.
C. M. Vurgese, B. A. ... ...Parassala.

Quilon Division.

Narayana Pillay ... ...Paravur.
C. Raghava Chariar, B. A. ... ...Kayencolum.
Ganapathy Iyen ... ...Pattanamtitta.

Kottayam Division.

K. N. Eippa, B. A. ... ...Kanjirapully.
V. Iyyem Pillay ... ...Arukutti.
A. T. Mathew ... ...Peermaad.

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division

Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. ...	...Tovalay.
P. Subramanya Pillay ...	...Eraniel.
R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ...	...Agastisvaram.
Ramaswamy Iyer	...Kalkulam.
Nanu Sastrial	...Vilavankode.

Trivandrum Division.

Paramaswaren Pillay ...	...Trivandrum.
K. Velu Pillay	...Chirayinkil.
C. Krishna Aiyer	...Nedumangad.
Chempagaraman Pillay ...	...Neyyattinkara.

Quilon Division.

K. Aiyappen Pillay, B. A. ...	...Quilon.
K. Soobramonia Iyer, B. A. ..	...Mavalikara.
N. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	...Kartigapalli.
Gopalakrishna Iyen	...Kottarakara.
N. Ramen Pillay, B. A. ...	...Tiruvalla.
M. Padmanabha Pillay ...	...Chengannur.
M. Raman Pillay	...Ambalapuzha.
V. Lekshmana Iyen	...Kunnattur.
K. Ramaswami Iyer B A. & B. L.	...Pathanapuram.
Pudmanabha Pillay ...	...Karunagapalli.
K. Anandanarayana Iyen B. A. & B. L.	..Shencottah.

Kottayam Division.

R. Renganatha Iyer, B. A. ...	...Shertalla.
S. Harihara Iyen, B. A. ...	...Vaikam.
M. Arunachalam Iyen, B. A.	...Ettumanur.
R. Lekshmana Iyen ...	.. Muvattupuzha.
R. Venkideswara Iyen, B. A.	...Alangad.
Kumara Pillay	...Todupuzha.
S. Ramaswamy Iyen ...	...Parur.
Anandaramen Pillay ...	...Minachil.
M. Krishna Iyen	...Changanachery.
Shungra Pillay, B. A. ...	...Kottayam.
Pudmanabha Pillay... ...	...Kunnatnad.

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.
Superintendent of Police.

R. B. Ferguson ... ...Asst. Superintendent of Police.—Quilon Division.
T. Ponnambalam Pillay... Do. Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divns.
K. Pulpanabha Pillay ... Do. Kottayam Division.

G. Venketa Soobramonya Iyer ..	1st class	Inspr. of Police.	Trivandrum Fort Divn.
A. J. Da'Veigas	do.	do. ...	Quilon Taluq.
Chandah Meah Vully Meah.	do.	do. ...	Eraniel.
S. Wintle	do.	do. ...	Triv. Jail Inspector.
S. R. Swyny	do.	do. ...	Reserve Inspector.
N. Paramoo Pillay... ...	do.	do. ...	Shertallay.
H. Hoogewerf	2nd	do. ...	Karunagapalli.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay ...	3rd	do. ...	Nodumangad.
A. Samuel	do.	do. ...	Triv. Puthenchanday Div.
N. Pulpanabha Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Alleppey.
T. R. Parameswaren Pillay.	do.	do. ...	Noyyattinkara.
S. Paramaswaren Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Audit Inspector.
N. Moothia Pillay... ...	4th	do. ...	Kunnattur.
Abdulla Saib Moonavery ...	do.	do. ...	Ettumanur.
R. Krishna Row	do.	do. ...	Chenganuur.
J. A. Stevenage	do.	do. ...	Peermade.
S. Shungara Iyen	do.	do. ...	Ampalapuzha.
W. Gallyot	do.	do. ...	Circuit Inspector.
I. Syed Ali	do.	do. ...	Shencottah.
R. Ramen Pillay	5th	do. ...	Changanachery.
E. Gallyot	do.	do. ...	Kottarakara.
E. N. Paramaswaren Pillay.	do.	do. ...	Vilavankod.
S. Soobramoniya Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Mavelikara.
Narayana Oonythan ...	do.	do. ...	Muvattupuzha.
K. Ramen Pillay	do.	do. ...	Vaikam.
Beram Khan	6th	do. ...	Kottar Town.
U. M. Da'Veigas	do.	do. ...	Thodupuzha.
S. V. Harrihara Iyen ...	do.	do. ...	Kalkulam.
K. Veloo Pillay	do.	do. ...	Kunnatnad.
Mathan Koshi	do.	do. ...	Quilon Town.
P. R. Krishna Iyen ...	do.	do. ...	Alangad.
B. Pudmanabha Row ...	do.	do. ...	Palace Guard.
———	do.	do. ...	Pattanapuram.
S. Shivarama Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Chirayinkil.
G. E. Shedden	do.	do. ...	Trivandrum Taluq.
A. Armoogum Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Triv. Cantonment Divn.
P. Seetharama Iyen ...	do.	do. ...	Kottayam.
H. White	do.	do. ...	Treasury Escort Inspr.
T. C. R. Mathaven Pillay...	do.	do. ...	Paravur.
———	Sub.	do. ...	Tovala.
B. Govinda Pillay	do.	do. ...	Kartikapalli.
K. Pulpanabha Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Tiruvalla.
P. Tharyan	do.	do. ...	Minachil.
M. Govinda Pillay... ...	do.	do. ...	Agastisvaram.
R. Thanoo Iyen	do.	do. ...	Aramboly Frontier.
K. Anandanarayana Iyen ...	do.	do. ...	Reserve.

CENTRAL JAIL, TRIVANDRUM.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah... ...In Medical charge.
G. W. Boomgardt ... ...Superintendent.
W. White ... .Jailor.
P. Musthankan ... ...Deputy Jailor.
C. R. Miranda .. ..Head Clerk.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

District Registrars.

Vythianatha Iyen ...	...Registrar,	Padmanabapuram	District.
Shungara Iyen	... Do.	Trivandrum	Do.
Pudmanabha Pillay ...	... Do.	Quilon	Do.
Vittalapy	... Do.	Kottayam	Do.

Sub-Registrars.

District.	Sub-Districts.	Class.	Names of Sub-Registrars.
Padmanabapuram.	Tovala	3	Neelacunda Iyen.
	Agastisvaram	1	Sesha Iyon.
	Nagercoil	3	H. Krishna Iyen B. A.
	Eraniel	2	Madevan Pillay.
	Colachel	3	Madevan Pillay.
	Kalkulam	2	Krishna Iyen.
	Vilavancode	1	Narasingam Pillay (on leave.)
	Munchiray	3	Suria Pillay.
	Neyyattinkara	1	Veloo Pillay.
	Nemom	3	Narayana Pillay.
Trivandrum.	Trivandrum	1	Kochunni Karthavu.
	Kazhakoottum	3	Krishna Iyen.
	Nedumangad	3	Neelacunda Iyen.
	Chirayinkil	1	Govinda Pillay.
	Kottarakara	3	Veloo Pillay.
	Pattanapuram	3	George.
	Kunnattur	3	Shungaranarayana Iyen.
	Shencottah	3	Harihara Iyen.
Quilon.	Quilon	2	Vurki.
	Chathanur	3	Eravi Pillay.
	Karunagapalli	1	Renganatha Row.
	Krishnapuram	3	M. R. Krishna Pillay B. A.
	Kartikapalli	1	Krishna Iyen.
	Mavelikara	2	Kumara Pillay.
	Chengannur	3	Ayyappen Pillay.
	Pathanamthittay ...	3	Jacob.
	Tiruvalla	2	Ramen Pillay.
	Alleppey	3	Krishna Pillay.
Kottayam.	Changanachery	3	Anantha Krishna Iyen.
	Kanjirapally	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Shertallay	2	Ananthakrishna Iyen.
	Vaikam	2	Shungara Pillay (on leave.)
	Ettumanur	3	Eghyanarayana Iyen.
	Kottayam	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Minachal	3	C. Mathen B. A.
	Todupuzha	3	Sreenivasa Iyengar.
	Muvattupuzha	3	V. Ramakrishna Iyen B. A.
	Koothattookulam ...	3	Shungara Pillay.
	Kunnatnad	3	Cheriyan.
	Alangad	3	Kumaraswamy Pillay.
	Parur	3	P. V. Nanoo Pillay B. A.
	Devikulam	3	Shahabudin Sahib (Acting.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Esmonde-White, F. R. C. S. I., & M. K. Q. P. I.,
Durbar Physician of Travancore.

Commencement of Service.		Name.	Date of Present Rank.		Remarks.
		Assistant Surgeons.			
September	1884	E. Poonen, M. D., B. A.	September	1884	In Medical charge of General Hospital. *(on furlough to Europe.)*
September	1888	N. Subramonia Iyer, M. B. & C. M., M. A. ...	September	1888	Sanitary Commissioner, Superintendent of Vaccination, and Chemical Examiner to Government.
May	1861	M. J. Carvalho	March	1893	Medical storekeeper.
Do.	Do.	F. Rozario	June	1895	Nair Brigade.
June	1864	M. Neelacunda Pillay	Do.	Do.	Palace Dispensary.
Do.	Do.	E. Valoo Pillay	Do.	Do.	Padmanabhapuram.
August	1882	John Gomez	Do.	Do.	In Medical charge of Maternity Hospital, in charge of the duties of the Huzur Medical Officer and officiating medical charge of General Hospital.
		Senior Apothecaries.			
July	1865	G. Arunasalem Pillay	Do.	Do.	Palace Sub-Dispensary.
December	1865	N. Govinda Pillay	Do.	Do.	Fort Dispensary.
		Apothecaries.			
October	1887	S. Venkutta Rama Naidoo, L. M. & S.	October	1887	Mavelikara.
November	1887	P. M. George, L. M. & S.	November	1887	Parur North.
April	1888	K. M. Kuryan, L. M. & S.	April	1888	Taikad Hospital.
November	1873	F. P. Fernandez	November	1891	Nagercoil.
Do.	Do.	John LaBouchardiere	Do.	Do.	Alleppey. *(on other duty.)*
Do.	Do.	Joseph L. Gomez	Do.	Do.	Kottayam.
July	1874	C. Theravium Pillay	July	1893	Parassala.
January	1888	P. K. Abraham	January	1894	Lalam.
November	1888	T. V. Veeraragoo Pillay	November	1894	Kottarakara.
		1st Class Assistant Apothecaries.			
October	1879	J. Mathan	October	1891	Tiruvalla, *(on other duty.)*
Do.	Do.	S. E. D'Lemos	Do.	Do.	Alwaye.
January	1880	N. Neelacunda Pillay	January	1892	Vaikam.
Do.	Do.	R. L. Vieyra	Do.	Do.	Shertallay.
Do.	Do.	K. Ibrahim Sahib	Do.	1893	Shencottah.

		2ND CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES.			
November	1873	N. Soohoo Pillay	September	1882	Taikad Hospital.
October	1879	K. Ramen	October	1885	General Hospital.
November	1884	N. J. Daniel	November	1890	Neyyattinkara.
Do.	Do.	V. Ramen Pillay	Do.	Do.	Kulasekharam.
Do.	Do.	C. J. Vieyra	Do.	Do.	Chirayinkil.
Do.	Do.	M. Muthu Pillay...	Do.	Do.	Kanjirapalli. (*on other duty.*)
Do.	Do.	K. S. Velu Pillay	Do.	Do.	Punalur.
Do.	Do.	A. Krishnaswamy Pillay	Do.	Do.	Kozhancheri.
Do.	Do.	R. Neelacunda Pillay	Do.	Do.	Nedumangad.
December	1890	Koshi Mathai	December	Do.	Muvattupuzha.
Do.	Do.	M. K. Ittiyerah	Do.	Do.	Todupuzha.
January	1891	T. E. Krishna Pillay	January	1891	Kottaram. (*temporary.*)
December	Do.	K. Madhaven Pillay, L. M. & S.	December	Do.	Central Jail.
Do.	1885	Thomas Lee	Do.	Do.	Colachel.
January	1892	Samuel John, L. M. & S.	January	1892	General Hospital.
Do.	Do.	Thomas Korah	Do.	Do.	Changanachery.
July	1893	V. N. Narayana Pillay, L. M. & S.	July	1893	General Hospital.
Do.	Do.	S. Padmanabha Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. (*on sick leave.*)
September	1893	J. R. Dias, L. M. & S.	September	Do.	Peermade.
November	1888	A. Oomman	November	1894	Kanjirapalli. (*temporary.*)
Do.	Do.	Y. Kunjandy	Do.	Do.	Alleppey.
Do.	Do.	M. C. Mathew	Do.	Do.	Mavelikara.
Do.	Do.	P. Madhaven Pillay	Do.	Do	General Hospital.
Do.	Do.	P. Cochukrishna Pillay	Do.	Do.	Quilon.
Do.	Do.	H. J. D'Lemos	Do.	Do.	Assistant Medical Store-keeper.
January	1895	P. Shungramoorthi Pillay, L. M. & S.	January	1895	General Hospital.
April	1895	F. G. Hessing	April	Do.	Cardamom Hills.
May	1895	J. Wirkey	May	Do.	Lunatic Asylum.
August	1895	P. M. Mathai	August	Do.	General Hospital.
November	1889	A. Aiyemperumal Pillay	November	Do.	Do. Do.
		3RD CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES.			
Do.	1888	P. Mahomed Ismail Munavery	November	1888	Nair Brigade. (*temporary.*)
October	1880	T. Lazar	June	1892	Cardamom Hills.
		HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.			
September	1891	S. Subramonia Iyer	August	1895	General Hospital.
Do.	1895	P. V. George	September	Do.	Do. Do.

Durbar Physician's Office.

T. A. Shunmoogam Pillay ... ...Head Clerk.
C. S. Mahathava Iyer ... ...Accounts Clerk.
A. L. Culas ... ...Correspondence Clerk.
K. Krishna Menon ... ...Copyist.
G. J. Beemer ... ...Record-keeper.

General Medical Stores, Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

Asst. Surgeon M. J. Carvalho ... ...Medical Store-keeper.
Asst. Apothecary H. J. D'Lemos ...Asst. Medical Store-keeper.
P. Alagappa Pillay ... ...Writer.
T. Daniel ... ...Writer.

General Hospital, Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

E. Poonen, M. D., B. A. ...Asst. Surgeon, *in charge*, (*on furlough to Europe.*)
John Gomez ... ...Asst. Surgeon, *officiating*.

Maternity Hospital, Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

John Gomez ... ...Asst. Surgeon, *in charge*.
Mrs. G. V. Spooner ... ...(*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

Taikad Hospital, Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

K. M. Kuryan, L. M. & S. ... ...Apothecary, *in charge*.

Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

J. Virkey ... ...Asst. Apothecary, *in charge*.

Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

N. Govinda Pillay... ... ...Senior Apothecary, *in charge*.

Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Medical School for Women, Quilon.

Apothecary John LaBouchardiere,
Superintendent. *Pro tem.*

Mrs. M. Quinless ... ...(*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

MILITARY.

Nayar Brigade.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.
Captain F. W. Dawson ...	31st October 1895.	23rd July 1890.	Indian Staff Corps..	Commanding.
Lieutenant E. H. Boome ...	10th May 1893.	16th November 1887.	Do. Do. ...	Commandant 1st Battalion—(*on furlough to Europe.*)
Lieutenant J. J. P. Quinn ..	27th August 1895.	11th February 1888.	Do. Do. ...	Offg. Commandant 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant H. S. Ferguson .	1st July 1880.	... ...	Late R. A. ..	Commandant 2nd Battalion.
Staff.				
Lieutenant J. J. P. Quinn .	... ...	... ...	... .	Staff Officer.
Lieutenant H. S. Ferguson ...	.. ..	... .	... ...	Quarter Master.
...	... ...	... .	... ...	In Medical charge.
Khader Ally ...	13th June 1885.	... ...	... ...	Subadar Major, Body Guard.
Mallan Pillay ...	4th March 1862.	... ...	... ...	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Isvara Pillay ...	29th December 1856.	... ...	... ...	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.

Uniform... Body Guard—Royal Blue, Facing White and Yellow, Lace Gold.
Artillery—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet, Do.
Infantry—Scarlet. 1st Battalion, Facing Olive Green, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Do.

Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar Major, 7 Subadars, 1 Jemadar Adjt., 7 Jemadars, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 39 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 39 Naigues, 590 Privates, 1 Drum and Fife Havildar, 8 Drummers and 9 Fifers, Total 705.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners, Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue, and 30 Musicians, Total 32.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Subadar Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Veterinarian, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Troop Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Havildar, 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier Major, 1 Farrier, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates, 1 Nalbund 2 Puckalics, 1 Chowdry, 35 Syces, 60 Grass-cutters, Total 161. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant. Total 2.

Civil Servants.

ATTACHED TO THE BRIGADE.

J. A. Matcher... ... ...Band Director.
Asst. Surgeon Rozario ...Medical Subordinate, 1st Battalion.
T. Muthiya Pillay ... ...Interpreter, Brigade Office.
Asst. Apothecary Mahomed Ismail Munavery...Medical Subordinate, 2nd Battalion.

Isvara Pillay ... ...Sampretly.
B. Comely ... ...English Clerk, Brigade Office and 1 Storekeeper, Brigade Hospital, 1 Store Superintendent, 3 English Clerks, 1 Brigade Head Rayasam, 2 Accountants, 2 Battalion Rayasams, 18 Malayalam Writers, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 2 Puckalies 1 Chuckler, 6 Sweepers, 6 Toties. 1 Masalchee, 1 Ward Cooly. Total 57.

ATTACHED TO THE BODY GUARD.

J. Brewart... ...Head English Clerk and in charge of Body Guard [Stores.
V. Vedanayakam Pillay ...English Clerk
2 Chucklers, 1 Tanner, 1 Smith, 1 Peon, 1 Bellows Boy, 1 Derzee, 1 Coachman, 1 Bullock Driver. Total 11.
Total 1,707 of all grades, 6 Guns, 60 Horses, 2 Elephants, 2 Bullocks.

Commanding Officers of the Nayar Brigade.

9th Regt. M. N. I...	Captain A. McLeod.....		1815.	
H. M's 30th Regt...	Captain O. W. Gray.....	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt....	Major H. Farquharson ...	21st April	1829.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry.....	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830.	
4th Regt. N. I.....	Captain R. N. Campbell...	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I.....	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart...	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I.....	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning...	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I.....	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff...	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I.....	Major S. A. Grant.....	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I.....	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce...	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C.....	Major H. Drury.....	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I.....	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox...	7th April	1869.	Acting.
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean.....	17th November	1870.	
M. S. C.....	Major J. A. Ellis.....	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C.....	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield.	23rd April	1873.	Acting.
M. S. C.....	Major St. G. Caulfeild.....	7th July	1875	
M. S. C.....	Major A. A. Davidson.....	1st May	1876.	Acting.
M. S. C.....	Major St. G. Caulfeild....	26th February	1878.	
M. Lt. Cavalry.....	Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen...	25th July	1879.	
M. S. C.....	Col. W. T. Brereton.....	8th June	1890.	
I. S. C.....	Captain F. W. Dawson...	31st October	1895.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Jacob, M. A., M. E., M. INST. C. E., F. I. INST...Chief Engineer.

Permanent Executive Establishment.

C. B. B. Sherman, A. M. INST. C. E....1st Executive Engineer.
J. A. D. Lloyd, M. INST. C. E. ...2nd do.
F. J. Jacob ... ...3rd do.
S. E. Vaikuntam Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. ...Assistant Engineer. (*on other duty.*)
——— ... ... do.
O. S. Barrow ... ...Sub Assistant Engineer.
J. Whitbread ... ...Sub Engineer.
J. Jackson .. .. do.
W. G. Mersh ... ...Supervisor.
S. V. Appavoo Pundit ... ... do.
V. K. Narayana Oonithan, A. C. E....Assistant Supervisor.
W. H. McLean ... ... do.
G. V. Soobramania Iyen, B. C. E. ... do.
S. Aroomooda Iyengar ... ...Overseer.
M. Kashava Pillay ... ... do.
P G. Venkattasoobyer A. C. E. ... do.
N. Thiruvambalam Pillay ... ... do.
——— ... ... do.
Geo. Eapen ... .1st class Asst. Overseer.
P. J. Ittyerah ... ... do.
Geo. Carvalho ... ... do.
K. V. Kuryan ... ... do.
N. Rajangum Iyer ... ... do.
G. Pudmanabha Iyer ... ... do.
S. G. Krishnaswamy Iyer, A. C. E. ... do.
N. Rungaswamy Pillay ... ...2nd class Asst. Overseer
C. J. Joseph ... ... do.
K. Rajagopala Iyer ... ... do.
F. L. D'Cruz ... ... do,
V. L. Soobramania Iyer ... ... do.
K. I. Thomas ... ... do.
——— ... ... do.
K. Shungrasooba Annavi ... ...Sub-Overseer.
R. Ramanuja Naidoo ... ... do. Services lent to the Maramut Dept.
W. Vanspall ... ... do. Acting for Ramanuja Naidoo.
R. Letchmana Pillay ... ... do.
C. Venkataswra Iyen ... ... do.
A. Jacob John ... ... do.
P V. Streenivasa Row ... ... do.
S. Coomara Pillay ... ... do.
P. Shandrashakara Pillay ... ... do.
P. Sivasoobramonia Pillay. ... ... do.
——— ... ... do.

Supernumerary Establishment.

(Strength varying with allotment)

John Kuryan, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E.	...Assistant Supervisor.
A. Kunjuni Panikar ...	...Overseer.
W. A. Matcher	...Assistant Overseer.
P. N. Rajangum Iyer ...	...Sub-Overseer.
P. T. Soobramania Pillay ...	... do.
N. Nanoo Pillay	... do.
K. T. Virghese	... do.
Geo. Abraham	... do.
B. R. Ramakrishna Iyengar	... do.
S. Ramanarayana Iyer ...	...Surveyor
G. M. LaBouchardiere ...	... do.

Permanent Office Establishment.

Chief Engineer's Office.

C. R. Mitchell	Manager—(Under suspension.)
T. M. Nullacunnoo Pillay. ...	...Head Accountant.
P. Moothooswamy Pillay ...	...Accountant.
R. Thanoo Pillay	.. do.
P. Valoo Pillay	... do.
T. K. Paramaswaren Pillay...	... do.
T. Soobiah Pillay	...Head Correspondence clerk.
P. Valayuthen Pillay ...	...Correspondence clerk.
J. D. Bhanu	... do.
S. J. Mahomed Hussain Sahib	... do.
S. Mathaven Pillay	... do.
P. Pulpanabha Pillay ...	... do.
A. C. Soobramania Pillay ...	...Cashier.
R. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	...General Storekeeper.
W. D. Wheeler	...Head Draughtsman.
T. C. Anantha Iyen	...Assistant do.
A. Moothookrishna Pillay ...	... do. do.
S. Shungaranarayana Pillay	.. Drawing Office clerk.
J. Freeman	...Workshop Superintendent.

Executive Engineer's Office.

Southern Division, Head Quarters—Nagercoil.

J. D'Cruz	...Head Clerk.
C. Valayuthen Chettiar ...	...Cash Writer.
S. Visvanatha Iyen	...Correspondence Clerk.
S. Courtallem Achary ...	... do.
V. Samuel	...Storekeeper.

Quilon Division, Head Quarters—Quilon.

T. M. Ramalingom Pillay ...	...Head Clerk.
T. V. Soobraya Pillay ...	...Draughtsman.
A. Harihara Iyen	...Cash Writer.
Geo. Britto	...Correspondence Clerk.
T. K. Chokalingom Pillay ...	... do.
C. Valoo Pillay	...Storekeeper.

Northern Division, Head Quarters—Kottayam.

A. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk.
P. Jacob ... ...Cash Writer.
J. R. D'Cruz ... ...Correspondence Clerk.
K. Narayana Pie ... ... do.
Benjamin Gomez ... ...Storekeeper.

Trivandrum Division, Head Quarters—Trivandrum.

J. Anthony ... ...Head Clerk
A. J. Vareed ... ...Cash Writer
M. B. Pereira ... .Correspondence Clerk.
K. Govinda Pillay .. .. do.
S. Boothanatha Pillay ... ...Storekeeper.

Codayar Irrigation Project Works.

Head Quarters—Colasagaram.

V. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk.
M. Appavoo Pillay ... ...Cash Writer.

DEPARTMENTS OF TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

A. Govinda Pillay, B. A. & B. L., F. M. U.... Dewan Poishcar, *In charge*.

Tank Department.

V. Anantanarayana Iyer, C. E. ... ...Supervisor.
C. Meenachi Naidu ... ...Sub-Overseer.
K. C. Iyappen Pillay ... ... do. (under suspension.)
Sankaranarayana Iyer ... ... do. (Acting)

Irrigation Department.

R. Chandrâbhanoo Lala ... .Supervisor. (on other duty.)
Ramannja Naidoo ... ... do. (Acting.)
P. Ramaswamy Pillay ... ...Aminadar.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

S. Rama Row ... ...Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue, Travancore.

Ullams.

P. Krishna Pillay, B. A. ...Superintendent, Tamarakulam.
Kumaren Thumby ... ... Do. Rajakamangalam.
Soobramanya Ghanapati ...Deputy Superintendent, on duty at Variyur.
Charles Cleur ... ...Preventive Inspector, Tamarakulam (on other duty.)
Pudmanabha Pillay ... ...Acting Do.
Sivaramakrishna Iyer ... ...Preventive Inspector, Rajakamangalam.

Salt Inspectors.

C. Kohlhoff ...1st class Inspector in charge of the Northern [range. (*on leave.*)
P. Iyathura Iyen...Acting do.
S. B. Dias, B. A. 2nd class do. Central range.
Subba Row 3rd do. do. Southern do.

Kuduchantirams.

N. Streenivasa Row ... ...Superintendent, Alleppey.
S. Narayana Pillay ... ... do. Quilon.
Valoo Pillay ... ... do. Trivandrum.
Gopala Menon ... ... do. Munampam.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT ALLEPPEY.

C. J. Maltby ... ...Commercial Agent.
M. Kunjukrishna Panikar, B. A. & B. L. .Assistant.
T. Lakshmana Pillay, B. A. ... ...Head Clerk.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

C. J. Maltby ... ...Alleppey.
A. Hoogewerf ... ...Quilon.
P. Sathiananasan, B. A. ... ...Colachel.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

C. J. Maltby ... ...Customs Master, Alleppey.
W. P. Vieyra ... ...Supt. of Customs do.
A. Hoogewerf ... ... do. do. Quilon.
M. Yagappa Pillay ... ... do. do. Arukutti.
Venkatachelum Iyer ... ... do. do.Aryankavu range.
P. Madhaven Pillay ... ... do. do. Aramboly do.
M. V. Soobramony Iyen, B A... Customs and Bankshall Superintendent, Trivandrum Division.
Madhaven Pillay ...Preventive Supt. Kottayam Division.
——— ... ... Do. Inspector Shertallay do.
Ameeran ... ... Do. Sub-Insp. do.
Theriya Khan ... ... Do. Inspector Parur range.
Shaik Abeeb ... ... Do. Sub-Inspector Vaikam range.
Shaik Esmail ... ... Do. do. Alaugad do.
Kashava Pillay ... Do. Piravam do.
Abdulla Shah ... ... Do. Coomaragum do.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

S. Narayana Pillay ...Supt. Tobacco Bankshall, Quilon.
K. Soobramony Iyen, B.A... Do. do. Alleppey.
P. Soobramony Iyen, B A.. Do. do. Kottar.
Mathaven Pillay ... Do. do. Trivandrum.
Ramakrishna Iyen ... Do. do. Muvattupuzha.
Parameswaren Thumby Vicharrippu do. Alwaye.
Govinda Pillay ... ... Do. do. Parur.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

T. F. Bourdillon, F. L. S.	...Conservator of Forests.
T. C. Legge ...	...Deputy do. Southern Range.
A. F. Sanderson ...	...Reserve Settlement Officer.
M. Thomas ...	...Asst. Conservator of Forests in charge of the Northern Division.
R. Stevenage ...	... do. do. Puliyara Range.
A. C. Watts ...	... do. do. Koni Range.
T. Raja Rama Row	...Office Sheristadar.
A. M. Sawyer ...	...Forest Ranger, Trivandrum.
Z. Welcome ...	...Superintendent, Puliyara Depôt.
Ramaswamy Iyen...	...Superintendent, Perukata do.
Shangranarayana Iyen ...	Do. Nagercoil do.
F. R. Fernandez	Do. Kumili do.
B. Bob	Do. Teak Plantations Koni.
Syed Mustapha ...	... Cardamom Amenadar, Koni.
Anandasubramony Iyen ...	Neduvengad do.
J. B. Fernandez ...	... Maramut Overseer.
Govinda Menoven	... Mahendragery Amenadar.
R. J. Moreira ...	... Office Head Clerk.

Timber Depots.

Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.
1. Verapoly.	1. Viyapurum.	1. Perukata.
2. Vettikkad.	2. Puliyara.	2. Nagercoil.
3. Parampuzha.	3. Quilon (2 Depôts.)	3. Mahendragiri.
4. Kottayam.	4. Kumili.	
	5. Ramakal.	

CARDAMOM DEPARTMENT.

J. S. Sealy ...	...Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
A. W. L. Vernede ...	Asst. Supt. and 1st Class Magt. Anchanad.
G. Narayana Pillay...	...Sumprathy.
K. Sankoonny Pillay	...Head Clerk
P. Sankara Pillay ...	...Head Rayasam.
M. Mathaven Pillay...	... Do. Gumastha Dist. Magistrate's Court, (under Suspension.)
Narayana Pillay ...	... Do. Sagaripoo.
A. N. Pothan... ...	...Assistant Rayasam.
Krishna Pillay ...	... Do. Sagaripoo.

MARYVILLE GARDEN, PEERMADE.

R. Gonsalvez ... ...Superintendent.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

N. Subramhanya Aiyar, M. A., M. B. & C. M. ..Sanitary Commissioner.

Executive Establishment.

Andrew Manual, L. M. & S. ...District Sanitary officer, Kottayam District.
B. Kesava Rao, L. M. & S. ... Do. Vaikam Do.
J. Nicholas (Provisional) ... Do. Quilon Do.
A. Veeraswamy Rajoo ... Do. Trivandrum Do. (Acting.)
A. Veeraswamy Rajoo... ...Head Vaccinator. (on other duty)
Chodalamuthoo Pillai... ... Do. (Acting.)
Subiah Pillai .. ..1st class Vaccinator.
Rungánatha Pillai ... ... Do. Do.
M. Appavoo Pillai ... ... Do. Do.
Subramhanya Pillai ... ... Do. Do. (Acting.)

Office Establishment.

S. Rayappen ... ...Head Clerk.
K. Rama Krishna Iyen ...Vital Statisties Clerk.
C. Arumukham Pillai ...Correspondence Clerk.
G. Rama Krishna Ayyan ...Copyist.

N. B. The Vaccination Establishment consists of 63 Vaccinators.

The Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

A. Peraviperumal Pillay B. A., Huzur Deputy Peishcar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

M. LaBouchardiere M. A., Professor of English, College.
T. Hariharasoobyer, Registrar, High Court.
T. Padmanabha Row, Peravagai Sheristadar.
C. M. Madhavan Pillay B. A., First class Magistrate.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Vallyur Subrahmanya Aiyer.
M. K. Padmanabha Pillay, B A.
Kunjukrishna Pillay.
Dawood Sait.

SUBORDINATE AGENCY.

B. Krishna Row, L. M. & S., L. S SC., Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer.
Sanjivi Naidu, Senior Assistant Inspector.
Shungoo Pillay, Assistant Inspector.
Savariperumal Pillay do.
Kunju Pillay do.
Govinda Menon do.
N. Lakshmana Row, Marahmath Overseer.
C. M. Regel, Sergeant, Connemara Market.

The Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

A. Govinda Pillai B. A. & B. L., F. M. U., Dewan Peishcar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

J. A. D. Lloyd, Executive Engineer.
R. Mahadeva Aiyer B. A., Tahsildar, Agasteeswaram.
F. P. Fernandez, Apothecary.
T. Ponnnumbalam Pillay, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Rev. J. Duthie.
O. Sivasubrahmanya Pillay.
Muthukutty Aiyer.

The Quilon Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

T. Rajaram Row, B. A., Dewan Peishcar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

J. LaBouchardiere, Apothecary.
R. B. Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

E. Ramier, Vakil, High Court.
Kavalam Neelacunda Pillay, Pleader, District Court.

The Alleppey Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

C. J. Maltby, Commercial Agent.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Narayana Oonnithan, Supervisor. D. P. W.
J. Mathen, Apothecary.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

H. Smail.
Hajee Assum Hajee Essa.
Mathrondass Luddas.

The Kottayam Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

R. Raghunatha Row, B. A., Dewan Peishcar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

W. G. Mersh, Supervisor.
K. Pulpanaba Pillay, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
J. L. Gomez, Apothecary.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Vycaray Narayana Moossoo.
John Chandy.
Kumara Menon.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

English.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E. ...Principal.

College.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E.	...Professor of	Mathematics.
C. S. Boyle, M. A.	do.	English.
A. W. Bishop, PH. D.	do.	Chemistry.
P. Sundaram Pillay M. A., F. M. U., F. R. HIST. S., M. R. A. S. ...	do.	Philosophy.
M. LaBouchardiere, M. A.	do.	English.
A. Valliyananda Mudaliyar B.A., B. L. ...	Asst.do.	Mathematics.
N. Krishnaswamy Aiyer B. A.... ...	do. do.	Science.
R. Krishnaswamy Aiyer B. A.... ...	Tutor	Mathematics.
S. Subramanya Sastri, M. A.	do.	Philosophy.
N. Rama Kurup B. A.	Malayalam	Munshi.
S. Vydhianadha Sastri	Sanscrit	do.
———	Tamil	do.
P. Thomas	Head Clerk.	
K. R. Parameswaran Pillay	Asst.	do.

High School.

J. A. Duthie, M. A.	Head Master.		
S. Srinivasa Aiyan B. A.	General Assistant.		
K. Paramu Pillay B. A.	do.	do.	
S. Iswara Aiyan	do.	do.	
M. Rama Varma Tampan B. A. ...	Teacher	Fifth	Form.
P. Krishna Aiyan B. A.	do.	do.	do.
V. R. Soobramanya Aiyan	do.	Fourth	do.
K. Sivaramakrishna Aiyan	do.	do.	do.
J. Varkki	do.	Third	do.
P. Ramakrishna Aiyan	do.	do.	do.
M. R. Venketarama Aiyan B. A. ...	do.	do.	do.
A. G. Mathew B. A.	do.	do.	do.
K. Padmanabha Pillay B. A.	do.	Second	do.
K. Ramakishna Pillay B. A.	do.	do.	do.
A. Narayana Aiyan B. A.	do.	do.	do.
V. Padmanabha Aiyan B. A.	do.	do.	do.
K. Purushothaman Pillay	Asst.	Malayalam	Munshi.
R. Narayana Pillay	do.	do.	do.
K. Krishna Aiyangar	do.	Tamil	do.
R. Krishna Aiyan	do.	Sanskrit	do.

Assistant Masters—10.

Law College.

W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-Law	...Principal.	
A. M. Muthunayagam Pillay B.A.,B.L.	...Senior Professor.	
R. Viraraghava Aiyengar, D. A. & B. L.	..Junior Professor.	
R. Ananda Row, B. A. & B. L. ...	do.	do.
V. Ramakrishna Pillay	...Writer.	

Inspectors of Schools.

C. Krishua Pillay, B. A. ...	...Northern Range.
P. Ayappen Pillay, B. A. ...	...Central Range.
P. Ramaswamy Iyen, B. A. ...	...Southern Range.

Assistant Inspectors.

S. Anandanarayana Iyen ...	...Supernumerary.
G. Soobramony Iyen ...	...Tovala and Agastisvaram.
Pulpoo Thumby	...Eranicl and Kalkulam.
K. Narayaua Kurukul, B. A. ...	...Vilavankod & Neyyattinkara.
K Pulpoo Pillay, B. A. ...	...Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Chirayinkil.
V. Padmanabha Aiyen, B. A. ...	...Kottarakara, Pathanapuram and Shencottah.
K. Gopala Pillay (Ag.) ...	...Quilon and Karunagapalli.
K. Marathanayagam Pillay B. A.	...Kunnathur, Kartigapalli and Mavalikara.
K. Veloo Tampy, B. A. ...	...Chenganuur and Tiruvella.
P. Sankara Pillay B. A.	...9th District Ampalapuzha, Shertallay, Vaikam.
S. Soobramany Iyen B. A.	...10th District Ettumanoor, Kottayam, Chauganachery.
R. Govinda Pillay B. A.	...11th District Minachil, Thodupuzha, Moovattupuzha.
A. Shangra Iyen (Acting)	...12th District Kunnatnad, Alangad, Parur.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

Krishna Iyen	...1st and 2nd Districts.
Knlathur Iyen	...3rd and 4th Districts.
Veloo Pillay	...5th District.
Pulpoo Pillay	...7th do.
Mahalinga Sastri (Ag.) ...	...8th do.
Parasnrama Iyen	...9th do.
Venkitaswara Iyen (Ag.) ...	...10th do.
S. Rama Iyen	...11th do.
Sreenivasa Iyeu	...12th do.

High Schools.

K. Reghunatha Iyen B. A.	...Head Master Kottar.
K. Vasudeva Row	do. Quilou.
R. Eswera Pillay, B. A.	do. Alleppey.

District English Schools.

L. Ramalinga Iyen ...	... Head Master,	Bhutapandi.
J. Ananthasooba Iyen ...	... do.	Eraniel.
R. Gopala Krishna Iyen	... do.	Tiruvattar.
V. Krishna Iyen ...	... do.	Thuckalay.
P. K. Madhavan Pillay B. A.	... do.	Neyyattinkara.
Vancheeswara Iyen ...	... do.	Chirayinkil.
S. Viswanatha Iyen ...	... do.	Attungal.
R. Venkitiswera Iyen ...	... do.	Paravur.
C. Pudmanaba Iyen ...	... do.	Haripad.
K. Shungran Pandalay ...	... do.	Mavelikara.
M. Udaya Varma Rajah, B. A.	... do.	Special school, Mavelikara.
V. Venkitasubramonia Iyen	... do.	Kayangulam.
L. Narayana Iyen ...	... do.	Tiruvalla.
K. Sooba Iyen	... do.	Ampalapuzha.
S. Venkitaswara Iyen, (Ag.)	... do.	Kottarakara.
R. Sami Iyen (Ag.) ...	... do.	Shencottah.
O. Gopala Pillay B. A. ...	... do.	Vaikam.
J. N. Daniel	... do.	Changanachery.
V. Shungra Pillay ...	... do.	Alwaye.

English Normal School.

K. Venkitaswara Iyen B. A., L. T. ...Head Master.

The Sanscrit College, Trivandrum.

A. R. Raja Raja Vurma, M. A. ... ...Principal.
Ganapathi Sastrial ... ...Head Master.
Parameswara Muthath ... .Teacher Medical class.

District Vernacular Schools.

Neelacunta Iyen	...Head Master,	District School,		Kottar.
K. Ramen Thumby, B. A. ...	do.	Female	do.	Trivandrum.
K. Kesava Pillay, B. A. ...	do.	Central	do.	do.
Rama Iyen (Ag.) ...	do.	do.	do.	Tiruvalla.
T. R. Anandan Pillay, B.A....	do.	do.	do.	Paravur.
Padmanabha Iyen	.. First Master,	Suchindram School.		
Vencitasooba Iyen ...	do.		do. Girls'	do.
Shungrasooba Iyen ...	do.	Kottar	do.	do.
Venkitaswara Iyen ...	do.	Kottar Mahomedan		do.
Veloo. Pillay	do.	Lekshmy Bye's Girls'		do.
Perumal Pillay	do.	Eraniel		do.
Ramakrishna Iyen ...	do.	Kalkulam		do.
Marthanda Pillay... ...	do.	do. Girls'		do.
Mahadeva Iyen	do.	Tiruvattar		do.
Arumugom Pillay ...	do.	do. Girls'		do.
Ramakrishna Pillay ...	do.	Vilavancod		do.
Subramonia Iyen ...	do.	Kuzhittura Girls'		do.
Govinda Pillay	do.	Munchira	do.	do.
Raman Pillay	do.	Neyyattinkara		do.
Keshava Pillay ...	do.	do. Girls'		do.
Vydinatha Iyen ...	do.	Parassala	do.	do.
Ponnu Amma	do.	Karamana	do.	do.
Pudmanabha Pillay ...	do.	Manathitta	do.	do.

Appavoo Pillay ...	...	First Master	Nedumangad School.
Krishnan Unni ...	...	do.	Chirayinkil do.
Cochukrishna Pillay	...	do.	do. Girls' do.
Parameswerem Pillay	...	do.	Kottarakara do.
Ganapathi Iyen ...	...	do.	do. do. do.
Swami Aiyan ...	...	do.	Punalur do. do.
Cootalom Iyen ...	...	do.	Shencottah do.
Chithambarom Iyen	...	do.	do. do. do.
Bhuthalingom Iyen	..	do.	Quilon do.
N. Narayani Amma(Ag.)		First Mistress	do. do. do.
Shungra Iyen ...		First Master	Karunagapalli do.
Andi Pillay ...	...	do.	do. Girls' do.
——— ...	...	do.	Kayangulam do.
Parameswerem Pillay	...	do.	Kartikapalli do.
Pudmanabha Iyen	...	do.	Haripad Girls' do.
Narayanan Pandalay (Ag.)		do.	Mavelikara do.
Kesavan Tampi (Ag.) ...		do.	do. Girls' do.
Padmanabha Aiyen (Ag.)		do.	do. Caste do. do.
Sesha Aiyan ...	...	do.	Chengannur do.
Sivarama Pillay ...	...	do.	do. Girls' do.
Parameswerem Pillay	...	do.	Tiruvalla do. do.
Chukrapani Variar	...	do.	Aramula Special do.
Pudmanabha Pillay	...	do.	Ambalapuzha do.
Bhagavati Pillay	...	do.	do. Girls' do.
Krishna Pillay ...	...	do.	Shertallay do.
Shungra Pillay...	...	do.	do. Girls' do.
Eswera Iyen ...	...	do.	Vaikam do.
Neelacunda Iyen	...	do.	do. Girls' do.
Narayana Iyen ...	...	do.	Cheranaloor do.
Vencittarama Iyen	...	do.	Ettumanur do.
Kashava Pillay	...	do.	do. Girls' do.
Ganapathi Iyen ...	...	do.	Kottayam do.
Amrithanatha Aiyen	...	do.	Changanachery do.
Kesava Pillay ...	...	do.	Moovatupuzha do.
Harihara Iyen ...	...	do.	Muvattupuzha Girls' do.
Parmeswaren Pillay	...	do.	Thodupuzha do.
Cashava Kymal ...	...	do.	Kunnatnad do.
Sivaramakrishna Sastrial..		do.	do. Girls' do.
Ramaswamy Iyen	...	do.	Parur do. do.
Shungara Pillay	...	do.	Pala do. do.

Primary Girls' Schools.

Ananthu Amma	First Mistress,	Chathannur Girls' School.
G. Gowri Amma	do.	Bhuthakulam do.

Aided Schools.

Fort High school, Trivandrum. Ag. Head Master, Pudmanabha Iyen, B. A.

Town Do. Do. Head Master, I. Ramakrishna Iyen, B. A.

Native High school, Trivandrum. Head Master, T. Marthandom Thumby, B. A.

Convent of the Holy Angels, Trivandrum. Manager, The Rev. Fr. Victor.

Town Girls' school, Nagercoil. I. Joshua President, Nagercoil Town Girls' School Committee.

Middle school, Martandam. Manager, The Rev. J. Knowles.

St. Joseph's Anglo-Vernacular school, Perumatura. Manager, Mr. H. D'Silva.

Anglo-Vernacular school, Chengannur. Managers, N. Govinda Pillay and Mamman Yohanan.

Convent Girls' school, Quilon. Lady Superior, Mary of the Incarnation.

St. Joseph's Girls' school, Krishnapuram. Manager Mr. F. Noronho.

Sacred Heart's school, Eravepuram. Manager, The Rev. Fr. Joseph Rebeira.

Anglo-Vernacular school, Nindakara. Manager, The Rev. Joseph Gomez.

Cambridge Nicholson Institution Kottayam. Principal The Rev. J. J. B. Palmer.

C. M. S. Pastor's school, Kottayam. Manager, The Ven'ble. Archdeacon Koshi.

C. N. I. Normal school, Kottayam. Manager, The Rev. J. J. B. Palmer.

St. Ephraim's Convent school, Mannanam. Manager, The Rev. Fr. Bernard.

C. M. S. Girls' school, Kottayam. Lady Supt. Miss M. F. Baker.

Buchanan Institution, Pallam. Principal The Rev. E. Bellerby B. A.

Anglo-Vernacular Mission school, Pallam. Manager, The Rev. J. Chandy.

St. Philomena's High school, Kunammavu. Manager The Rev. Fr. Eliseus.

St. Philomena's Girls' school, Kunammavu. Manager, The Rev. Fr. Eliseus.

Anglo-Vernacular school, Putupalli. Manager, Mathoo Mathoo.

St. Joseph's Convent Girls' school, Varapuzha. Manager, The Rev. Fr. Polycarpus.

C. M. S. Primary English school, Alleppey. Manager, W. J. Richards.

C. M. S. Primary English school, Moovattupuzha. Manager, The Rev. C. E. R. Romilly.

St. Joseph's R. C. C. school, Muttuchira. Manager, The Rev. Fr. Thomas Catnar.

C. M. S. Primary English school, Perumpavoor. Manager The Rev. C. E. R. Romilly.

Grant-in-aid Schools.

Name of the Applicant for Grant.	No. of Schools.
The Rev. A. L. Allan	... 62
„ Rev. I. H. Hacker	...114
„ Rev. J. Knowles	... 69
„ Rev. C. A. Neve	... 13
„ Rev. E. A. Douglas	... 4
„ Most Rev. Mar Thoma	...103
„ Most Rev. Mar Dionysius	... 92
„ Rev. J. Duthie	... 22
Dr. J. R Fells	... 4
The Rev. Fr. Elias	... 2
„ Rev. Fr. Salvadore D'Silva	... 2
„ Rev. Fr. M. N. Fernandez	... 2
„ Rev. Fr. Rosario	... 2
„ Rev. Fr. M. Victor	... 2
„ Rev. Fr. Mirandez, Vicar of Valiathoray	... 3
„ Rev. Fr. Souarez, Vicar of Poontura ...	... 1
„ Rev. Fr. Martin	... 3
„ Rev. J. Thompson	... 2
„ Rev. Fr. Xaviriar	... 3
The Malayalee Sabha	... 2
The Rev. Fr. Carlos	... 1
„ Rev. Fr. Victor	... 3
„ Rev. Fr. Isidore (Mulakumud) ...	... 4
„ Rev. Fr. G. Gregory	... 2
„ Rev. Fr. Xaveiar	... 2
„ Rev. Fr. Antoninus	... 1
„ Rev. A. F. Painter	... 13
„ Rev. F. Painter	... 16
„ Rev. Fr. D. Fernandez	... 1
„ Rev. Fr. J. Percira	... 2
„ Right Rev. E. N. Hodges	...101
„ Rev. A. H. Lash	... 3
„ Rev. Fr. Marsol C. Presentation ...	... 1
„ Rev. Fr. J. Pires	... 3
„ Rev. C. E. R. Romilly	... 3
„ Rev. E. Bellerby B. A.	... 10
„ Rev. J. W. Gillies	... 21
„ Rev. Joseph Gomez	... 3
„ Rev. Fr. Joseph Robeira	... 1
„ Rev. W. D. Orborne	... 1
Miss. M. F. Baker	... 2
The Salvation Army	... 16
Lady Superior, St. Joseph's Convent, Quilon	... 1
Schools under Native management ...	...690
Un-aided schools, under inspection ...	...190

Agricultural Demonstration Farm.

B. S. Narayanaswamy Iyen, B. A. ... ...Superintendent.

Trivandrum Reformatory.

W. Watts ... ...Superintendent.

Sirkar Girls' High School, Trivandrum.

Miss S. B. Williams, M. A. ... ...Lady Principal.

T. Japagnanam	...Writer and General Assistant.		
P. Thampiranthola Pillay B. A.	...General Assistant.		
Kunjan Pillay B. A. ...	...Teacher	VI	Form.
S. Sankaranarayana Iyen	... do.	V	do.
S. Gregory Pillay ...	... do.	IV	do.
Miss Rodriguez ...	... do.	III	do.
P. S. Ramaswamy Iyer	... do.	II	do.
Miss Ellen Bain	... do.	I	do.
Miss Penninah Moses ...	... do.	II	Class.
Miss Cumberland ...	... do.	do.	do.
Miss Annie Peter ...	... do.	I	do.
Miss Leonara Favier ...	... do.	do.	do.
Miss Mead	... do.	Music.	

Industrial School of Arts.

K. Narayana Iyen, B. A. ... ...Superintendent.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT AT PRESENT.

Free-hand drawing.
Measurement drawing.
Science of perspective.
Pottery Painting.
Lacquer work.
Kuftgari-work.
Engraving on wood & metal.
Model drawing.
Practical Geometry.
Modelling.
Carving on wood, ivory, horn cocoanut-shell &c. including inlaid work.
Photography, Pottery & porcelain manufacture, Carpet weaving.

OBSERVATORY, TRIVANDRUM.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E.	...Honorary Director.
S. Pulpanabha Pillay	...Head Assistant
P. Valoo Pillay	...Second do.
E. Cumaraswamy Pillay	...Third do.
V. Cochukrishna Pillay	...Fourth do.
Shungra Pillay	...Computer.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

H. S. Ferguson, Esquire, F. L. S. ...	...Secretary.
Mr. F. J. Ingleby	...Superintendent.
T. Alveyn	...Head Writer.
K. Padmanaben Thumby	...Artist.
Sunkara Narayana Pillay	...Taxidermist.

The Museum is open gratuitously to the public daily, Sundays excepted, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

N. B.—On the first Wednesday of every month, from 12 noon the rooms are cleared and reserved exclusively for Gosha Ladies.

H. S. FERGUSON, F. L. S.,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC GARDENS.

H. S. Ferguson, Esquire, F. L. S. ...	...Secretary.
Mr. F. J. Ingleby	...Superintendent.
T. Alveyn	...Head Writer.
———	...Head Gardener.
G. Alveyn	...Head Keeper.

List of stock at present living in the Gardens.

CLASS—MAMMALIA.

SUB CLASS—EUTHERIA.

Order—Primates.

ENGLISH NAME.	No.	LATIN NAME.
Lion-tailed Monkey	2	Macacus silenus.
Bonnet Monkey	5	Macacus sinicus.
Nilgiri Langur	5	Semnopithecus johni.
Galago	1	Galago sp. inc.
Japanese Monkey	2	Sp.

Order—Carnivora.

Lion	3	Felis leo.
Tiger	2	Felis tigris.
Leopard	5	Felis pardus.
Black Leopard	1	Felis pardus var.
Fishing Cat	1	Felis viverrina.
Jungle Cat	2	Felis chaus.
Small Indian Civet	2	Viverricula malaccensis.
Indian Palm Civet	4	Paradoxurus niger.
Common Indian Mongoose ...	2	Herpestes mungo.
Nilgiri brown Mongoose ...	2	Herpestes fuscus.
Striped Hyœna	1	Hyœna striata.
Indian wild Dog	2	Cyon dukhunensis.
Smooth Indian Otter	2	Lutra macrodus.
Common Otter	1	Lutra vulgaris.
Himalayan Black Bear ...	1	Ursus torquatus
Sloth Bear	2	Melursus ursinus.

Order—Rodentia.

Hill Squirrel	1	Sciurus indicus.
Kangaroo Rat	1	Gerbillus indicus.
White Rat	5	Mus rattus rufescens.
Brown Rat	4	,,
Field Mouse	4	Mus buduga.
Indian Porcupine	8	Hystrix leucura.
Black-naped Hare ...	3	Lepus nigricollis.
Spiny Mouse	1	Placanthomys lasiurus.

Order—Ungulata.

Nilgiri wild goat	1	Hemitragus hylocrius.
Nilgai	9	Boselaphus tragocamelus.
Indian Antelope	9	Antelope cervicapra.
Sambur	8	Cervus unicolor.
Spotted Deer	14	Cervus axis.
Indian Mouse-Deer	1	Tragulus meminna.
Indian wild Boar	1	Sus cristatus.
Great one-horned Rhinoceros ...	1	Rhinoceros unicornis.

SUB CLASS—METATHERIA.

Order—Marsupialia.

Bennett's Kangaroo ...	4	Macropus bennetti.

CLASS—AVES.

Order—Accipitres.

Shikra	1	Astur budius
Changeable Hawk Eagle ...	2	Spizœtus limnœtus.
Maroon-backed kite	1	Haliastur indus.

Sub-Order—Striges.

Brown Fish Owl	4	Ketupa ceylonensis.
Forest Eagle Owl	1	Bubo nipalensis.

Order—Insessores.

Madras Bulbul	1	Molpastes hœmorrhous.
Magpie Robin	1	Copsychus saularis.
Java Sparrow albino ...	1	Munia oryzivoria.
White-breasted Kingfisher ...	3	Halcyon fuscus.
Jungle Myna	1	Œthiopsar fuscus.
Southern Grackle	4	Eulabes religiosa.

CLASS—AVES.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Order—Scansores.		
Rose-ringed Paroquet ...	3	Palœornis torquatus.
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo ...	1	Plictolophus galerita.
Rose-breasted ...	1	,, roseicappilla.
Parraquet ...	1	Palœornis alexandra.
Red and Blue macaw ...	2	Psittacus macao.
Crimson macaw ...	1	
Order—Rasores.		
The common crowned Pigeon ...	4	Goura coronata.
Bronze-backed Imperial Pigeon ...	2	Carpophaga insignis.
Indian Blue Rock-Pigeon ...	3	Columba intermedia.
Spotted Dove	11	Turtur suratensis.
Indian Pea-Fowl	1	Pavo cristatus.
Grey Jungle Fowl	2	Gallus sonnerati.
Grey Jungle-Fowl (*Hybrid*) ...	1	Gallus sonnerati.
Spur-fowl	1	Galloperdix spadiceus.
Golden Pheasant ...	2	Nycthemerus pictus.
Black-breasted khalij Pheasant ...	4	Euplocomus horsfieldi.
Common Grey Partridge ...	4	Ortygornis pouticeriana.
Common Grey Quail	3	Coturnix communis.
Order—Grallatores.		
Blue Heron	1	Ardea cinerea.
Pond Heron	4	Ardeola grayi.
Cattle Egret	3	Bubulcus coromandus.
Hair-crested Stork	1	Leptoptilus javanicus.
Bittern	6	Ardea stellaris.
Malayan Tiger Bittern ...	1	Gorsachius melanolophus.
Order—Natatores.		
Whistling Teal	1	Dendrocygna javanica.
Blue-winged Teal	1	Querquedula circia.
White-breasted Water Hen ...	1	Gallinula phœnicura.
Water Hen	1	Gallinula chloropus.
Cape crowned Crane	1	Balearica chrysopelargas.
Order—Struthionidæ.		
Emu	1	Dromains novæ hollandiæ.
CLASS—REPTILIA.		
Order—Chelonia.		
Tortoise	1	Testudo elegans.
Tortoise	8	Nicoria trijuga.
Fresh water Turtle	4	Emyda vittata.
Order—Crocodilia.		
Crocodile	3	Crocodilus palustris.
Order—Lacertilia.		
Blue-tongued Lizard ...	1	Cyclodus gigas.
Water Lizard	4	Varanus bengalensis.
Order—Ophidia.		
Python	2	Python molurus.
Long-nosed green Snake ...	4	Dryophis mycterizans.
Rat-snake	4	Zamenis mucosus.
Water-snake	1	Helicops schistosus.
Ground-snake	3	Tropidonotus stolatus.
Ground-snake	1	Lycodon aulicus.
Tree-Snake	2	Dipsas trigonata.
Krait	1	Bungarus cœruleus.
Cobra	4	Naia tripudians.
Russells Viper	1	Vipera russellii.

Public Garden Rules.

1. The Garden shall be opened daily between 5. A. M. & 7–30 P. M. except on moonlight nights and when the Band plays when it will be open till 8 after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Gardens except by special order.

2. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the foot-paths, and not to walk on the grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.

3. Carts and coolies with loads or baskots will not be allowed to enter.

4. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.

5. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

6. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

H. S. FERGUSON, F. L. S, Secretary.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Theravium Pillay ... ...Anchel Superintendent, in charge.

Anchel Inspectors.

R. Sooboo Iyen ... ...Trivandrum Division.
Narayana Pillay ... ...Quilon do.
A. Arnasalom Pillay ... ...Kottayam do.
S. Mashanum Pillay ... ... Doing duty in the Transit Dept.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Geo. Bain ... ...Superintendent.
M. Vytheanatha Pillay ... ...Head Printer.

BOOK DEPOT, TRIVANDRUM.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC, F. R. S. E.
Principal, College ...Curator *(Ex-officio.)*

PHOTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Z. D'Cruz ... ...Government Photographer and Mechanic.

THE TRIVANDRUM LECTURE COMMITTEE.

(INSTITUTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1887.)

Members.
- A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E.
- C. S. Boyle, M. A.
- P. Soondram Pillay, M. A., F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. HIST. S.
- M. LaBouchardiere, M. A.
- A. W. Bishop, PH. D.
- V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. HIST. S.
- M. Retnaswamy Aiyar B. A.
- A. Peraviparumal Pillay, B. A.
- Lieut. H. S. Ferguson, F. L. S.
- R. Ramanatha Row.
- A. M. Muthunayagam Pillay, B. A. & B. L.
- N. Subramania Aiyar, M. A., M. B. & C. M.
- S. E. Vaikuntam Aiyar, B. A. & B. C. E.

P. Soondram Pillay, M. A., F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F.R. HIST. S., Hony. Secy.

Different series of lectures amounting in all to over 20 in English and about 5 in the Vernacular are arranged in the year by the Committee to be delivered in the College Hall, Trivandrum.

The course of lectures embraces Sanitary Agricultural, Historical, Literary, and Scientific subjects.

A sum of two thousand rupees a year is sanctioned by the Government, to be awarded as honoraria to the lecturers, in sums varying from Rs. 20 to 100, according to the discretion of the Committee.

For the publication of such lectures as are selected for the purpose by the Committee, a further grant of a moiety of the cost will be allowed, but in no case exceeding Rs. 40.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS IN TRAVANCORE.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

T. S. Carroll Esquire... ...Superintendent of Post Offices, Palamcottah Division.

Trivandrum Office.

Mr. M. R. Peter ... ...Postmaster.
R. Shodalamoothoo Pillay ...Head Clerk.
I. Ignatius Pillay ... ...2nd do.
T. Soobbiah Naidu ... ...3rd do.
Miss H. Boomgardt ... ...4th do.
D. Arokyaswamy Naidu ...5th do.
——— ... ...Probationary Clerk.

Alleppey Sub-Office.

I. Srinivasa Row ... ...Sub-Postmaster.
K. Kunjamboo ... ...Clerk.
Vencata Narsiah ... ...Head Signaller.
C. K. Eippe ... ... do.

Colachel Sub-Office.

Mr. F. Leene ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Kayangulam Sub-Office.

Mr. P. J. John ... ...Sub-Postmaster.
——— ... ...Signaller.

Kottayam Sub-Office.

V. Venkatarama Raja ... ...Sub-Postmaster.
V. Rama Iyer ... ...Probationary Clerk.

Nagercoil Sub-Office.

T. P. Renga Iyengar ... ...Sub-Postmaster.
Pitchu Iyen ... ...Clerk.
Chidambram Pillay Ag. ...2nd Clerk.

Peermade Sub-Office.

Mr. J. Fernandez ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Quilon Sub-Office.

Mr. A. Saldana ... ...Sub-Postmaster.
P. N. Peter ... ...Signaller.
Visvanatha Sastri ... ...Clerk.

Shertallay Sub-Office.

Mr. A. J. Verghese ... .. Sub-Postmaster.

Parur Sub-Office.

K. I. Itty ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Thuckalay Sub-Office.

Sankara Ramayer ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Anjengo Branch Office.

Mr. L. N. Peter ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Ashamboo Branch Office.

Mr. I. Ezekiel ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Changanacherry Branch Office.

A. O. Kuryan ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Martandom Branch Office.

B. Sankaraya Naidoo ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Verapoly Branch Office.

Anantha Gurukal ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Kottarakara Sub-Office.

I. Moorganacharry ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Poonaloor Branch Office.

Ananta Rama Iyer ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Neyattinkara Sub-Office.

A. V. Madurandram Pillay ...Sub-Postmaster.

Aramboly Branch Office.

Maha Raja Pillay ... ...Branch Postmaster.

Tiruvella Sub-Office.

M. Raman Menon ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Devikulam Sub-Office.

V. Narasimha Naidoo ... ...Sub-Postmaster.

Taliar Branch Office.

Annayan ... ...Branch Postmaster.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN TRAVANCORE.

(Appointed by the Government of India.)

W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-Law ... ...Trivandrum.
O. H. Bensley, B. A. ... ... Do.
C. J Maltby ... ...Alleppey.
R. B. Ferguson... ... ...Quilon.
T. F. Bourdillon F. L. S. ... ... Do.
H. S. Ferguson F. L. S. ... ...Trivandrum.
J. S. Sealy ... ...Peermade.

Electric Telegraph.

A. L. H. Palmer ... ...Superintendent, Madras Division.
A V. Gonsalves ... ...Sub-Asst. Supt., Cochin Sub-Divn.
S. C. Muthuswamy Pillay...Telegraph Master, Trivandrum.
Worked by Postmaster ...Quilon.
Do. ,, do. ... ...Alleppey.
Do. ,, do. ... ...Nagercoil.
Do. ,, do. ... ...Kayangulam.
Do. ,, do. ... ...Martandam.
Do. ,, do. ... ...Colachel.
Do. ,, do. ... ...Kottayam.
Do. ,, do. ... ...Shencotta.
Do ,, do. ... ...Thuckalay.
Do. ,, do. ... ...Peermade.
Do. ,, do. ... ...Parur.
Do. ,, do. ... ...Changanacherry.

Indian Marine.

G. R. D'Vine ... ...Superintendent, British Government Light House, Muttom.

Sub-Magistrates.

Kontbi Menon ... ...Anjengo.
D. Kuryan ... ...Tangacherry.—Employed by the Sircar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

Military Family Payments and Pensions.

TRIVANDRUM.

Lieut. H. S. Ferguson ... ...In charge.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHARAJA,

NAME.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1 Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2 Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3 Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	
4 Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5 Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6 Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7 Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8 Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9 Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	
10 Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11 Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12 Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13 Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14 Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15 Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16 Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17 Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18 Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20 Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22 Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23 Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24 Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26 Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27 Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29 Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30 Ranee Gouree Lekshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31 Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
35 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c.	1879-80	5
HIS HIGHNESS the present Maha Raja		

BRITISH RESIDENTS OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

Colonel C. Macauly, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.

Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.

Colonel S. McDouall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820.

Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827.

Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1831.

J. A. Casamaijor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1836.

Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.

Captain A. Douglas, (acting,) appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839, died 31st July 1840.

Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.

F. N. Maltby, Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.

Wm. Fisher, Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.

H. Newill, Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave 1867.

A. MacGregor, Esq. (acting) appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867.

H. Newill, Esq., resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.

G. A. Ballard, Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.

J. I. Minchin, Esq., (acting,) appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871.

G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave 1874.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield (acting,) appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.

Major W. Hay, (acting) appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875.

A. MacGregor, Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M.C. 10th March 1877.

H. E. Sullivan, Esq., (acting) appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878.

J. C. Hannyngton, Esq.,(acting) appointed 20th February 1878, relieved 28th March 1879.

A. MacGregor, Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M.C. 31st March 1881.

J. C. Hannyngton, Esq,. appointed 1st April 1881. (on leave 1883.)

W. Logan, Esq., (Acting) appointed 5th May 1883.

R. W. Barlow, Esq. (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.) (acting), appointed 25th February 1884.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast K. C. B., V. C., R. E. (acting) 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., on leave from 16th July 1890.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E. appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., on leave from 6th July 1891.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E. assumed charge July 1891, relieved 5th November 1891.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E. assumed charge, 8th November 1892.

J. D. Rees Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., C. I. E. assumed charge 15th April 1895.

J. Thomson Esq., M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.

Assistant Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Lieut. Blacker...	...1813 to 1818.
Captain H. Drury	...1852 to 1862.
Captain C. M. White	...(Acting 1861).
" "	...1863 to 1866.
Captain W. Hay	...1867 to 1870.
Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple ...	...(Acting 1871 to 1872).
Captain C. G. Gunning ...	...(Acting).
Major Bonham Faunce ...	...1879 to 1880.
J. W. F. Dumergue Esq., C. S.	...1881 to 1885.
Captain A. Howlett ...	...(Acting 1884 to 1885).
" "	...1886 to 1888.
Captain G. C. Atkinson ...	...1889.
Captain E. W Dawson ...	...1889.
Lieut. L. J. Andrews ...	...1892 (Acting.)
Captain F. W. Dawson ...	...1894.
Captain L. J. Andrews ...	...1895.

Residency Surgeons.

Dr. Macaulay	...1800.
Assistant Surgeon J. Dalmahoy	...1816.
" " E. Chapman...	...1819.
" " D. Provan ...	...1819.
" " G. Bueke ...	...1820.
" " E. Chapman...	...1821.
" " J. Brown ...	...1824.
" " P. Poole ...	...1832.
Surgeon J. Eaton	...1836
" J. Dalmahoy	...1837.
" J. Brown	...1839.
" J. Eaton	...1841.
" C. Paterson	...1841.

Surgeon J. Kennedy	...1842.	
„ C. Paterson	...1842.	
„ J. Reid	...1845.	
Assistant Surgeon E. J. Barkar	...1853.	
Surgeon E. J. Waring ...	...1853.	
Assistant Surgeon E. J. Barker	...1856.	
Surgeon E. J. Mackenzie ...	...1859.	
„ H. M. E. Ross ...	...1860.	
Assistant Surgeon M. C. Furnell	...1864.	
„ „ G. E. Whitton.	...1865.	
„ „ Æ. M. Ross	...1866.	
„ „ Walter Fry	...1870.	
Surgeon J. B. Thomas ...	...1872.	
„ H. P. Esmonde-White	...1876.	
„ S. L. Dobie	.. 1878.	
„ D. Elcum	...1878.	
„ H. P. Esmonde-White	...1881.	
„ T. H. Pope	...1885.	
„ G. Leonard	...1886.	
„ Major H. P. Esmond-White	...1886.	
Surgeon H. Thomson (Offg.)	...1890.	
„ Edward Innes ...	...1894.	
Surgeon Lieut.-Col. H. P. Esmonde-White,	...1894.	Officiating.

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE.

Oomany Thumby	...1808.
Devan Pulpanaben	...1814.
Shungoo Annavy	...1815.
Ramen Manoven	...1816.
Vencutrow	...1817.
Vencata Row	...1822.
Soobrow	...1830.
R. Runga Row. (Acting) ...	...1837.
R. R. R. Vencata Row ...	...1838.
Soo' row	...1839.
V. Krishna Row, (in charge)	...1842.
Vencutrow	...1843.
Sreenevasa Row, (in charge)	...1845.
V. Kristna Row	...1847.
Sir T. Madava Row	...1858.
A. Sashiah Sastri	...1872.
N. Nano › Pillay	...1877.
V. Ramiengar, C. S. I. ...	...1880.
T. Rama Row, C. I. E. ...	.. 1887.
S. Shungrasoobyer	...1892.

Government of Fort St. George.

His Excellency THE RIGHT HONORABLE BEILBY BARON WENLOCK, G. C. I. E. Appointed 20th December 1890, took his seat 23rd January 1891.

Personal Staff of the Right Honorable the Governor.

C. F. MacCartie, Esquire, C. S., Private Secretary.

Major The Honorable R. T. Lawly, Military Secretary.

Captain The Honorable E. Baring, A. D. C.

Captain Lord Douglas James Cecil Compton, A. D. C.

Captain The Honorable G. A. Lascelles, Extra A. D. C.

Captain G. H. Arbuthnot, Extra A. D. C.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Crighton, Honorary A. D. C.

Subadar-Major Mahamed Hanif Sirdar Bahadur, Native A. D. C.

Surgeon-Major W. B. Browning, Surgeon S. P. T.

Members of Council.

The Honorable Mr. H. W. Bliss, C. I. E., 2nd in Council, took his seat 9th November 1893.

The Honorable Mr. James Grose, M. A., C. S., 3rd in Council, took his seat 9th January 1894.

Additional Members of Council.

For making Laws and Regulations.

OFFICIALS.

The Honorable Mr. J F. Price, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to Govt.

" Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson, (Barrister-at-law), Advocate General.

" Mr Charles Stewart Crole, Ag First Member of the Board of Revenue.

" Colonel John Pennycuick, R. E., Secretary to Govt. Public Works Department

" Mr. S. Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar, B. A., C. I. E., Diwan Bahadur, Inspr.-General of Registration.

" Mr. David Duncan, M. A., D. SC. Director of Public Instruction.

" Mr. A. T. Arundel, B. A, Ag. Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

" Mr. Edward Gibson, C. S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

" Mr. J. Sturrock, C. S., Ag. Third Member of the Board of Revenue.

NON-OFFICIALS.

The Honorable Mr. Vembakam Bhashyam Aiyangar, B. A. & B. L., C. I. E. Dewan Bahadur, Vakil, High Court.
" Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar, B. A. & B. L., Vakil, High Court.
" Maharaja Mirza Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Raz Mani Sultan Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of Vizianagaram.
" Mr. P. Rangayya Nayudu.
" Mr. C. Jambulinga Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur.
" Mr. K. Kalyanasundram Aiyar Avergal, B. A., B. L.
" Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu, B. A., B. L.
" Mr. C. Vijaya Raghava Chariyar.
" Rev. W. Miller, M. A., LL. D., C. I. E.
" Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Ha an Ali Khan Bahadur.
" Mr. George Rom lly
" Mr. George Lawson Chambers.

SECRETARIAT.

Public &c. Departments.

The Honorable Mr. J. F. Price, C. S. I., Chief Secretary.

R. C. C. Carr, Esquire, Under Secretary (on other duty.)

Lionel Davidson Esquire, B. A., C. S. Acting.

Judicial and Legislative Department.

A. T Pringle, Esquire, Asst. Secretary (ou other duty.)

W. W. Philips, Esquire, Asst. Secretary (Acting.)

Revenue Department.

The Honorable Mr. E. Gibson, Secretary.

A. Butterworth, Esquire Under Secretary (on furlough.)

W. Francis, Esquire, Acting.

Public Works Department.

The Honorable Colonel J. Pennycuick, R. E., Secretary.

C. H. B. Burlton, Esquire, Under Secretary.

Col. R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R. E., Joint Secy. to Government P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

F. W. Ashpitel, Esquire, A. M. I. C. E., Under Secy. to Government P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

F. R. Upcott, Esquire, Joint Secretary to Government P. W. D. Railway Branch.

F. D. Fowler, Under Secy. to Government P. W. D. Railway (Branch.)

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honorable Sir Arthur H. Collins, Kt. Q. C., Chief Justice.
" Mr. Justice G. A. Parker, C. S. ... ... Judge.
" " H. H. Shephard, M. A., Barrister-at-law do.
" " J. A. Davies, Barrister-at-law, Judge (Acting).
" " S. Subramania Aiyar, C. I. E., Dewan Bahadur do.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

Arcot—North.

Judge ... ...E. J. Sowell ...Chittoor.

Arcot—South.

Judge ... ...W. F. Grahame ...Cuddalore (on furlough).

Bellary and Anantapur.

Judge ... ...L. Moore ... ...Bellary.

Canara—South.

Judge ... ...W. C. Holmes ...Mangalore.

Chingleput.

Judge ... ...S. Russell ... ...Chingleput.

Coimbatore.

Judge ... ...T. Weir ... ...Coimbatore.

Cuddapah.

Judge ... ...W. G. Underwood...Cuddapah.

Ganjam.

Judge ... ...J. P. Fiddian ...(on sp. leave on urgent private affairs).
Ag. do. .. ..R. H. Shipley ...Chatrapur.

Godavari.

Judge ... .. G. T. Mackenzie ...Rajahmundry.

Kistna.

Judge ... ...F. H. Hamnett ...Masulipatam.

Kurnool.

Judge ... ...W. M. Thorburn ...Kurnool.

Madura.

Judge ... ...J. W. F. Dumergue. Madura.

Malabar—North.

Judge ... ...A. Thomson ...Tellicherry (on furlough).
Ag. do. ... ...M. D. Bell.

Malabar—South.

Judge ... ...J. A. Davies ... ...Calicut. (on other duty).
Ag. do. ... ...H. H. O'Farrell.

Nellore.

Judge ... ...G. F. T. Power ... ...Nellore.

Nilgiris.

Judge ... ...T. Weir ... ...Coimbatore.
Addl. Sess. Judge .. J. D. Rees, C. I. E. ...Ootacamund.

Salem.

Judge ... ...W. J. Tate ... ...Salem.

Tanjore.

Judge ... ...T. M. Horsfall ... ...Tanjore.

Tinnevelly.

Judge ... ...E. J. Sewell ...Palamcottah (on other duty.)
Ag. do. ... ...B. MacLeod ... do.

Trichinopoly.

Judge ... ...H. G. Joseph ...Trichinopoly (on furlough.)
Ag. do. ... ...R. D. Broadfoot. (on privilege leave)
Ag. do. ... ...E. C. Rawson.

Vizagapatam.

Judge ... .. H. R. Farmer ...Vizagapatam.

Judges of the Madras Small Causes Court.

R. B. Michell ... ...Chief Judge.
N. Subrahmaniyam ... ...Judge.
V. P. deRozario ... ...Judge.

The Madras City Civil Court.

Judge ... ...P. Srinivasa Rao, Dewan Bahadur.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Hon. Mr. C. S. Crole ...First Member.
The Hon. Mr. A. T. Arundel ...Ag. Second Member. (on privilege leave.)
The Hon. Mr. J. Sturrock ...Ag. 2nd Member.
H. M. Winterbotham Esq. ...Ag. 3rd Member.
W. A. Willock Esq. ...Ag. Fourth Member.
L. M. Wynch Esq. ...Secy. to the Commrs. of Land Revenue. (on pri. leave.)
R. C. C. Carr Esq. ...Ag. do.
D. D. Murdoch Esq. ...Secy. to the Commr. of Salt and Abkari and Separate Revenue. (on pri. leave.)
E. L. Millet Esq. ...Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Names.	Districts.	Remarks.
W. P. Austin	Madras ...	Also Supt of Stamps (on furlough)
W. J. H. LeFanu...(Acting.)	,,	
W. J. H. LeFanu	Godavari ...	Ag. Collector of Sea Customs &c.
V. A. Brodie (Acting) ...	,,	
H. Bradley	Coimbatore...	On Pri: Leave.
H. A. Sim (To Act) ...	,,	
F. D. O. Wolfe-Murray ...	S. Arcot ...	On other duty.
A. E. C. Stuart (Acting) ...	,,	
H. A. Sim	Madura ...	On other duty.
J. Twigg (Acting)... ...	,,	
H. M. Winterbotham ...	Tanjore ...	On other duty.
E. C. Rawson (To Act) ...	,,	
R. B. Clegg (To Act) ...	,,	
J. N. Atkinson	Kistna ...	
S. H. Wynne	N. Arcot ...	
R. S. Benson	Nellore ...	On furlough.
K.C. Manavedan Raja (Ag.)	,,	
C. J. Weir	Ganjam ...	On Pri: Leave.
R. H. Shipley (Acting) ...	,,	
C. M. Mullaly	Kurnool ...	
J. H. A. Tremenheere ...	Bellary ...	
C. H. Mounsey	Malabar ..	On other duty.
H. Moberly (Acting) ...	,,	
W. A. Willock	Vizagapatam.	On other duty.
L. C. Miller (Acting) ...	,,	
H. H. O'Farrell	Trichinopoly.	On other duty.
E. A. Elwin (Acting) ...	,,	
A. W. B. Higgens... ..	Tinnevelly ...	
F. A. Nicholson	Anantapur ..	On Pri: Leave.
A. C. Tate (To Act) ...	,,	
G. S. Forbes	Chinglepnt ...	On Special duty.
C. H. Mounsey (Acting) ...	,,	
G. Stokes	Salem ..	
V. A. Brodie	Cuddapah ..	On other duty.
J. Hewetson (Acting) ...	,,	
W. H. Welsh	S. Canara ...	
J. D. Rees	Nilgiris ...	

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

RAMA VURMAH,

MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 27th December 1852.

Ascended the Musnud 23rd October 1895.

BROTHER OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness VEERACARALA VURMAH,

Elliah Rajah of Cochin.

Born 9th September 1854.

BROTHERS, COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness RAMA VURMAH

First Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th October 1858.

Second Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th December 1861.

Third Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 5th December 1863.

Fourth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th December 1863.

Fifth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th September 1865.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th November 1865.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th February 1866.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 31st October 1869.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th April 1870.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th July 1870.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran, Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th January 1871.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran, Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th January 1873.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd December 1873.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th November 1875.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Cunjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th August 1876.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th November 1876.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 11th March 1877.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness
Koonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th February 1878.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1878.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th September 1881.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th December 1881.

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness the late Mungoo Amah
Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th January 1883.

Twenty-third Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 24th Kanni 1060.

Twenty-fourth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
Born 26th Madom 1060.

Twenty-fifth Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Amah
Tambooran)
Born 1st Chingom 1061.

Twenty-sixth Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 4th Thulam 1062.

Twenty-seventh Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 30th Kanni 1063.

Twenty-eighth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness the late Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Third Daughter of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran)
Born 6th Vrichigom 1064.

Twenty-ninth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran)
Born 26th Thulam 1065.

Thirtieth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran (Fourth Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 13th Dhanoo 1065.

Thirty-first Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Third Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 9th Edavom 1065.

Thirty-second Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of the late Cheriya Ikavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 24th Kanni 1067.

Thirty-third Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran (Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 2nd Karkadagom 1067.

Thirty-fourth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran)
Born 16th Meenum 1068.

Thirty-fifth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Kunjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest daughter of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 4th Vrichigam 1069.

Thirty-sixth Prince of Cochin.

Third son of Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd Edavom 1070.

Thirty-seventh Prince of Cochin.

Eldest son of Cunjukavu Amah Tambooran (Fourth Daughter of Her H. Walliah Amah Tambooran)
Born 12th Kanni 1071.

MOTHER OF THE RAJAH

Her Highness
The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th December 1832.

AUNT OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th September 1839.

SISTER OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran,
Fourth Daughter of Her Highness Wallia
Amah Tambooran,
Born 19th Kumbhum 1050.

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd July 1840.

Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd October 1842.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran
Born 29th June 1841.

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1843.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1858.

Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Tambooran.
Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th April 1862.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 10th June 1856.

Her Highness Ikavoo Tambooran.
Second Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd February 1866.

Third Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd June 1872.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 21st May 1875.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 17th September 1877.

Sixth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th May 1880.

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1859.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th April 1863.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 24th September 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th October 1861.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th November 1867.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th November 1873.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th June 1878.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1880.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th July 1882.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th Kumbhum 1054.

Second Daughter of Ikoo Amah Tambooran
(Second Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 6th Thulam 1060.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd June 1876.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 20th February 1878.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd December 1879.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1883.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness,
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd December 1879.

Second Daughter of Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 16th Dhanu 1059.

Third Daughter of Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th Kanni 1067.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th March 1878.

Second Daughter of Coonjee Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th Medom 1060.

Third Daughter of Coonjee Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 31st Edavom 1067.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 8th Karkadagom 1054.

Second Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 19th Chingom 1062.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 27th June 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th Karkadagom 1055.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th February 1882.

Second Daughter of Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 30th Kumhhom 1059.

First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 6th Edavom 1059.

Eldest Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Second Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 10th Kanni 1064.

Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Wallia Amah Tambooran's
Eldest Daughter.)
Born 17th Mithunam 1064.

Eldest Daughter of the late Cochu Coonjee Pilla Amah
Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Kavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 19th Vrichigom 1066.

First Daughter of Coonjee Ikkavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fifth Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 20th Vrichigam 1069.

Second Daughter of Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 2nd Dhanu 1069.

Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of Wallia Amah Tambooran)
Born 8th Edavom 1069.

Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Mungoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 26th Chingom 1070.

Eldest Daughter of Ikku Amah Tambooran
(Sixth Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 28th Makarom 1070.

Eldest daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tampooran
(Eldest Daughter of Ikkavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 17th Edavom 1070.

GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

V. SUBRAMANYA PILLAI, B. L.,
DEWAN OF COCHIN.

K. Narayana Menon, B. A. ...	...Peishcar, Northern Divn.
P. Shangoony Menon, B. A. ...	...Poishcar, Southorn do.
———	...Secretary to the Dewan.
Shadagopochariar	...Dalwaye.
C. S. Mahalinga Iyer ...	...Huzur Sheristadar.
K. Narayana Menon, B. A. ...	... Do. Doputy Sheristadar.
P. A. Stevonage	...Manager.
———	...Auditor, D. P. W.
K. Chakrapani Marar ...	...Wallia Sumprethy.
Venkata Row	...Head Rayasom.
Ambatta Shupoo Cooty Menon	...Treasurer.

(Subordinate to the Huzur are 7 Districts.)

———	...English Tutor to the Princes.
N. Gopala Krishna Iyor, B. A.	...First Assistant, in charge.

Tahsildars and 2nd Class Magistrates.

Venkateswara Iyer	...Tahsildar, Kanayannur.
A. Shunkaranarayana Iyer, B. A.	...Cochin.
A. Kittoony Menon	...Mugundapnrom.
V. K. Ramen Menon, B. A. ...	...Talapilly.
V. L. Narasimha Iyer ...	...Kodungalore.
K. Atchutha Menon ...	...Trichur.
K. Shungoo Wariyar, B. A. ...	...Chittoor.

Sub-Magistrates.

C. S. Gopaladesikachariar ...	...Nemmaray (Acting.)
P. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer ...	...Kunnamkulam.
C. S. Subramany Iyer, B. A. ...	...Adoor (Acting.)

Police.

G. H. Gunther	...Superintendent of Police.
Holm Chund Lal	...Asst. Superintendent.

POLICE INSPECTORS.

R. J. D'Lemos	...Cochin.
P. Atchutha Menon	...Kanayanore.
Gopalan Nair	...Cranganore.
Bheema Row	...Mugundapurom.
P. Sangunny Menon ...	...Tallapilly.
Kunjunny Pillay	...Trichoor.
A. H. Muller	...Chittoor.
N. R. Venkateswara Iyer ...	...Inspector, Detective Corps.

EDUCATION.

The College and High School, Ernakulam.

D. M. Cruickshank, M. A. ... ...Principal.
R. L. Roddon, B. A. ... ...Vice-Principal.
P. R. Subramania Sastri, B. A. ...Mathematical Master.
M. Gopala Menon, B. A. ... ...Principal's Assistant.
M. Sankara Menon, B. A. ... ...Assistant Master.
C. A. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. ... do.
L. R. Viswanatha Iyer, B. A. ... do.
D. Masilamani, B. A. ... ... do.
B. C. Chakko, B. A. ... ... do.
K. V. Mathan, B. A. ... ... do.
V. K. Achyuta Menon B. A.... ... do.
T. V. Kasturirenga Iyer, B. A. ... do.
and other Assistant Masters and Pundits.

Educational Secretary's Office.

D. M. Cruickshank, M. A. ... ...Educational Secretary.

Office of Superintendent of Education and His Deputies.

A. P. Subramania Iyer, B. A. ...Superintendent of Education.
C. P. Achutha Menon, B. A. ...Senior Deputy Supt.
A. J. Joseph ... ...Junior Deputy Supt.
and two Inspecting School Masters.

District schools.

K. Koshi, B. A. ... .. Head Master, Trichur.
Miss A. Nurse ... ...Jubilee Caste Girls' School, Trichur.
George Tharyan ... ...Head Master, Kunnamkulam.
K. Srinivasa Rao ... do. Chittur.
C. V Subramania Iyer, B. A. do. Irinjalacoda.
N. Neelacunda Pattar ... do. Mattancheri.
Miss Jessie Harley Head Mistress, Syrian Girls' School, Trichur.

Anglo-Vernacular Aided Schools.

In Cochin Taluq..... Narakkal Boys' school.
do. Girls' do.
Tirnmala Devasam.
Palluruhi Pope Leo XIII school.

In Kanaiyanur Taluq. Tripunitorah.
Mulanthurnthi.
Ernakulam Caste Girls' school.
Ernakulam Convent Girls' school.

Mukundapuram Taluq...Chalakudi.

Trichur Taluq ..... Trichur C. M. S. Girls' school.
Do. Boys' do.
Elthurnthi.
Chembukavn.

Talapilly Talnq ... Kunnamkulam Syrian Girls' School.
Do. Parish do.
Wadakancheri.

Chittur Taluq..... Nemmarei.
Nellapilli
Athicode.
Tattamangalam Sealy Memorial School.

There are 48 Vernacular Sirkar (including a Normal School) and 97 Vernacular Aided, Schools.

Sirkar aid is also given to a Hebrew School at Jew's Town, and to a Sanskrit School at Trichur.

HUZUR REGISTRATION OFFICE.

T. C. Cochunny Menon .. Huzur Registrar.
C. Renga Charrier ... ...Huzur Acting Deputy Registrar.

District Registrars.

P. Kittunny Menon ... ...Cochin.
T. Cochunny Menon ... ...Ernakulam.
K. Ramen Menon ... ...Mugundapurom.
K. Krishna Menon .. ...Trichur.
Krishna Iyer .. ..Chittur (Acting.)
E. Ulathara Variyar ... ...Kunnamkulam.
I. Alias ... ...Canayanore (Acting.)
Vasudevan Moothath ...Thiruvenchakolam.
T. Ramaswami Iyer B. A. ...Adoor.
Rama Puthuval ... ...Enai avoo
M. Shangoony Menon... ...Talappilly.
V. Sankara Menon ... .. Chilakurai. (Acting).
C. S. Gopal Desikachariar ...Nemmarei. (Acting.)

COURTS OF LAW.

Appeal Court of Law (At Ernakulam.)

S. Locke, Barrister at-Law ... ...First Judge.
T. C. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L. ...Second do.
K. Narayana Marar B A. & B. L. ...Third do.
P. N. Velayuthen Pillai ... ...Registrar (Acting.)

Zillah Court of Anjekaimal (At Ernakulam.)

T. C. Poonen, B. A., Barrister-at-Law...Judge.

Zillah Court of Trichoor (At Trichoor.)

T. R. Ramachundra Iyer, B. A. & B. L....Judge.

District Munsiffs.

R. K. Venkata Row ... ...Wadakancherry.
Anan harama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Irinjalakuda.
V. Kanen Nair ... ...Trichur.
E. Kunju Menon, B. A.... ... ...Chittoor. (Acting.)
N. Narayana Menon, B. A. ... ...Native Cochin.
A. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ... ...Ernakulam.

Court of Appeal from the Decisions of the Special Magistrates.

S. Locko, Barrister-at-Law ... ...Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrate for the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

H. W. Hudson.

CIVIL OFFICERS AT OUT-STATIONS.

H. W. Hudson ... ...Controller of Forests.
J. C. Kohlhoff ... ...Conservator do
J. L. D'Silva ... ...Ag. Supt. of Customs.
P. R. Bennett ... ...Do. of Teak Plantations, and Ag. Asst. Conservator.
Geo. Abraham ... ...Acting Anchal Superintendent.

Medical Department.

Geo. N. Coombes ... ...Medical Officer to the Cochin Govt.

MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

R. P. Gunther ... .. Assistant Surgeon.
K. J. Peter ... ...Hospital Asst., attached to the Ernakulam Hospital.
J. Zacharia ... ... Do. Do.
T. V. Subba Row, L. M. S. ...Junior Asst. Surgeon. Tripoonitorah.
F. D. Gomez, M. B, O. M. ...Apothecary Trichoor.
I. Chandy ... ... do. Kunnamkulam.
H. M. DeMello ... ... do. Nemmarei.
T. M. Subbaraya Pillay ...Hospital Asst., Chittoor.
A. Narayanasamy ... ... do. Irrinjalacodah.
A. Ponnuswamy Pillay ... do. Wadakancherry.
Mrs. Eva Williams ... ...Lady Doctor, Mattancherry.
C. T. Kuryan ... ...Hospital Asst., do.
F. D'Padua ... ... do. Kodungallore.
T. C. Namasivayam Pillay ...Chalakndy.
M. A. Montaut ... ...Attached to the Trichur Hospital

Vaccination.

Medical Officer to the Cochin Government, General Superintendent.

K. Kunju Menon ... ...Superintendent of Vaccination.

The Establishment consists of one Deputy Inspector and 18 Vaccinators.

Public Works Department.

H. W. Hudson, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Dewan in the D. P. W.

G. E. Browning ... ...Assistant Engineer.
H. E. Augustus ... ...Manager and Head Accountant.
H. A. DeMello ... ...Asst Engineer, Southern Division.
C. W. Lafrenais ... ...Supervisor, Eastern do.
Albert M. Gunther .. do. Western do.

Sirkar Printing Press.

D. M. Gunther ... .. Acting Superintendent.

BRITISH TOWN OF COCHIN.

Civil Authorities.

V. Chappan Menon, B. A. ...Subordinate Judge, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Officer in charge of Civil and Military Pensioners, Sub Treasury Officer, Customs Collector and Receiver of wrecks (on other duty).

M. Sreenivasa Rao Garu, B. A. & B. L Acting do.

B. K. Madhavan Namhiar ...Sheristadar, Deputy Collector's Office.

T. K Mathai ... ...Acting do.

T. K. Mathai ... ...Head Clerk do. (on other duty.)

P. Krishnan ... ...Acting do.

B. K. Madhavan Nambiar ...2nd Class Magistrate and Officer in charge of Sub-Jail.

T. K M thai ... ...Ag. do.

A. G. Gover, Barrister-at-Law.

D. R. Viegas .. ..Pleador.

K. Mani Mani ... ... do.

A. Krishna Iyer ... ... do.

G. F. Pereira ... ... do.

N. V. Suharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. do.

Registration Department.

T. K. Mathai ... ...*Ex-Officio* Sub-Registrar.

Justices of the Peace.

W. N. Black, Esq.
G. Badenoch, Esq.
E. H. Black, Esq.
J. W. Boys, Esq.

Police Establishment

P. Chandi ... ...Inpector of Police.

— Heeds ... ...European Head Constable.

P. Chani ... ...Head Constable in charge, Town Station.

Marine Department.

M. Woodhouse ... ...Port Officer, Superintendent of Mercantile marine, Government Surveyor, Registrar of shipping and Special First Class Magistr te.

Celestine Raberts ... ...Government Pilot.

B. Ally Bin Hassen... ... Do.

A. A. Paiva ... ...Head Clerk, Port Office, and Meteorological Observer.

Customs Department.

F. E. d'Cruz ... ...Asst. Superintendent of Customs.
P. Andy ... ...Head Clerk.

Medical Department.

R. Pemberton ... ...Surgeon-Major, Civil Surgeon.
— Ambooti ... ...Hospital Assistant.
M. Subramoneya Pillay ... do. Civil Dispensary.

Department Public Works—British Cochin.

——— ... ... Sub-Overseer.

Telegraph Department.

A. L. H. Palmer ... ...Divisional Superintendent.
A. V. Consalves ... ...Sub-Asst. Supt., Cochin.
W. H. Johnson ... ...Tel. Master in charge, Cochin.
——— ... ...Signaller.
G. Samuel ... ... do.
A. P. D'Silva ... ... do.
K. W. Xavier ... ... do.
J. P. Morais ... ... do.

Postal Department.

V. Kanakasabha Pillai, B.A. & B L ...Supt. of Post Offices, Calicut [Divn.
A. Kannan ... ...Post Master.
Stephen Leene .. ..Head Clerk.
——— ... ...Mail Overseer, Cochin—Alleppey line
Chinna Pillay ... ...Mail Overseer, Cochin—Shoranore line.

Bank of Madras.

J. W. Boys ... ...Agent.
T. V. Peechoo Putter ... ...Cash keeper.
H. D'Coutho ... ...Head Clerk.
B. Cassim Khan Sahib ... ...Shroff.

Municipal Councillors for the Town of Cochin and its suburbs.

S. Locke ... ...Chairman.

COUNCILLORS.	COUNCILLORS.
Mr. Sreenivasa Row, B. A. (Ex-officio).	Messrs D. R. Viegas.
Surgeon-Major R. Pemberton.	„ K. Moidin Kuti.
Messrs E. H. Black.	„ P. A. Srevenage.
„ M. Gomez	„ Rev. K. Kuruvella.
„ P. S. Pandernath.	„ Ramachandra Mahadeva.
„ K. Kaku Kaku.	„ G. F. Fernandez.
„ T. K. Mathai.	
„ E. Ahmad Kutti Hadji	
Mr. F. X. Augustus.	Secretary.

PART III.

People's Library and Reading Room.

(TRIVANDRUM—INSTITUTED 1863.)

Patron. His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, K. G. C. S. I.

Hony. Secy. and Treasurer. A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E.

Managing Secretary A. J. Vieyra, B. A.

Managing Committee.
- A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E.
- M. LaBouchardiere, M. A.
- A. M. Muthunayagam Pillay, B A., B. L.
- J. Jackson.
- A. J. Vieyra, B. A.
- P. Thomas.
- A. P. Smith.

Number of Books in the Library—about 3,400. Magazines and papers on the Table:—*The Graphic, Harper's Monthly Magazine, Chambers's Journal, Leisure Hour, Cassell's Family Magazine, Boys' Own Paper, Girls' Own Paper, Woman at Home, Strand Magazine, Review of Reviews, Tit-Bits, Travancore Government Gazette.*

Subscription... ... 7 Chks. per month.
Catalogue of Books... 6 Chks. each.

Applications for admission to be addressed to the Managing Secretary.

Fort Reading Club, Trivandrum.

Patron. His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, K. G. C. S. I.

Located in the Union Club Buildings.

T. Pudmanabha Row... ... ...Secretary.

Free Reading Room.

PUTHENCHANDA—TRIVANDRUM.

H. T. Wills, M. A. Manager, London Missionary Society.
Open every day, except Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Books, Magazines, Newspapers and Pictures.
Addresses on Sunday and Wednesday evenings.
Depôts of Bible and Tract and Education Societies. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Neyoor Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.

Manager—Rev. I. H. Hacker.
Open every day, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Books, Magazines, Newspapers.

The Nagercoil Club.

PATRON.

His Highness The Maha Rajah of Travancore. K. G. C. S. I.

VICE-PATRON.

M. R. Ry. S. Shungrasoobyer, F. M. U. ...Dewan of Travancore.

Managing Committee.

T. Ponnambalem Pillay ... ...President.
R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A.
R. Ramaswamy Iyer.
A. S. Ramaswamy Iyer ... .. Treasurer.
K. Reghunatha Iyer, B. A. ... ... } Joint Secretaries.
S. Soobramany Iyer ... ... }

The Club has on its roll 42 members and the number of volumes in its Library is over 300.

Free Reading Room—Quilon.

Rev. J. W. Gillies, Manager, London Missionary Society.
Open every day, except Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Books, Magazines, Newspapers and Pictures.
Addresses on Sunday and Wednesday evenings.
Also, Depôt of Bible and Tract and Education Societies.

The following papers & Magazines are laid on the table:—The Sunday at Home, Good Words, The British Workman, The Young Man, The Artizan, Travancore Government Gazette, Administration Report, The British Weekly, The Independent, The Christian World, The Christian News, The Mail, The Western Star, The Travancore Times, Review of Reviews, The Chronicle. Public Library. No subscription.

Kottayam Reading Room and Library.

(Instituted—August 1882.)
His Highness the Maha Rajah.
Patron.
MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

R. Reghunatha Row Esq. B. A. ... ...President.
Rev. C. A. Neve.
T. K. Neelacunda Iyer Esq. B. A.
C. Krishna Pillay Esq. B. A.
N. Ananda Rao. Esq. B. A.
The Rev. E. Bellerby, M. A.
S. Sankara Pillay, Esq. B. A.
Mr. J. L. Gomez.
Mr. P. M Chakko ... ...Hony. Secretary.

Papers and Magazines subscribed for:—

The Illustrated London News, The Leisure Hour, Chamber's Journal, The Madras Mail (daily), The Christian College Magazine, The Madras News, The Malayala Mitran, Travancore Government Gazette, The Travancore Times, Diocesan Record, The English Illustrated Magazine, Cassell's Family Magazine, Review of Reviews, The Strand Magazine, and the British Workman.

No. of Books in the Library, 535.
No. do. do. Vernacular Library, 60.
Open every day, except Sunday.

Rates of Subscription—There are three classes of subscribers, the 1st class paying Rs. 2, the 2nd class Re. 1 and the third class annas 2 per mensem.

Kottayam Agricultural Association.

R. Reghunatha Row, B. A. ... ...President.

MEMBERS.

The Venerable Archdeacon
J. Calcy.
M. Govinda Pillay.
C. John.

The Venerable Archdeacon.
K. Koshi, D. D.
K. T. Koshi.
P. M. Chakko, B. A.
P. M. Varkki (Secretary.)

Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society.

INSTITUTED 1893.

AND

Incorporated as a Joint Stock Company (Limited.)
under the Travancore Regulation I of 1063.

Patron. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, K. G. C. S. I., F. M. U.
Maha Rajah of Travancore.

PRESIDENT.

J. Thomson Esq. M. A., C. S.
British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

VICE PRESIDENT.

S. Shungrasoobyer, Esq.
Dewan of Travancore.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Dawson.
,, Crichton Mitchell.
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,, Muthunayagam Pillay.
Miss E. Beaumont.
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K. Krishnaswamy Rao Esq.
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H. S. Ferguson Esq. ... ...Hony. Treasurer.
The Rev. C. F. Breay ... ...Hony. Secretary.
Miss. E. Beaumont ...Hony. Secy. Women's workshop.
Mrs. P. LaBouchardiere ...Lady Supt. Women's workshop.
Jos. Mathew ... ...Writer.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY:—Commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	When commenced.	European Missionaries and Native Ministers.	Arrived.	Ordained.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christians.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil	... 1829 ...	Rev. James Duthie (Secretary T. D. C.)... ...	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. L. Allan (in England)	1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. F. Wilkinson Honorary Missionary (in charge).	1895	...	60	6674	06	3167	1514
		Miss Kate Derry	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mr. J. E. Dennison	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. C. Satthianathan	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilei	... 1866 ...	Rev. J. Duthie	...	...	16	1791	30	633	531
		Rev. M. Nallathamby	...	1889	...	...	...	...	...
Neyoor	... 1828 ...	Rev. I. H. Hacker Chairman (T. D. C.) ...	1877	...	49	8035	78	3229	1138
		Mrs. Baylis-Thomson (Zenana)	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Miss MacDonnell (Lady Supt. Hospital) ...	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dr. Arthur Fells, M. B., C. M.	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pareychaley	... 1815 ...	Rev. Joshua Knowles	1880	...	62	10291	96	3047	835
		Rev. Joseph Kamalam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	... 1838 ...	Rev. I. H. Hacker, (in charge)	...	...	53	8002	83	1880	466
		Mr. H. T. Wills, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. W. D. Osborne	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mr. H. Hewett	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. W. T. Bach	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. Devalam	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. V. Moses	...	1883	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	... 1821 ...	Rev. J. W. Gillies	1892	...	24	2910	34	718	335
		Rev. C. Samuel	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Nagercoil (Pastorate) ...	... 1886 ...	Rev. J. Joshua	...	1867	3	1550	...	...	...
Neyoor Do.	... 1866 ...	Rev. S. Zachariah	...	1866	2	838			
Neyattinkara Do.	... 1878 ...	Rev. Samuel Sumanam	...	1893	6	1652			
Agastegswaram Do.	... 1879 ...	Rev. V. Solomon	...	1879	3	769			
Santhapuram Do.	... 1879 ...	Rev. J. Nathaniel	...	1879	3	498			
Zionpuram Do.	... 1879 ...	Rev. S. Paraparatadimy	...	1891	3	542			
Devikodu Do.	... 1879 ...	Rev. P. Yacob	...	1879	5	979			
Kadamalakunoo Do.	... 1879 ...	Rev. B. Manasseh	...	1879	5	795			
Amaravila Do.	... 1880 ...	——— (Vacant)	...	...	5	1912			
Nellikakuli Do.	... 1885 ...	Rev. W. G. Rasalam	...	1885	8	1790			
Thamarkulam Do.	... 1891 ...	Rev. J. Moses	...	1884	4	763			
Pareychaley Do.	... 1893 ...	Rev. S. David Sylum	...	1893	6	1614			
Martandam Do.	... 1893 ...	Rev. S. Matthias	...	1893	4	1058			
Irevipuram Do.	... 1893 ...	Rev. N. Joseph	...	1893	5	921			
Kristucovil Do.	... 1893 ..	Rev. A. Samuel	...	1893	2	1289			
Trivandrum Do.	... 1895 ..	Rev. Mathew Kesari	...	1895	...	...			
					328	54613	417	12674	4839

Nagercoil Christian College:—The Rev. J. Duthie, Mr. J. E. Dennison and 13 Native Teachers, Nagercoil Press:—Total Pages, 33,48,707.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Right Reverend E. Noel Hodges, D. D. Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

Venerable J. Caley, 1885.—*Archdeacon of Cottayam.* Rev. W. J. Richards—*Diocesan Registrar & Bishop's Chaplain.* Rev. A. J. F. Adams, M.A., *Examining Chaplain.*
Venerable K. Koshi, D. D. 1885.—*Archdeacon of Mavelikara.* Rev. J. Chandy, Native Chaplain. Mr. T. Korula—*Bishop's Secretary.*

Names of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Clergy.	First work in Country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	Boys in Schools.	Girls in Schools.	Printing Press.	Book Depot.
Cottayam C. M. S. College ...	Rev. A. J. F. Adams, M. A., Principal, (*on leave*)	1890			331		Employing about 80 men and boys: Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding also and Type founding are carried on.	School-books, Christian books and Tracts. Stationery and Requisites are sold in the Depôt. 2 Colporteurs are employed in selling books.
,, ,, ...	Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A., Acting Principal	1894						
,, Cambridge Nicholson Institution and Practising Branch ...	Rev. J. J. B. Palmer, B. A.	1891			142			
Pallam Buchanan Institution	Rev. E. Bellerby, M. A.,	1890				142		
Do. Branch Schools ...	...			10		462		
Cottayam Boarding School	Miss Baker	1866				145		
,, Branch Schools ...	...			2		110		
,, Hindu Girls' Schools ...	Mrs. Hodges	1893		2		106		
Industrial School, Mavelicara	Ven. Archdeacon, J. Caley	1871			20			
Alwaye Itinerancy ...	Rev. C. E. R. Romilly, M. A.	1887	380	6	154	25		
Kunnankulam Mission ...	,, J. H. Bishop & Rev. T. Kosi	1867	352	6	198	126		
Trichur ...	,, E. David, *Assistant*		1170	5	188	96		
Alleppey ...	,, W. J. Richards & Rev. K. M. Mathai *Asst.*	1877	816	17	372	97		
Pirmaad and Ettumanur Itinerancy ...	,, C. A. Neve & M. Nallathambi	1894	2335	20	292	99		
Tiruvella Mission ...	,, A. F. Painter and Rev. M. C. Chakko *Asst.*		4676	26	533	225		
Melkavu Mission Pastorate...	,, W. C. Kuruvila & Rev. C. Itty, *Asst.*		1886	9	125	77		
Cottayam Church Council, viz:—								
Cottayam ...	Ven. K. Koshi, D. D. *Vice Chairman*		1790	10	392	65		
Do. ...	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A., *Assistant*							
Pallam ...	,, J. Chandy ...		2132	18	606	100		
Cochin ...	,, K. Kuruwella ...		513	2	41	29		
Olesha ...	,, E. V. John ...		1282	9	207	53		
Chunganacheri ...	,, K. M. Matthan ...		1681	7	165	62		
Arpukara ...	,, K. Koratha ...		944	6	126	58		
Do.. ...	Mr. P. M. Chakko B. A. *Secretary*...							
Mundakayam ...	Rev. T. K. Ninan ...		686	3	67	29		
Mavelikara Church Council, viz:—								
Thalawadi ...	Rev. C. Thomas ...		1126	8	191	69		
Mavelikara ...	,, O. Mamen ...		1255	11	294	93		
Kodawalanyi ...	,, T. K. Joseph, *Secretary*		1512	11	270	43		
Putuppali ...	,, T. I. Abraham ...		582	4	217	62		
Kattanam ...	,, P. P. Joseph ...		582	6	154	72		
Elantur ...	,, M. C. Thoma ...		1173	10	220	66		
Mallappalli ...	,, P. M. Curian ...		2310	10	299	77		
Kannit ...	,, M. P. Mathau ...		875	8	182	56		

Retired on pension.—Revs. J. Tharian and G. Curian.

Rev. A. J. F. Adams, M. A., *on furlough.*
Rev. J. Thompson, M. A., *do.*
Rev. F. Bower, *do.*

ARCH-DIOCESE OF VERAPOLY, ERECTED ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER 1886.

His Grace the Archbishop : MOST REV. DR. LEONARD MELLANO of St. Luis O. C. D. arrived in Travancore on the 31st August 1851.

	Missionaries.	Arrival in Travancore.
1	Very Rev. Father Candidus of the S. H. M., D. C. M. Ap., Vicar-General	1870
2	,, ,, ,, Rombout of St. Elias, D. C. M. Ap., Vicar of Chattiate Provicar General	1878
3	,, ,, ,, Bernard of Jesus, D. C. M. Ap., Sup. Genl. Car. Ter. Vicar Prool	1883
4	,, ,, ,, Polycarp of St. Mary, C. B. M. A Procurator of the Mission	1878
5	,, ,, ,, Eliseus of the S. H. J., D. C. M. Ap., Chancellor and Director of St. Philomenas	1878
6	,, ,, ,, Bonaventure of St. Francis, D. C. M. Ap., Vicar at Verapoly	1878
7	,, ,, ,, Alphonsus of St. Mary, D. C. M. Ap., ...	1883
8	,, ,, ,, Elias of St. Joseph, D. C. M. Ap., Cranganore	1878
9	,, ,, ,, Aloysius of St. Mary, D. C. M. Ap., Secretary to the Apostolic Delegate	1890
10	,, ,, ,, Boniface of the S. H. M., D. C. M. Ap., Rector of Seminary at Puttenpully...	1883
11	,, ,, ,, Eliseus of Jesus, D. C. M. Ap.	1890
12	,, ,, ,, Gaspar of Regina Virginum, D. C. M. Ap., Professor	1892
13	,, ,, ,, Boniface of St. Mary, C. D. M. A., Professor	
14	,, ,, ,, Leva Virgine Carmets, D. C. M. A.	

36 Native Latin Priests.
10 Do. Syrian Do.
41 Churches with resident Priests.
1 Do. without resident Priests.
60,844 Catholic population.
91 Parish boys' schools with about 2,450.
61 Parish girls' schools with about 2,000.

6 English schools } Boys 450.
4 Boarding schools } Girls 395.
4 Orphanages, one for boys and three for girls, with 150 orphans.
1 Hospital of St. Joseph at Magnamey.
1 Dispensary of the Immaculate Conception at Magnamey.
1 Press of the Immaculate Conception at Verapoly.

1 Convent for Monks in Magnamey with fourteen Priests, eight Novices and eleven Lay-Brothers.
2 Convents for Nuns, one at Verapoly, with seven Nuns, and four Postulants; one at Ernacollam, with eleven Nuns.

	Churches.	Catholics.	Vicars.	Assistants.
1	Verapoly	4661	Rev. Fr. Bonaventure D. C. M. A. ...	
2	Ciathanatte	414	... ...	Rev. Fr. Stanislaus Ciakiath.
3	Perale	...	... ...	,, Thomas Colattara.
4	Ceramallur	766	... ...	,, Joseph Coikor.
5	Magnamey	650	... ...	,, Joseph, T. C. O. D.
6	Cutticattucare	328		

7	Codatte	...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Raphael Geuemar.
8	Cunemao	5380	Rev. Fr. Eliseus, D. C. M. Ap. ...	,, George D'Piedade and Rev. Fr. Joseph Brentaro.
9	Ciathiah	4413	,, Rombout, D. C. M. Ap. ...	,, Zachrias Olasha.
10	Elamacare	887	... ...	,, Paulas Pudichery.
11	Mulampally	1172	,, Cyriac D'Silva	
12	Ernacollum	900	,, Joseph Gonzaga	
13	Ernacollum	3064	,, Sebastian Suarez	,, Francis Bergen.
14	Callur	1111	... ...	
15	Vallarpadam	1218	,, George D'Rozario	,, Clement Correa.
16	Cartedam	1752	,, Clement Cunha	,, John Agachala.
17	Mulagucade	1612	,, Joseph Luis	
18	Perumpally	1259	,, Ignatius Aruja	
19	Palarivattam	1687	,, Venanteus Coutho	
20	Cacanade	183		
21	Taicuttam	1580	,, Joseph D'Pinto	
22	Perumanur	3891	,, Joseph Noronha	
23	Varavucade			
24	Kureshungel	2212	,, Alexius Geuemar	,, Zacharias Kishekekutu.
25	Vadail	772	,, John Gonsalves	
26	Edavanakade	473		
27	Govuruthi	2617	,, Matheus Coello	
28	Madaplathuruthi	...	... ...	,, Francis Walter.
29	Turuthipurram	1381	,, Joseph D'Paula	
30	Codungalur	493	,, Elias, D. C. M. Ap.	
31	Turuthur	844	,, Joseph Bagnes	,, John D'Cruz.
32	Carel	847		
33	Venduruthy	1584	,, Matheus Rodrigues	
34	Muttedam	...	... ...	,, George Malamel.
35	Palliport	3442	,, Jacob, Fernandez	,, Thomas Cochery.
36	Panangado	450	,, Augustine Geuemar	
37	Vaishamakel	519	,, Mathew	
38	Trichoor	266	,, Thomas Rocha	
39	Cottayam	689	,, Alphonsus of St. Mary, D.C.M. ...	,, Reislandes Thomas.
40	Alwaye	508	,, Egidius, T. O. D. C.	
41	Magnaly	103	,, Mark Fernandez	
42	Comaragam			
43	Sampalur	267	... ...	
44	Madilagam	1343	,, Emmanuel D'Costa	
45	Comaragam	210	... ...	

DIOCESE OF QUILON.

ERECTED ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1886.

Rt. Rev. Dr. FERDINAND OSSI of St. Maria, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon, arrived in India 1883.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.
Quilon Tuieth... ...	6	Very Rev. Fr. Victor of St. Antony D. C. M. A. Vicar-General ...	1859	86,000	10	84	2,922	737	20
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Ambrose, D. C. M. A. (retired) ...	1862						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Columbinus, D. C. M. A., (retired) ...	1851						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Dominic, D. C. M. A. Rector of the Episcopal Seminary...	1883						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Ubaldus, D. C. M. A. Professor ...	...						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. S. Conception. Prefect ...	...						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez...	1893						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Francis D'Souza	...						
,, Tangacherry ...		Rev. Fr. Mary Prosper, D. C. M. A. ...	1867						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Burnardino Furtado	...						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. D. M. Bout (retired)	...						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Joseph Rodriguez ...	...						
,, Vaddy	3	Rev. Fr. Dominic Peter	...						
,, Quilon	2	Rev. Fr. Francis Xaveriar	...						
,, Arevollam ...	2	Rev. Fr. D. A. D'Souza	...						
Paucarey	3	Rev. Fr. Jerome Fernandez	...						
Cayancoolam	1	Rev. Fr. Eugene Sirambichel	...						
Aibica	3	Rev. Fr. Joseph Aloysius...	...						
Colitottam	2	Rev. Fr. Thomas Sirambichel	...						
Cumbalam	1	Rev. Fr. J. A. Conceicao	...						
Neendacaray	3	Rev. Fr. Joseph Gomez	...						
Punelur	...	Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, D. C. M. A. ...	1883						
Calladay	5	Rev. Fr. Eliseus D'Rosario	...						
Erevipooram	3	Rev. Fr. Joseph Ribeira	...						

Convent School Trivandrum, Lady Superior, Rev. Mother Mary Elias—Convent school, Quilon, Rev. Mother Mary of Incarnation—Convent school, Tangacherry, Rev. Mother Anne Theresa—At the convent schools of Trivandrum and Quilon boarders are admitted at a moderate rate—

The nuns at Trivandrum and Quilon take care of the orphans of the Holy Infancy and abandoned female children—at Mulagumudu (Colachel) there is an orphanage for boys and one for girls in which more than hundred children are fed and are instructed in agriculture, masonry, carpentry and other useful works, some are working in a large tile manufactory of the Mangalore pattern, the first established in Travancore.

There are 28 churches with residency of the priest, and 133 chapels visited by him.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.
Mampally	2	Rev. Fr. Joseph Elias Fernandez	...						
Anjengo	2	Rev. Fr. Michel Jackson...	...						
Pooducurichy	2	Rev Fr. John Netto	...						
"	...	Rev. Fr. Peter Fernandez (retired.) ...	...						
Puthentope	4	Rev. Fr. Mathay Nellively	...						
Trevandrum	4	Rev. Fr. Mary Victor, D. C. M. A.	1858						
"	...	Rev. Fr. John Pereira	...						
"	...	Rev. Fr. Syriacus	...						
Neyattancaray	7	Rev. Fr. Charles. D. C. M. A.	1883						
Vengotte	17	Rev. Fr. Elias of B. V. of M., D. C. M. A. ...	1872						
"	...	Rev. Fr. Donatianus, D. C. M. A.	1894						
Moolagumood	19	Rev. Fr. Isisidore. M. A.	1872						
"	...	Rev. Fr. Eugene Verleure M. A.	1862						
Colachel	6	Rev. Fr. David Fernandez	...						
Carangadoo	11	Rev. Fr. Gregory, D. C. M. A.	1872						
Enejam	5	Rev. Fr. Joseph Pires	...						
Cottar	14	Rev. Pr. Martin, of H. F. D. C. M. A. ...	1883						
"	...	Rev. Fr. Elias of M. C., D. C. M. A. ...	1893						
"	...	Rev. Fr. Pantaleon Pereira	...						
Poollethope	2	Rev. Fr. Antoninus, D. C. M. A.	1871						
Poothentorey	3	Rev. Fr. Joseph Fernandez	...						
Cape Comorin	5	Rev. Fr. Leopold of B. S.-D. C. M. A. ...	1893						

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Re-organized according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, concluded between His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population.--79,163.

Clergy.—53 *Priests.*

Churches and Chapels.—There are 36 Mission Stations in the Diocese with 67 churches and chapels

Educational Institutions.—There are in the Diocese 2 Ecclesiastical Seminaries. One of these is attached to the Santa Cruz High School, Cochin; one High School designated Santa Cruz High School, Cochin, where English, Latin, Portuguese and Malayalam are taught and it contains 217 day scholars. Besides the Manager and the Head Master there are 13 Assistant teachers and one Gymnastic Instructor.

Convent of St. Mary.—Founded on the 7th October 1889, is conducted by 9 Sisters of Charity of Cannosian order and a few Assistant teachers attached to it, there is an English Middle School attended by 194 girls, where English, Malayalam and Music are taught. A School for native girls also attached to St. Mary's Institution consisting of 30 girls with 3 teachers.

Orphanage of St. Antony.—Founded on the 28th June 1889. Annexed to it there are an English School, an Industrial School and a Printing Press. It is attended by 90 Pupils and 26 Orphans. Besides these there are in the Diocese 11 Primary English Schools for boys and girls and 61 Vernacular Schools attended by boys and girls.

Orphanage.—For girls in Alleppey established by the Verapoly Mission; it was after payment of compensation handed over to this Diocese in October 1892 with 2 orphans. It is under the direction of the Nuns of the Cannosian order. It has an English School attended by 39 girls and a Malayalam School attended by 11 boarders, 29 orphans and 56 day scholars.

Religious Institution.—There also exists in the Bishopric Confraternities 64, Congregation of the 3rd Order of St. Francis Assisi, 1 Association of Holy Family 1, Society of St. Vincent de Paul; 1 Society of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 1 Mount of Piety, and 1 association of the daughter of Mary.

The Right Revd. Joaô Gomez Ferreira, D. D. .....Bishop.

Principal Residence .....Cochin.

Very Revd. Fr. D. B. Vidiera.....Secretary to the Bishop.

Rev. Fr. Francis Durao de Souza...Treasurer of the Bishopric.

,, Fr. J. A. Pires, S. J. ...Director of Santa Cruz College and High School.

Mons. Antonio F. Pocas .....Director of the Orphanage and Seminary.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Very Revd. Fr. N. B. da Cruz.....Vicar-General.

Rev. Fr. Antonio de Padua .....Councillor.

,, Vincent B. das Nevis..... Do.

DIRECTORY OF THE COCHIN DIOCESE FOR—1895-96.

Stations of Missions and Parishes.	Churches and Chapels.	Names of Missionaries and Parish Priests.	No. of Christians.	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Vernacular Schools.		
				Standard of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
BRITISH COCHIN.									
1 St. Francis Xavier—Cochin ...	Church.	Rev. Fr. N. B. de Cruz (Vicar) ,, F. X. da Cruz (Asst.)	3,588						
		,, J. A. Pines, Director, Santa Cruz College	... ...	High School	217				
		,, J. A. Pines (Manager) ...	... ...	Do. for Girls ...	..	194	1	..	30
2 Amaravady	do.	,, A. C. Sequeira (Vicar)	1,150	.. ..	..	..	3	92	70
Eravelly	Chapel.	,, Do.							
3 Vypeen	Church.	,, J. P. Nazareth ... (Vicar) ,, M. Cunha ... (Asst.)	1,944	Prim. Shls. 2, 1 for boys & the other for girls.	40	35	1	43	28
4 Manacherry (St. Lonis)	do.	,, F. X. D'Cruz ... (Vicar)							
Chareiya Cadavoo	Chapel.	,, Cathanar ... (Asst.)	3,579	Prim. School 1 .	36	..	2	81	62
St. Edward Oratory at Catteparamb.	do.	,, M. Mathai ...Chaplain							
5 Manacodam	Church.	,, C. Sakarias ... (Vicar)	980	... ...	...	...	1	49	22
Toroor	Chapel.	,, Do. ..							
6 Saude	Church.	,, D. G. Everett .. (Vicar)	5,533	... ...	...	...	1	51	27
Nazareth	Chapel.	,, Calapuragal Paulos .. (Asst.)							
NATIVE COCHIN.									
7 Muttanchery	Church.	,, Joseph Alvarez (Vicar)	3,223	.. ...	...	...	3	82	70
Chooliquel	Chapel.	,, Panceratius Fernandez (Asst.)							
8 Pallurithy	Church.	,, James Everett (Vicar) ..	3,761	Do. 1 ...	58	..	2	36	30
9 Idacochi	do.	,, Antonio DePadua do.							
Aroor	Chapel.	,, George Alvarez (Asst.	4,692	Do. ...	52	...	6	121	105
Perumpadapoo	do.	,, Mathai Cathanar do.							
10 Manachery—St. Michael ...	Church.	,, Vadakal Jacob ... (Vicar)	1,125	.. ...	...	...	1	32	25
11 Kannamaley	do.	,, Math Menezes ... do.	1,421	... ...	...	...	1	45	18
12 Kandacadan	do.	,, Joao Chrysostomo Srampis do.	1,945	.. ...	...	...	1	30	22

Stations of Missions and Parishes.	Churches and Chapels.	Names of Missionaries and Parish Priests.	No. of Christians.	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Vernacular Schools.		
				Standard of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
13 Chakeyamoory ...	Church.	Rev. Fr. George Bannes ... (Vicar)	2,345						
14 Pashanghat	do.	,, Rounald Lewiz ... do.	2,163	... ...	...	...	1	62	16
15 Yeramaloor	do.	,, Raphael da Cruz do.	1,280						
16 Chellanam—St. Se Bastian ..	do.	,, Thomas Mendez.. do.	1,313	... ...	...	...	2	71	45
17 Do. St. George.. ..	do.	,, M. Da Presentation do.	993	... ...	...	...	1	52	29
TRAVANCORE STATE.									
18 Pallithodu	do.	,, F. X. Terrath ... do.	1,901	Prim. School ...	25	...	3	159	39
St. Antony	Chapel.	,, Do. ...							
19 Erewine	Church.	,, J. Amparo Freire do.	956	.. ..	...	...	1	65	36
20 Do.	do.	,, Do. ...							
21 Thunghy	do.	,, J. Joaguim d'Rosa (Vicar)	2,886						
22 Arthinguel—S. George ..	do.	Rev. Fr. Antony Fernandez do.	1,926	... ...	..	...	3	75	49
23 Do. St. Andrew ...	do.	,, Gaspar Bayloon Torres do.							
Chethee	Chapel.	,, M. Mathai (Asst.)	4,671	Prim. School ...	101	...	7	201	85
Mararicollam...	do.								
24 Alleppey	Church.	,, F. X. Falleiro (Vicar)...	2,383	... ...	...	...	1	70	53
		,, A. B. de Campos Procurator...		Theology and Philosophy..	15				
		Mons A. F. Pocas Rector							
		Rev. Fr. F. X. Lopes Manager	... ...	Mid. School 1 ...	82				
25 Vattal	Church.	,, F. X. D'Cruz (Vicar)...	2,109	Primary School...	...	...	3	89	90
26 Tumpoly	do.	,, V. B. das Neves do.	3,257	Do. ...	...	...	4	92	59
27 Cattoor	do.	,, L. Nazareth do.	3,286	Do. ...	...	...	3	59	89
28 Punghau	do.	,, J. D. Rozario do.	1,368	Do. ...	19	...	3	102	27

29	Velly	Church.	Rev. Fr. Antony Soares	(Vicar)	1,789	... ...	...	...	1	105	97
	Pallitorre	Chapel.									
	St. George	do.									
	Madre de Deus	do.									
	St. SeBastian	do.									
	Santa Cruz	do.									
	Cannanthorre	do.									
30	Valliatorre	Church.	,, D. A. D'Souza	(Superior)	1,858	Prim. School ...	29	...	1	103	61
	Thope	Chapel.									
	St. Francis Xavier	do.									
	Sinetorro	do.									
31	Puntorre	Church.	,, J. Yagappan	(Vicar)	1,559	... .	...	..	1	109	36
	Wilinham	Chapel.									
32	Caringolam	Church.	,, Salvador Da Silva	(Vicar)	3,612	Prim. School. ...	65	...	2	289	152
	S. Pedro	Chapel.									
	Puloovolay	do.									
	Pallam	do.									
	Shinamathaudantorre	do.									
	Cochootorre	do.									
	Poar	do.									
33	Vallavellay	Church.	,, Do.	(Vicar)	2,198						
	Paretur	Chapel.									
	Colangodu	do.									
	Neerody	do.									
	Mathandan—Puthentorre ...	do.									
34	Tutur	Church.	,, P. A. Mundez	(Vicar)	2,369	.. ..	...	...	1	149	55
	St. Catherina—Puthentorre ...	Chapel.									
	Pooitorre	do.									
	Eraimantorre	do.									

Vicariate Apostolic of Kottayam.

CATHOLIC POPULATION 1,50,000

SCHOOLS.

High School.	Number of pupils.
St. Berchman's High School, Changanachery	221.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Mananam	30.
Muttuchira	25.
Parish Schools	200.
Native Secular priests	200.

Seminaries.

Roma	3.
Candy	5.
Puthenpally	25.
Changanachery	9.

The Convents for Native Discalsed Carmeltics of the Syrian rite are 5 viz.

Mananam, Carmel, Pulincuno, Mutholy and Chethipuye besides two chapels Thevere and Panavally with 35 Fathers, 15 Lay Brothers and 19 Novices.

The Convents of Discalsed Carmelite Nuns are 3 viz.

Changanachery with	8.
Arakuye	12.
Vycome with	13.
Carpaye of St. Mary of Visitation ...	9.

who educate native girls.

There are 2 English schools for girls viz. at Changanachery and Alleppey.

A Convent of the Nuns of St. Francis Assisi is at Changanachery with 7 Nuns in charge of orphans.

There are 4 Catechumenates viz. at Mananam, Pugnar, Anikatt and Pala.
Right Rev. Do. Charles Lavigne S. J. Bishop of Mileve.
Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam (residence, Changanachery.)

Very Rev. Fr. L. Richard S. J., Director of the schools in the Vicariate.
Very Rev. Fr. Ch. Bonnele S. J.

NORDIST SECTION.

Vicar General	Very Rev. Fr.	Joseph Thayil.
Secretary	,,	Aloysius Pareparambil.
Counsellors ...	,,	Aloysius Pareparambil.
	,,	Alexander of St. Joseph.
	,,	Joseph Puttempurail.
	,,	Cyriac Candankery.

SUDDIST SECTION.

Vicar General	Very Rev. Fr.	Mathew Makil.
Counsellors	,,	Joseph Pallikunnel.
	,,	Mathew Cuplicat.

The Nordist Churches are divided into 8 divisions as follows:—

ANAKALLUMKEL DIVISION.

has ten Parish Churches viz.

Anakallumkel of St. Mary Foranous Church has two chapels viz. Thanoly and Puvathottam.
Arithura or Earattupuye of St. George has one chapel viz. Thedenad.
Cadanad of St. Agustin.
Cagnirapally of St. Mary has two chapels viz. Poncunnam & Tamarakunnoo.
Edamattam of St. Michael.
Plachanal of St. Antony.
Previthanem of St. Augustine.
Pagnaroo of St. Mary.
Ramapuram of St. Augustine.
Vilakumadam of St. Xavier.

ARAKUYE DIVISION.

has 11 Parish Churches.

Arakuye of St. Mary the Foranous Church has three chapels viz. Muvattupuye, Peringuye and Narikuye.

Caloor of St. Mary.
Carakunnam of St. Mary.
Cothamangalam of St. George has one chapel viz. Pothanikad.
Mailakomboo of St. Thomas.
Muthalakodam of St. George.
Nagapuye of St. Mary.
Nediyachala of St. Mary.
Neyacherry of St. Sebastian.
Thenamkunnam of St. Mary.
Vajakulam of St. George.

CALLURKATT DIVISION.

has 12 Parish Churches.

Callurkad of St. Mary the Foranous Church has two chapels viz. Carumady and Carnvatta.

Alleppey of the Holy Cross has one chapel viz. Padignare chapel.
Cainukaray of St. Mary.
Cavalam of St. Therasa.
Coilmukoo (Edathuva) of St. George has two chapels viz. Thayankaray, and that of the new Christians.

Chennemkery of St. Joseph.
Mitrakery of St. Xavier.
Mukamel of St. George.
Porakad of the Holy Cross.
Pulincoonoo of St. Mary has four chapels viz. Velianad, St. Therasa chapel, Coipuram chapel and Convent chapel.

Puthukaray of St. Joseph.
Thathampully of St. Mary has one chapel viz. St. J. Nepamuncheno.

CHANGANACHERRY DIVISION.

has 13 Parish Churches.

Changanacherry of St. Mary the Foranous Church has one chapel viz. the new Christians.

Cumarom of St. J. Nepamuncheno.
Curumpanadam of St. Antony of Padua.
Cuthrapally.
Manimala the old of St. Magi.
Manimala the new of St. Mary.
Muttaroo of St. George.
Nedumkunnum of St. J. Baptista has one chapel viz. Cuthrapally.
Paipad of St. Thomas.
Thuruthy of St. Augustine.
Thottakad of Infant Jesus.
Vaipoor the old of St. Mary.
Vaipoor the new of St. Joseph.

MUTTACHIRA DIVISION.

has 14 Parish Churches.

Muttuchira of Holy Gost Foraneus Church has two chapels Mannarapara and Thuruthypully.

Corovalangad of St. Mary the church has two chapels viz. Cudalloor and Cognirathanam.

Aikarachira of St. George.
Athirampuye of St. Mary has one chapel viz. the new Christians.
Caduthuruthy of St. Mary has two chapels viz. Thalayacaparamboo and Malapuram.

Codakachira of St. Joseph and St. George.
Cadamaloor of St. Mary has one chapel viz. Akara chapel.
Colangai of St. Michael.
Cosamaloor of St. Gervatius and Pratatius.
Elagini of St. Peter.
Mammuttam of St. Mary.
Marangad of St. Franciseus has two chapels viz. Thayatli and Carott.
Mulakulam of St. Mary.
Vadakare of St. J. Baptista has one chapel viz. Cakur.
Thalayolaparamboo.

EDAPALLY DIVISION.

has 15 Parish Churches.

Edapally of St. George the Foranous Church has one chapel.
Alwaye of St. Dominic.
Candanatt of St. Augustine.
Cheranalloor of St. Xavier.
Cumpallam of St. Mary.
Curupenpady of St.
Conthuruthy of St. J. Nepamuncheno.
Eranacolum of St. Mary.
Kiyakampalam of St. Mary.
Nindakarae or Puthiakavoo of St. Xavier.
Palluruthy of St. Mary.
Paroor of St. J. Baptista.
Tripunithura of St. Mary.
Udiamperoor (Diamper) of St. Gervatius and Protatius.
Vallam (Cunnakaly) of St. Theresa.

PALAH DIVISION.

has 12 Parish Churches.

Palah of St. Thomas the Foranous Church has 3 chapels viz. Mutholy, Nelliany and Akara chapel.
Auikad of St. Mary.
Coyuvanal of St. J. Nepomincheno.
Curuvinal of Holy Family.
Cherpumkel of the Holy Cross has one chapel viz. Cadapilamattam.
Chittatt of St. Xavier.
Palayam of St. Xavier.
Paingulam of St. Mary.
Punnathura of St. Thomas has one chapel viz. Narivelil.
Puvarany of the Sacred Heart.
Lalam of St. Mary.
Lalam Puthenpally of St. George.

PALLIPURAM DIVISION.

has 11 Parish Churches.

Pallipuram of St. Mary the Foranous Church has one chapel viz. Cadivil chapel.
Ampalloor of St.
Codavechoor of St. Mary.
Cakamangalam of Sacred Heart.
Cothavara of St. Mary.
Chempil of St. Thomas.
Eyupunnel of St. Raphael.
Muttam of St. Mary has two chapels viz. Oyakal and Cakaravely.
Thaikathichery of St. Antony has two chapels viz. Valliara and Cavil.
Vadayaroo of Infant Jesus.
Vycome of St. Mary.

Counsel of the Suddist Section.

Vicar General Very Revd. Fr. Mathew Makil.

Counsellors ... { ,, Joseph Pallikumel.
,, Mathew Cuplicatt.

SUDDIST CHURCHES.

Cadathuruthy.
Caipuye.
Caringoth.
Comarom.
Cannankare.
Chunkom.
Eloor or Elavoor.
Nindoor.
Paringulam (mixed.)
Porom.
Punnathura (mixed.)

The Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara.

His Grace the Motropolitan ... The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius.

Residence ... ... Kottayam Syrian Seminary.
Secretary ... . K. K. Ippan.

A statement of the Archdiocese.

Metrans.	Monks.	Malpans (Syriac Professors.)	Churches.	Chapels.	Syrian Seminaries.	Monasteries.	Vernacular Schools.	English Middle Schools.	English High School.
3	3	2	193	16	2	2	97	4	1
Mar Athanasius. Mar Ivanios. Mar Gregorious.	The Very Revd. George. Do. do. Jacob. Do. do. Paul.	Rev. Wattacheril Geverghese Catanar. Rev. Konatt Mathen do.			Kottayam. Tarumala.	Vettikkel. Tripunitra.		Moolanthurthy. Kottayam Lower Bazaar. Puthuppally. Niranam.	Mar Dionysius. Seminary, Kottayam.

A list of Syrian Churches in the Archdiocese of Malankara.

1. Chalachery
Cochiu Fort
Cochin Mattanchery
Aarthat
5. Palanji
Chelakara
Chakkarakadavoo
Do. Puthen
Caringachira
10. Tiruwankulath
Trippoonitra
Mulanthurthy
Vettikkel
Manthuruahel
15. Canjirammattom
Angamali
Alwaye
Manjapra
Poyikkattuchery
20. North Paravoor
Peachanikad
Allapra
Turuthippili
Wengola
25. Cooruppumpadi
Weaugoor
Cottappadi
Chealad
Cothammangalom Walia
30. Do. Cheria
Pothanikad
Carkkunnam
Rakkad
Marad
35. Coonuikkurudi
Malavannoor
Cadamattam
Colanchery
Puttumanoor
40. Pallikara
Curinji
Candanad
Canniattuuirapped
South Paravoor
45. Nechoor
Mammalachery
Ramangalom
Pampakuda Walia
Do. Cheria
50. Wadacara
Palakkula
Manuathoor
Piravom
Oonakkoor
55. Mulakkulam.
Carikkod
Chempil
Manacunnam
Calloomcatra
60. Kottayam Seminary.
Do. Walia
Do. Cheria
Do. Puthen
Cumaracam
65. Chengalam
Parampula
Manarucad
Do. Puthen
Pampadi
70. Cangela
Meanaudom
Puthuppally
Nilakkel
Thottakkad
75. Anjeri
Puthuchery
Naloomnakkel
Wacathanam

Wacathanam Puthen
80. Collad
Pallam
Do. Puthen
Chingonam
Curichi
85. Nealamperoor
Welianad
Mallappally
Do. Puthen
Chengaroor
90. Callooppara
Cavoomgumprayar
Wennikkulam
Caviyoor
Callichery
95. Eraviperoor
Turuthikkad
Niranam
Walanjawattom
Chennithala
100. Cherucol
Perumala Seminary
Wiyapuram
Mennar
Thalawadi
105. Thalawadikkuli
Weanga
Aanaprompal
Mepra
Carakkel
110. Tiruvella
Do. Cavil
Do. Theruvil
Carthigappally
Caruvatta
115. Cheppad
Pallippad
Carichal
Cayengulam
Pathichira
120. Colikkod
Cattanam
Wemmani
Mavelikkara
Do. Puthen
125. Thonakkad
Corathiyad
Chengannoor
Oomayathucara
Edavankad
130. Puthencav
Do. Puthen
Thattakkattu
Meluveli
Nellikkal
135. Maramannu
Coompanad
Colizanchery
Do. Puthen
Ayiroor
140. Do. Puthen
Cattoor
Cadampanitta
Ranni
Thalathillam
145. Oomalloor
Cayippattoor
Cilavalloor
Makkamkkunnu
Cumpala
150. Periyaram
Elanthoor
Do. Puthen
Thumpon
Elampal
155. Caloyapuram
Chooranad
Do. Puthen
Channanappally
Mylapral
160. Chonakkara
Calanjoor
Punthala
Arathi
Manthilir
165. Codachanad
Cadampanad
Thalava
Puthoor
Cannendod
170. Eanathu
Callada
Thevalakkara
Cottarakkara
Do. Theruvil
175. Odanamattam
Perungalloor
Walacon
Thaloor
Coondra
180. Do. Puthen
Perinad
Puyappally
Chencolam
Chathannoor
185. Quilon
Tiruvancod
Cheannancari
Mepral Puthan
Ayroor Cheria
190. Thaloor Puthen
Bhoothanoor
Kilumuri
193. Aathichanannoor

CHAPELS.

1. Kunnankulam
Cherulayam
Kilakke Puthen
Thekke Curichu
5. Payingamukku
Wadayapparamp
Acappramp
Cadathi
Cottoor
10. Culikkattukunnu
Puthuveli
Mannookkunnu
Cottayam Puthanangad
Meanadom Puthen
15. Chingonam Puthen
16. Mannanthottuvali.

ST. THOMAS SYRIAN.

Metropolitan See of Malabar.

THE MOST REVD. TITUS MAR THOMA—METROPOLITAN—Resides at Maramannu.

Stations.	Clergy.	No. of Churches.	No. of Priests in each Church.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools and Grants-in-aid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No. of Grants-in-aid Inspectors.	No. of Teachers.
		105	2—3	72,980	193	6,755	1,351	2	223
Calicut ...	The Rt. Revd. Joseph Mar Athanasius								
	The Rt. Revd. Mar Coorilos (Suffragan) ...								
Neranam ...	Revd. Kurchieth Mathai Cattanar—Vicar ...								
Chenganore ..	,, M. Koshi Cattanar—Vicar								
Puthencavu ...	,, K. Koshi Cattanar—Vicar								
Thiruvalla ...	The Very Revd. Kovur Thoma Cattanar—Vicar General.								
Kottayam ...	,, C. Chandapilla Cattanar—Assistant Vicar-General...								
Maramanuu ...	Revd. P. Jos. Titus. Cattanar—Private Secretary to the Metropolitan...								
Ranny ...	,, T. C. Jacob Cattanar—Vicar								
Anaprambal ...	,, M. Mathan Cattanar—Vicar								
Kayamkulam ...	,, P. Thomas Cattanar—Vicar								
Mavelikkara ...	,, P. Stephanos Cattanar—Vicar								
Arthat ...	,, P. V. Joseph Cattanar—Vicar								
Kottarakkara ...	,, A. G. Youvanar Cattanar—Vicar ...								
Chathanore ...	,, Idichandy Cattanar—Vicar								
Kalluppara ...	,, A. Jacob Cattanar—Vicar								
		1	Place selected for the Cathedral and St. Thomas Syrian College						Tiruvalla.
		2	Samudaya Secretary ..						Kottnreth M. Joseph Cattanar—Chenganore.
		3	Vicars-General						The Very Revd. K. Thomas Cattanar—Tiruvalla.
									,, C. Chandapilla Cattanar—Kottayam.
		4	St. Thomas Syrian Evangelistic Association.						
			President.						Revd. K. Behanan Cattanar—Venneykulam.
			Treasurer.						Mr. Thannikkal V. Mathai—Eraveperom.
			Secretary.						Revd. C. Philipos Cattanar—Ayroor.
		5	Syriac Malpan						,, Olesheril Joseph Malpan—C. N. I. Cottayam.
		6	Samudaya Trustees						,, Pattamukil Jacob Cattanar—Neranan.
									,, Anikottu Youvanan Cattanar—Kottarakara.
									Mr. K. Kuryan Chummar—Puthenkavu.
									Mr. P. George—Chathanore.
		7	Itinerate Vicars						Revd. Cheriamadathil Jacob Cattanar—Kollad.
									Revd. Peedikayil Stephanos Cattanar—Mavelikkara.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF TRICHUR.

Established by His Holiness Leo. XIII in 1887,
together with that of Kottayam, for Syrian Catholics.
The Right Rev. A. E. Medlycott, D. D., Ph. D., Bishop.
Residence ... ...Trichur.

Missionaries—Rev. John Rossis, and L. Zambonelli.—Native Clergy 119 Priests.

COUNCIL OF THE VICARIATE.

Vicar General—Very Rev. George Mampullis.

Councillors ... Very Rev. Francis Alapat.
" Sebastian Manavalon.
" Francis Malickel.
" Joseph Kavalakat.

Secretary ...Rev. John Menacheri.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

Northern Circle ... } Rev. George Padeatti.
Central Circle ...

Southern Circle ... } Rev. Cyriac Talakottukare.
River Circle ...

Educational Institutions—S. Thomas' College for a preparatory Ecclesiastical course of studies with 12 Boarders; to it is attached—

S. THOMAS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Manager—Rev. L. Zambonelli.

Head Master N. R. Venkatachella Ayer,, B. A., L. T. with eight Assistant Teachers. Scholars 100.

S. Aloysius' Girls Boarding School at Cunemau with 28 Boarders.

There are besides 14 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and 191 Malayalam Elementary Parish Schools as shown below, with 11,298 children of both sexes in attendance.

Religious Institutions—There are 3 Convents of Native Monks situated at Ambalacad, Elthuruth, and Paratti with 24 religious; and 1 Convent of Native Nuns at Cunemau with 24 Sisters.

Catholic Syrian population	1,08,422.
Parish Churches	83.
Chapels	24.
Catechumenate at Trichur	1.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, POPULATION AND SCHOOLS.

Serial Number.	Churches.		Population Census, 1890.			Parish Schools.				
	Parish.	Church.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Malayalam.	English.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Agapparamp ...	S. S. George & Protase...	1096	1034	2130	2		69	34	103
2	Alegnad ...	Imm. Conception ...	601	598	1199	1		84	36	120
3	Alur ...	S. Joseph ..	338	360	698	1		47	38	85
4	Ambakad ..	Presentation ...	259	275	534	4		84	66	150
5	Ambazhakad .	S. Thomas ..	2061	2085	4146	11		342	223	565
6	Ammadam .	S. Antony of Padna ...	575	531	1106	1		55	18	73
7	Ankamali ...	S. George ..	1311	1520	2831	4		163	104	267
8	Arnattukara (Southern).	S. Sebastian ...	759	762	1521	1	1	61	40	101
9	Arnattukara (Northern).									
10	Arimpur (Northern) ..	S. Antony of Padna ...	176	176	352	1		20	11	31
11	Arimpur (Southern) ..	,, ..	177	173	350					
12	Arthad ...	Holy Cross ...	340	293	633	1		30	12	42
13	Chakkarakadavu ...	S. Rose of Linna ...	205	180	385	1		29	22	51
14	Chalakudi ...	Nativity, B. V. M. ..	1647	1637	3284	10	1	451	274	725
15	Chennamangalam ...	Holy Cross ...	317	338	655	1		27	24	51
16	Cherp ...	St. Antony of Padna ...	359	385	744	1		59	58	117
17	Chevur .	St. Francis Xavier ..	421	481	902	2		44	46	89
18	Chirakel ..	St. Antony of Padna ..	226	221	447	1		30	17	47
19	Chittattur ..	St. Sebastian ..	603	667	1270	1	1	90	48	138
20	Chovara ..	Virgin Mother of God ..	403	410	813	2		72	48	120
21	Edathuruthi ..	,, ...	466	448	914	5		129	78	207
22	Euamman ...	,, ...	1041	1124	2165	3		136	102	238
23	Engandhur ...	St. Thomas ..	278	241	519	1		40	21	61
24	Eranallur ...	Rosary ..	442	370	812	2		49	34	83
25	Irignalakuda (Old) ..	S. George ...	812	830	1642	2		85	67	152
26	Irignalakuda (New) ...	Nativity, B. V. M. ...	403	411	814					
27	Kadamakudi ..	S. Augustine ..	134	183	317					
28	Kagnani ..	S. Thomas ...	251	255	506	1	1	65	45	110
29	Kagnur ...	Virgin Mother of God ...	1222	1193	3415	3		110	25	135
30	Kallettunkara ...	Infant Jesus ...	693	836	1529	1		51	26	77
31	Kallur ...	Rosary ...	204	215	419	1		16	27	43
32	Kalparramp ..	Rosary ...	1231	1186	2417	2		77	55	132
33	Kandasciankadavu ...	Nativity, B. V. M ...	924	957	1881	3	1	228	158	386
34	Karukutti ...	S. Francis Xavier ..	920	967	1887					
35	Kattur ...	Imm. Conception ...	227	223	450	2		52	34	86
36	Koratti ...	Virgin Mother of God ...	1394	1563	2957	1	1	157	112	269
37	Kottamathi ..	Do. ...	747	774	1521	1		25	20	45
38	Kottapadi ...	S. Lazarus ..	865	920	1785	4		138	96	234
39	Kotteikat (Southern) ..	Virgin Mother of God ...				1		15	3	18
40	Kotteikat (Northern) ..	Do. .	416	442	858					
41	Kundannur ...	Do. ...	356	298	654					
42	Kuthiathod (Old) ...	S. Thomas ...	619	638	1257	3		131	66	197
43	Kuthiathod (New) ..	St. Francis Xavier ...	541	503	1044	2		39	26	65
44	Kuzhnpulli ..	S. Augustine ...	133	136	269	1		17	10	27
45	Magnapra .	Holy Cross ...	791	1077	1868	1		55	50	105
46	Mala ...	S Stanislaus ...	399	470	869	1		60	40	100
47	Maleatur ...	S. Thomas ...	348	382	730	2		55	28	83
48	Manalur	S. Ignatius ...	528	519	1047	1	1	141	79	220
49	Mapranam ...	S. John of the Cross ...	600	554	1154	5		95	55	150
50	Mathilagam ...	S. Joseph ...	288	282	570	1		10	8	18
51	Mattam ...	S. Thomas ...	985	907	1892	1		61	37	98
52	Melarcod ...	S. Antony of Padna ...	156	168	324	1		41	20	61
53	Muksttukara ...	S. George ...	339	314	653	1		41	18	59
54	Mullacheri ...	Good Shepered	353	332	685	1		50	20	70
55	Mundur ...	Mount Carmel ...	372	373	745	2		58	44	102
56	Murkanad ...	S. Antony of Padna ...	255	254	509	1		32	26	58
57	Muzhikulam ...	Virgin Mother of God ...	1055	1120	2175	4		187	128	315
58	Narakel ...	Nativity, B. V. M. ..	743	793	1536	1	1	100	63	163
59	Ollur ...	S. Antony of Padna ...	2193	2375	4568	16	1	355	278	633
60	Paleur ...	S. Cyriac ...				3		62	64	126
61	Paratti ...	S. Joseph ...	705	680	1385	3	1	183	70	253
62	Parappur ...	S. John Nepomnecne ...	521	600	1191	2	1	88	51	139
63	Parappukara ..	Do. ...	905	960	1855					
64	Paravur ...	S. S. Gervase & Protase..	1032	1079	2111	6		132	69	199
65	Pathiaram ...	S. George ...	910	935	1845	2	1	178	99	277
66	Pattikat ...	S. Francis Xavier ...								
67	Pazhaiur ...	S. Antony of Padna ...	726	677	1403	3		85	67	152
68	Perampra ...	Do. ...	843	880	1723	1		54	65	109
69	Porthur .	Do. ..	214	215	429	1		20	28	48
70	Puathucheri ...	S. Joseph ...	727	696	1423	3		104	44	148

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, POPULATION AND SCHOOLS.

Serial Number.	Churches.		Population Census, 1890.			Parish Schools.				
	Parish.	Church.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Malayalam.	English.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
71	Pudicheri ...	Imm. Conception ...	96	98	194	1		8	6	14
72	Puducad ...	S. Antony of Padua ...	1069	1153	2222	7		209	137	346
73	Puthenchirra ...	S. Rose of Lima ...	1056	1063	2119	5		91	61	152
74	Puthenpalli ...	S. George ...	920	859	1779					
75	Puthenpidika ...	S. Antony of Padua ...	919	1012	1931	4		117	90	207
76	Puthenvelikara ...	S. George ...	509	475	984	3		81	55	136
77	Trichur ...	Lady of Lourdes ...	237	247	484	1		13	10	23
78	Vadakancheri ...	S. Francis Xavier ...	315	351	666	1		13	10	23
79	Valappad ...	S. Sebastian ...	378	376	754	2	1	142	39	181
80	Varantarapulli ...	S. Antony of Padna ...	212	206	418	1		25	9	34
81	Velur ...	S. Francis xavier ...	1651	1627	3278	1		44	20	64
82	Velyanad ...	Virgin Mother of God ...	964	940	1904	2		70	40	110
83	Veylattur ...	S. Cyriac ...				5		111	66	177
	Chapels at.									
1	Aripalam ...	Mount Carmel ...				1		43	32	75
2	Avattathur ...	Holy Family ...								
3	Ayendob ...	S. Sebastian ...								
4	Chelur ...	Imm. Conception ...	463	384	847	1		13	9	22
5	Chengalur ...	Mount Carmel ...	351	309	660					
6	Cherlayam ...	S. Sebastian ...	59	46	105					
7	Edakulam ...	S. Sebastian ...				1		17	20	37
8	Kadukutti ...	S. Augustine ...	311	314	625	1		73	41	114
9	Kaipamangalam ...	Holy Cross ...								
10	Kaipattur ...	Lady of Dolours ...								
11	Kancira ...	S. Francis Xavier ...	185	210	395	1		47	36	83
12	Kunmimapalli ...	Holy Cross ...								
13	Maleatur Hill ...	S. Thomas ...								
14	Melur ...	S. Joseph ...	561	510	1071	2		96	62	158
15	Mukannur ...	Lady of Dolours ...	289	309	598	1		30	15	45
16	Nadavarramp ...	Blessed Virgin ...				1		23	16	39
17	Nedungad ...	S. Augustine ...	90	70	160	1		75	25	96
18	Poya ...	S. Epherm ...				1		25	11	36
19	Thazhecad ...	Holy Cross ...								
20	Torrm ...	S. Augustine ...	349	337	686					
21	Vadaken-Puducad ...	Lady of Graces ...								
22	Chandrapunni ...	S. Antony of Padua ...								
23	Vadanapulli ...	S. Francis Xavier ...								
24	Erumapatt ...	Sacred Heart ...								
		GRAND TOTALS...	54135	54187	108422	191	14	6926	4372	11298

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Narakkal ...	142			
Beypore ...	222		38	8
Calicut ...	233			
Tellicherry	272		49	10
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362		60	12
Carwar ...	494		68	14
Goa ...	542		75	15
Vingorla ...	570		79	16
Rutnagherry	646		83	17
Bombay ...	769		90	18
Tuticorin ...	106		19	4
Colombo ...	255		34	7
Galle ...	324		45	9
Negapatam	764		68	14
Cuddalore	822		75	15
Pondicherry	839			
Madras ...	918		83	17
Yaperpollium	1112		113	22
Masulipatam	1192			
Coconada ...	1292		120	24
Vizagapatam	1366		128	25
Bimlipatam	1383			
Calingapatam & Barwah	1429		133	27
Gopalpore	1495		135	28
Ganjam ...	1510			
Pooree ..	1561		137	29
False Point	1621		142	29
Calcutta ...	1837		148	31
London 1st class	...		631	...
Do. 2nd do.	...		392	...

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Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times," in English, published Tri-monthly. Proprietor and Editor—

"Travancore Abhimani"—in Tamil, published tri-monthly. Editor—

Verapoly—"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth," in Malayalam, published bi-monthly.

Kottayam—"The Malayala Mitrani," in Malayalam, published monthly. Issued from the C. M. S. Press.

Kottayam—"The Malayala Manorama," in Malayalam, published weekly.

Kottayam—"Edavaka Pathrica," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam—"Diocesan Record," in English, published once a month.

Mannanam—"Nazaranee Deepika."

Alleppey—"Catholic Union," in English, published weekly— Editor—E. Nigly.

Alleppey—"Vinte tres de Novembro," in Portuguese, published fortnightly. Editor—Rev. A. D. D'Souza.

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Nagercoil	Agastisvâram ...	Kottar ...	London Mission Press...	Revd. J. Duthie ...	Books in Tamil, Malayalam and English. Printing and binding of all kinds ...	
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Alleppey	Ampalapuzha ...	Alleppey ...	St. Joseph's Press ...	S. P. D'Rozario ...	Newspaper, book and Job work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Santa Cruz ...	Revd. Fr. J. C. Mattos ...		
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PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abstract of Legislative Enactments, Travancore.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Koombhum, 1010, *(9th March* 1835.*)*—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Moonsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. *(Partly repealed by Regulations I of* 1057 *and II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, *(9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION II.—Authorising Moonsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for the adjudication of Civil Suits within their respective jurisdictions and of Suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Moonsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Punchayets. *(Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.*)*

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, *(9th March* 1835.*)*—REGULATION III.—Empowering Moonsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut Cases by the Appeal, Zillah and Munsiff Courts, and by Punchayets. *(Repealed by Regulations I of* 1057, *and II of* 1065.*)*

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, *(9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION IV.—Extending the jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. *(Partly repealed by Regulations I of* 1057, *and II of* 1065.*)*

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court. *(Repealed by Regulation II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the System of Police established in Travancore.

Enacted on the 28th Koombhum 1010, *(9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION VII.—Constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers. *(Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.*)*

Enacted on the 13th Thulam, 1023, (*28th October*, 1847.)—REGULATION I.—Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of Police Officers in their absence. *(Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1025, (*15th August*, 1849.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the number of Moonsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, *(i. e.* of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts) and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. *(Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.*)*

Enacted on the 1st Meenom, 1025, (*12th March* 1850.)—REGULATION II.—Providing for admission on the files of the Law Courts and for disposal of Suits "*in forma pauperis.*" *(Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 6th Koombhum, 1032, (*16th February*, 1856.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.—(*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 2nd Edavom 1035, (*13th May* 1860.)—REGUEATION I.—Establishing Port Duos at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 23rd Thulam, 1036, (*6th November*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the rate of Port Dues payable at Alleppey. (*Partly repealed by Regulations I of* 1058, *and I of* 1061.)

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August* 1861.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sadr Court and four Zillah or District Courts, the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. (*Repealed by Regulations II of* 1065 *and V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 1st Chingom, 1037, (*15th August* 1861.)—REGULATION II.—Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 27th Edavom, 1039, (*7th June* 1864.)—REGULATION I.—Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom, 1039, (*13th August*, 1864.)—REGULATION II.—Securing copy-right to authors of books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.

Enacted on the 6th Makarom, 1040, (*17th January*, 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Providing specially against Criminal Breach of Contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen and Labourers.

Enacted on the 27th Makarom, 1040, (*7th February*, 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakeels to plead in the Courts.

Enacted on the 13th Medom, 1040, (*24th April*, 1865.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands, with rules for the sale of the same.

Enacted on the 12th Karkadagom 1040, (*26th July*, 1865.)—REGULATION III.—to provide for the Limitation of Suits.—*Amended by Regulation II of* 1042.)—*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1062.

Enacted on the 19th Chingom, 1041, (*2nd September*, 1865.)—REGULATION I.—*Amending Regulation I of* 1037. (*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 27th Medom, 1041, (*8th May*, 1866.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulations I of* 1057 *and II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 28th Karkadagom, 1041, (*11th August*, 1866.)—REGULATION III.—To provide for the admission of Approvers. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 29th Karkadagom, 1042, (*12th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To establish an improved system of Registration of Deeds in Travancore.—*Amended by Regulation III of* 1052. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom, 1042, (*14th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION II.—To amend Regulation III of 1040 (to provide for the limitation of suits.) *Repealed by Regulation II of* 1062.

Enacted on the 20th Kanni, 1043, (*5th October*, 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To provide for the admission of Vakeels in Criminal Cases. (*Partly repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 4th Makarom, 1047, (*16th January*, 1872.)—REGULATION I OF 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1065.)

Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1047 (*16th July*, 1872.)—REGULATION II of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 4th Kunny 1049, (*18th September* 1873.)—REGULATION I of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 29th Thulam 1050 (*13th November*, 1874.)—REGULATION I of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.

Enacted on the 23rd Meenam 1051, (*3rd April*, 1876.)—REGULATION I of 1051.—To provide against unauthorised lotteries.

Enacted on the 30th Meenum 1052, (*10th April*, 1877.—REGULATION I of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.

Enacted on the 1st Madom 1052, (*12th April*, 1877.)—REGULATION II of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal Breach of Contract.

Enacted on the 19th Mithunom 1052 (*1st July*, 1877.)—REGULATION III of 1052.—To amend Regulation I of 1042, for the registration of deeds. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 13th Dhanoo 1053, (*26th December*, 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1053.—To empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of Police cases during the Tahsildar's tours on duty. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 23rd Magarom 1053 (*3rd February*, 1878.)—REGULATION II of 1053.—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1062.)

Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1054 (*17th July* 1879.)—REGULATION I of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkary Revenue. (*Amended by Regulation I of* 1055.)

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1054 (*14th August*, 1879.)—REGULATION II of 1054.—To prevent thefts of coffee.

Enacted on the 32nd Karkadagom 1054 (*15th August* 1877.)—REGULATION III of 1054.—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court (*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 2nd Karkadagom 1055 (15th *July* 1880.)—REGULATION I of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of Appeals under Regulation I of 1054.

Enacted on the 12th Makarom 1056 (*23rd January* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1056.—Providing against trespass by cattle.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056 (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION II of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056 (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION III of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1872, as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore. (*Repealed by Regulation V of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1056 (*17th July* 1881.)—REGULATION IV of 1056.—Providing for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore. (*Amended by Regulation II of* 1058.)

Enacted on the 27th Kunny 1057 (*11th October* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended Law relating to the Zillah and Munsiff Courts in Travancore. (*Amended by Regulation III of* 1066.)—

Enacted on the 7th Makarom 1057, (18*th January* 1882.)—REGULATION II of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making provision for the better administration of Justice in Travancore. *Amended by Regulation II of* 1061. *(Repealed by Regulation I of* 1065.*)*

Enacted on the 14th Makarom 1057, (25*th January* 1882.)—REGULATION III of 1057.—Authorising the destruction of useless records.

Enacted on the 24th Meenum 1058, *(5th April* 1883.)—REGULATION I of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1036, reducing Port dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 19th Edavom 1058, (31*st May* 1883.)—REGULATION II of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056. A Regulation for the better management of the Police in Travancore.

Enacted on the 13th Karkadakum 1058, *(27th July* 1883.)—REGULATION III of 1058.—To provide for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks and for the settlement of boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore.—(*Amended by Regulation II of*1060.)

Enacted on the 24th Makarom 1059, *(5th February* 1884.*)*—REGULATION I of 1059.—Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties. *(Amended by Regulation III of* 1063.*)*

Enacted on the 18th Makarom 1060, (29*th January* 1885.*)*—REGULATION I of 1060.—A Regulation for investing certain commissioners with power to summon witnesses &c. in connection with enquiries about the rights of jenmies and tenants.

Enacted on the 28th Makarom 1060, *(8th February* 1885.*)*—REGULATION II of 1060.—A Regulation to amend the Boundary Regulation III of 1058.

Enacted on the 30th Madom 1060, (11*th May* 1885*)*.—REGULATION III of 1060.—A Regulation to provide a Superannuation Fund for the Police. *(Repealed by Regulation III of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 6th Vrichigom 1061, *(23th November* 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1061.—Amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port dues at the Port of Alleppey.

Enacted on the 4th Meenom 1061, (16*th March* 1886.*)*—REGULATION II of 1061.—To amend Regulation II of 1057 for constituting the late Sadr Court into a High Court. *(Repealed by Regulation I of* 1065.*)*

Enacted on the 22nd Meenum 1061, *(3rd April* 1886.)—REGULATION III of 1061.—To provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition &c. *(Amended by Regulation I of* 1069.*)*

Enacted on the 3rd Mithunom 1061, (15*th June* 1886.)—REGULATION IV of 1061.—To authorize the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State.

Enacted on the 22nd Chingom 1062, (4*th September* 1886.*)*—REGULATION I of 1062.—To modify and re-enact the Court Fees Regulation. (*Amended by Regulation III of* 1068.)

Enacted on the 25th Mithunom 1062, (8*th July* 1887.)—REGULATION II of 1062.—Limitation Regulation. (*Amended by Regulation V of* 1068.*)*

Enacted on the 4th Dhanu 1063, *(18th December* 1887.)—REGULATION I of 1063.—Introducing "The Indian Companies' Act No. VI of 1882" as amended by Act No. VI of 1887, into Travancore.

Enacted on the 19th Meenum 1063, *(30th March* 1888.)—REGULATION II of 1063.—To provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore.

Enacted on the 24th Meenum 1063, *(4th April* 1888.)—REGULATION III of 1063.—To amend the Travancore Stamp Regulation I of 1059.

Enacted on the 28th Meenum 1063, (*8th April* 1888.)—REGULATION IV of 1063.—To make provision for the protection of forests. *(Repealed by Regulation II of* 1068.)

Enacted on the 30th Meenum 1063, (*10th April* 1888.)—REGULATION V of 1063.—To empower certain Revenue Officers to summon persons to be present or produce documents before them in connection with revenue enquiries.

Enacted on the 1st Mithunom 1063, (*13th June* 1888.)—REGULATION VI of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang.

Enacted on the 16th Mithunom 1063, *(28th June* 1888.)—REGULATION VII of 1063.—To provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore.

Enacted on the 29th Mithunom 1063, (*11th July* 1888.)—REGULATION VIII of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Tobacco. *(Amended by Regulation II of* 1066.)

Enacted on the 11th Karkadagom 1064, (*25th July* 1889.)—REGULATION I of 1064.—The Travancore Anchal Regulation.

Enacted on the 11th Dhanoo 1065, (*24th December* 1889.)—REGULATION I of 1065.—To revise and amend the law constituting the High Court.—*(Repealed by Regulation I of* 1067.)

Enacted on the 11th Edavom 1065, *(23rd May* 1890.)—REGULATION II of 1065.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature. *(Amended by Regulation II of* 1070.)

Enacted on the 17th Thulam 1066, (*1st November* 1890.)—REGULATION I of 1066.—To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Enacted on the 17th Thulam 1066, *(1st November* 1890.)—REGULATION II of 1066.—To amend Regulation VIII of 1063 providing against offences relating to Tobacco smuggling.

Enacted on the 25th Vrichigom 1066, (*9th December* 1890.)—REGULATION III of 1066.—To amend the Travancore Civil Courts Regulation (I of 1057.)

Enacted on the 16th Edavom 1066 (*28th May* 1891.)—REGULATION IV of 1066.—To grant loans from the Government for agricultural purposes.

Enacted on the 25th Meenum, 1067, (*5th April* 1892.)—REGULATION I of 1067. To revise and amend the Travancore High Court Regulation I of 1065.

Enacted on the 31st Meenum, 1067, (*11th April* 1892.)—REGULATION II of 1067.—Government Land Conservancy Regulation.

Enacted on the 23rd Edavom, 1067, (*4th June* 1892.)—REGULATION III of 1067.—Land Acquisition Regulation.

Enacted on the 19th Karkadagom, 1067, *(2nd August* 1892.)—REGULATION IV of 1067.—To provide Reformatories for male youthful offenders.

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom, 1067, *(14th August* 1892.)—REGULATION V of 1067.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

Enacted on the 8th Makarom, 1068, *(19th January* 1893.)—REGULATION I of 1068.—To provide for the recovery of arrears of Public Revenue in Travancore.

Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068, (*19th January* 1893.)—REGULATION II of 1068.—To make better provision for the protection and management of Forests.

Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068, (*19th January* 1893.)—REGULATION III of 1068.—To prescribe the mode of valuing suits for assessing Pleaders' fees for purposes of taxation of costs.

Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068, (*19th January* 1893.)—REGULATION IV of 1068.—For the recovery of arrears of rent due to the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edapully.

Enacted on the 30th Karkadagom 1068, (*13th August* 1893.)—REGULATION V of 1068.—To amend the Limitation Regulation II of 1062.

Enacted on the 25th Chingom 1069, (*8th September* 1893.)—REGULATION I of 1069.—To amend the Arms Regulation III of 1061.

Enacted on the 13th Makarom 1069, (*25th January* 1894.)—REGULATION II of 1069.—To provide for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns.

Enacted on the 15th Edavom, 1070, (*27th May*, 1895.)—REGULATION I of 1070.—Amending Regulation relating to the registration of documents.

Enacted on the 22nd Edavom, 1070, (*3rd June*, 1895.)—REGULATION II of 1070.—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Enacted on the 1st Mithunom, 1070, (*14th June* 1895.)—REGULATION III of 1070.—To repeal the Police Superannuation Regulation.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Dated $\frac{\text{13th Karkadagom 1064.}}{\text{27th July 1889.}}$

Proportions of Government demand on wet lands.

WHEREAS, under para 19 of the Proclamation on the Revenue Survey and Settlement dated $\frac{\text{24th February 1886}}{\text{14th Kumbhom 1061}}$, the proportions in which the Government demand on wet lands is leviable are, with a few exceptions, one-half in kind and one-half in money in the Trivandrum and Padmanabhapurom Divisions, and one-fourth in kind and three-fourths in money in the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions, and whereas it is desirable to adopt these rates uniformly for all the localities in the Divisions to which they respectively apply, We are pleased to command, in modification of the provision in para 19 of the above said Proclamation, that the rates shall, without exception, be

one-half in kind and one-half in money throughout the Trivandrum and Padmanabhapurom Divisions,

and one-fourth in kind and three-fourths in money throughout the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions.

This change is not intended to apply to the Sri Pandaravagay property.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Dated $\frac{\text{6th Edavom 1066.}}{\text{18th May 1891.}}$

Tax on abandoned coffee estates.

Inasmuch as large areas of lands taken up for purposes of coffee cultivation have been abandoned in whole or in part or have been allowed to remain or become inutilised in whole or in part, it is hereby notified that, from and after the 16th day of August 1891 corresponding with 1st Chingom 1067, a tax of two annas per acre will be levied on all land which has been taken up for coffee or tea cultivation, whether under the memorandum of 8th March 1862 or the rules of the 24th April 1865, and whether such lands be under cultivation or not.

It is open to proprietors of all such lands to renounce and resign to Government the whole or any portion of such lands, in which case the tax upon the relinqished portions will be remitted, and in which case the proprietor will be charged with the cost of surveying and mapping the portion retained.

In case of non-payment of the land tax imposed by this Proclamation, the lands will be duly attached and sold in satisfaction of arrears in the manner usual for collection of arrears of land revenue. This Proclamation in no way affects the payment of export duty on coffee under the rules now existing.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Dated $\frac{\text{1st Edavom 1068.}}{\text{13th May 1893.}}$

Service Inams.

Whereas Inams attached to specific services of any description have, from their nature and immemorial usage, been recognised as inseparable from the services for which they are granted, and inalienable; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the effect of paras 6 and 7 of Section 24 of the Royal Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{24th February 1886}}{\text{14th Kumbhom 1061}}$ in respect of such Inams, and whereas it is expedient, in the interests of the services concerned, to remove such doubts, We are pleased to declare as follows:—

1. The provisions of paras 6 and 7 of Section 24 of the Royal Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{24th February 1886}}{\text{14th Kumbhom 1061}}$ shall not be taken to apply to Service Inams described in para 1 of the same section.

2. All alienations of Inam lands attached to specific services of any description which have been or which may hereafter be made, contrary to past usage, shall be treated as null and void. And it shall be competent to Our Government to resume the lands so alienated and reattach them to the services.

Provided that Our Government may, at its discretion, deal with the resumed lands and the services connected therewith in any other manner it may deem fit.

3. No civil suit shall lie against Our Government in respect of anything done under the last preceding section.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION

Dated $\frac{\text{24th Karkadagom 1068.}}{\text{7th August 1893.}}$

Viruthi Service.

Whereas it is Our earnest desire to lighten the burden of the Viruthi service and reduce its scope as far as compatible with the conditions of the Viruthi tenures and to secure substantial benefit to the Viruthicars, We are pleased to declare :—

1. That from and after the 1st day of Chingom 1069, corresponding with the 15th August 1893, the Viruthicars shall be completely and permanently exempted from all the obligations now temporarily in abeyance, viz ;

(a) Supply of provisions for the Tingal institutions at the Capital ;

(b) Supply of provisions and materials for all mofussil charity and religious institutions ; and

(c) Supplies for camp service on occasions of Our tours and those of members of Our family.

2. The Viruthi service shall from the said date be restricted to

(a) rendering simple personal labor obligatory under the Viruthi system throughout the State, and

(b) to the supply of provisions and materials in connection with the five annual festivals, the sexennial Morejapam and other ceremonies of an occasional or exceptional character, at the Capital, and other demands of a customary nature not falling within the exemption declared in para 1.

3. The revision of the Viruthi service and the redistribution of the service grants contemplated by the Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{16th May 1886}}{\text{4th Edavom 1061}}$ shall be effected with due regard to the measure of relief herein conceded.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION

Dated $\frac{\text{14th Chingom 1070.}}{\text{29th August 1894.}}$

Remission of tax in Shencottah.

Whereas it is found necessary for the relief and in the interests of the ryots of Shencottah Taluq to extend to that Taluq the system of remission of tax for perished crops which, under Proclamation dated 22nd Karkadagom 1024 and the existing practice, applies to all Taluqs from Tovalay to Trevandrum, We are pleased to command that remission of tax shall be granted in all cases, hereafter occurring, of failure of crops on rice lands in the Taluq of Shencottah.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION

Dated $\frac{\text{23rd Vrichikom 1070.}}{\text{8th December 1894.}}$

Remission of unrealised Court Fees &c.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that there is an unrealised balance of fanams (1,04,421 $\frac{9}{16}$) one lakh four thousand four hundred and twenty one and nine-sixteenths credited in the Courts on account of Court fees, fines &c., from 1010 to 1047 M. E., and that there is a further balance of fanams (981 $\frac{1}{2}$) nine hundred and eighty one and a half in the Eraniel Taluq, and (342 $\frac{33}{64}$) three hundred and forty two and thirty three-sixty fourths in the Alengad Taluq, entered under the same heads before the passing of the Regulation of 1010 M. E. and whereas We deem it expedient to do away with these long standing demands in the interests of the persons concerned, We are hereby pleased to declare that the said sums be remitted and written off the accounts. But any sum which may have been realized up to the date of the receipt of instructions in the Courts and the Taluqs mentioned above, shall not be treated as falling within this Proclamation.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION

Dated $\frac{\text{11th Karkadagom 1070.}}{\text{25th July 1895.}}$

Remission of certain old loans and the interests thereon.

Whereas it is found to be a source of hardship to keep up certain items of demand recognised in the accounts as loans advanced in remote times by the State and Devaswoms and to levy the interests thereon, known as Arthapalisa, Paduthalapalisa, Nerpalisa, Ubhayampalisa, Polikadapalisa, Muripalisa, Kudipalisa, Anapalisa, Acheetupalisa, Palkudapalisa, Mambattapalisa, Namaskarapalisa, Valivattupalisa, and Nallamulakupalisa, and whereas it is Our earnest desire to relieve the ryots of these burdens, We are pleased to declare

That from and after the 1st Chingom 1071 no demand shall be made in respect of the principals as well as the interests above mentioned and of all arrears of interests which may remain unpaid after the 32nd day of Karkadagom 1070 corresponding with the 15th August 1895; and all such principals, interests and arrears shall be written off the accounts.

That all sums already realized (but not yet credited in the accounts) on account of any such principals or interests or which may be realised till the 32nd day of Karkadagom 1070 (inclusive) shall be credited to Government.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION

Dated $\frac{\text{15th Karkadagom 1070.}}{\text{29th July 1895.}}$

Abolition of the cess known as Rekshabhogam.

Whereas it is found to be a source of hardship to keep up the extra cess known as Rekshabhogam and whereas it is Our earnest desire to relieve the ryots concerned of this burden, We are pleased to declare

That from and after the 1st Chingom 1071 the cess known as Rekshabhogam is abolished, and no demand shall be made in respect thereof or of arrears on that account which may remain unpaid after the 32nd day of Karkadagom 1070 corresponding with the 15th August 1895, and that such cess and arrears shall be written off the accounts from the 1st day of Chingom 1071.

That all sums already realised (but not yet credited in the accounts) on account of such cess or which may be realised till the 32nd day of Karkadagom 1070 (inclusive) shall be credited to Government.

SIGN MANUAL.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION

Dated $\frac{\text{22nd Karkadagom 1070.}}{\text{5th August 1895.}}$

Change of date for application for remission of tax in Shencottah.

Whereas the benefit of granting remission of tax for perished crops has been extended to the ryots in the Taluq of Shencottah under Our Proclamation dated the $\frac{\text{14th Chingom 1070}}{\text{29th August 1894}}$ and whereas, in reference to the agricultural seasons in that Taluq, it is found expedient to change the dates prescribed for the presentation of applications for such remission, it is hereby declared that applications for remission of tax for perished crops of Kanny and Kumbhom shall be made before the 30th Chingom and 30th Makarom respectively, whether the failure of crops in respect of which remission is prayed for, is due to late cultivation or not.

SIGN MANUAL

REGULATION I OF 1054.

A Regulation to lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkary Revenue, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 3rd Karkadagom 1054 corresponding with the 17th July 1879.

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to enact proper rules for providing for the manufacture, sale, transit and possession of liquor within the limits of Travancore, We are pleased to enact as follows:

Abkary Regulation

SECTION I. In the construction of this Regulation, the following expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them.

(*a*) The term "liquor" shall be taken as denoting spirits, wine, beer and all other intoxicating liquors in the manufacture of which distillation or fermentation takes place.

(*b*) The terms "selling" and "sale" include bartering or receiving in pawn for liquor, grain or any other articles.

(*c*) The term "shop" shall include a depôt.

(*d*) Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

(*e*) Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

SECTION II. All persons are hereby forbidden to manufacture or to sell or to keep for the purposes of sale, any liquor of the description mentioned in section I of this Regulation, within the limits of Travancore, except in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation.

SECTION III. The Dewan shall either retain, under the immediate management of the Government, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling all spirituous and fermented liquors within any part of the country, or shall, subject to the limitation hereinunder specified, assign, either at a public auction or in some other manner, the same wholly or partially in all or any of the following ways, that is to say:—

First. The Dewan shall assign, for such period as he may think fit to any person or persons, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing or of selling or of both manufacturing and selling all spirituous and fermented liquors whatsoever within the whole or any portion of any Taluk in consideration of a single payment or of an annual rent.

Second. It shall be lawful for the Dewan to assign to any person or persons the exclusive privilege of manufacturing or of selling or of both manufacturing and selling one or more specified spirituous or fermented liquors, and at the same time, in consideration of annual or other payments, to issue licences for such period as he may think fit, granting permission to the same person or any other person or persons to manufacture only or to sell only or both to manufacture and sell within the same or any other limits, all or any other liquors, the exclusive manufacture and sale of which has not been assigned as above provided; but such licences shall not carry with them any exclusive right to manufacture or to sell such liquors.

Third. It shall be lawful for the Dewan to issue licences for such period as he may think fit granting permission to any person or persons to manufacture or sell or both to manufacture and sell all liquors whatsoever or one or more specified liquors in consideration of the due payment by such person or persons of a fee, or of an excise duty on the quantity of liquor manufactured or sold, to be from time

to time fixed and published by the Dewan with Our sanction. Provided that the privileges and licences hereinbefore specified shall not be granted to any person whose character and condition do not, on enquiry, appear to the Dewan satisfactory or who has been known to infringe wilfully the Abkary laws and rules.

SECTION IV. The Dewan shall prescribe the rules and forms of licences under which the manufacture or sale or manufacture and sale of liquor shall take place and from time to time, as occasion may require, shall alter and amend such rules and licences.

SECTION V. In cases where exclusive privileges of manufacture or sale or of manufacture and sale have been granted to a renter or assignee, the Dewan shall, subject to the limitation hereinunder specified, determine the places at which stills and shops shall be erected, the plan on which such shops shall be built, the number of shops and stills in each Taluk, Proverty, or Kelvi or Manyom, the minimum prices at which liquor shall be sold at such shops, and the measures to be used in the sale of such liquor, the due publication of such prices and measures and generally all matters relating to the management and control of such places of manufacture or sale. It shall also be competent for the Dewan during the currency of a contract to permit the transfer of shops from one locality to another, to sanction new shops, or to direct the closing of shops which have been once sanctioned. Provided that no shop or still shall be permitted to be opened or built within the limits of any principal town or other populous place.

SECTION VI. The form of licence for renting out exclusive privileges of manufacture or sale or of both shall specify the time during which it is to be in force, the amount of rent, the periods for payments of the instalments, the minimum price at which liquor shall be sold and the number of stills and shops and their positions; it shall provide against any improper practices or any adulteration of the liquor manufactured or sold and shall contain such other conditions as the Dewan may consider necessary, and no Abkary renter or other person shall be allowed to establish a still or shop or manufacture or sell liquor until he shall have obtained such licence from the Dewan and have executed an engagement binding himself to conform to its provisions which engagements shall be lodged in the Huzur Cutcherry.

SECTION VII. Every person placed by a renter or by a sub-renter or by the Dewan (when the Abkary is retained under Government mangement) in charge of a still or shop, shall first in the presence of the Tahsildar or other Government officer authorized in that behalf by the Dewan, sign in duplicate an engagement prepared in Malayalam containing such conditions as the Dewan may from time to time prescribe after the same shall have been read over by him or read and explained to him if he is unable to read it himself. Two witnesses shall be present when the engagement is acknowledged and executed by him and shall sign their names in testimony of such acknowledgment; one copy of the said engagement shall be deposited with the Dewan who shall thereon issue a licence to the person in charge of such still or shop. The other copy of the engagement and the licence shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the shop or still.

SECTION VIII. *First.* Abkary renters shall be at liberty to sub-rent their farms on such terms as they and their sub-renters may respectively agree upon, provided the Dewan may at any time prohibit such sub-renting within any tract.

Second. Sub-renters shall execute in the modes prescribed in section VII. of this Regulation engagements containing such conditions as the Dewan shall, from time to time, prescribe. No sub-renter

shall establish any still or shop or manufacture or sell any liquor nor shall any contract of sub-renting be valid at law, or be recognized for the purposes of this Regulation, unless and until such engagements shall have been executed and a licence agreeably thereto shall have been issued to the sub-renter by the Dewan.

SECTION IX. The Dewan may proceed against Abkary renters or other persons licensed under this Regulation, or against their sureties, for the recovery of arrears due by them, in like manner as for the recovery of arrears of land revenue, and may further at his discretion take the farm under Government management at the risk of the renter, or may declare the lease forfeited and re-sell the farm at the said renter's risk and loss.

SECTION X. Whenever sub-renters default to make the stipulated payments to the Government renter, such Government renter shall report the matter to the Tahsildar of the Taluq, who shall proceed to recover the arrears from the defaulting sub-renter just in the same manner that arrears of land revenue are recovered.

SECTION XI. Licences for the manufacture or sale of liquor under clauses 2 and 3 of Section III of this Regulation shall be granted by the Dewan. Such licences shall provide against any breach of Abkary privileges granted to any other person or any improper practices at the places of sale or manufacture, and shall contain such other conditions as the Dewan may consider necessary.

SECTION XII. All persons not being licensed to manufacture or to sell or to manufacture and to sell liquor, are prohibited from having in their possession any quantity thereof exceeding one Imperial quart without a valid permit, except such quantities of English or Foreign wines, beer or spirits as may be required for *bona fide* private consumption. Permits for the possession of liquor shall be issued only by the Dewan, the Division Peishcars or by Abkary renters.

SECTION XIII. The transit without a permit of any quantity of liquor exceeding one Imperial quart is hereby prohibited. Permits for the transit of liquor shall be issued only by the Dewan, the Division Peishcars, Tahsildars or by Abkary renters or their sub-renters or by such Public officers or licensed vendors as may be duly authorized by the Dewan to grant such permits.

SECTION XIV. The permits granted by the Dewan or by a Division Peishcar shall pass any quantity of liquor and shall be held valid throughout the whole of the Travancore Territory; the permit granted by a Tahsildar shall be valid for passing not more than 200 gallons of liquor from his own Taluq into those that are in the immediate neighbourhood; the permit of a renter or sub-renter shall not pass more than 100 gallons of liquor and shall not be valid beyond the limits of his farm, and the permit of a licensed vendor shall not pass more than 50 gallons of such liquor as may have been purchased from him and shall not be held valid in respect of any other liquor or beyond the boundaries of the Taluq within which it is granted.

SECTION XV. All liquor passing through the Territories of Travancore unaccompanied by a valid permit or materially differing from the description or quantity specified in the permit and all liquor except such quantities of English or Foreign wines, beer or spirits as may be required for private consumption found without a valid permit in the possession of any person not being a licensed vendor or officer of Government authorized to dispose thereof shall be liable together with the vessels, packages and coverings in which liquor is found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, to be confiscated by the Division Peishcar subject to the orders of the Dewan.

SECTION XVI. Any person duly licensed under this Regulation either to manufacture or sell or to manufacture and sell liquor who shall permit drunkenness or riot in his shop or place of sale or manufacture, or harbour persons of notoriously bad character or mix or permit to be mixed with the liquor made or sold by him any ingredient likely to add to its intoxicating quality or keep or offer such mixed liquor for sale shall, on conviction, be liable to the forfeiture of his licence and to a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees for each offence, besides becoming unfit for the future to hold any Abkary licence.

SECTION XVII. Any person who shall wilfully contravene any rule regarding the manufacture or sale of liquor which may have been prescribed by the Dewan under the authority given in Section IV. of this Regulation, or any person duly licensed under this Regulation who shall commit any breach of the provisions of his licence for which no special penalty is prescribed under this Regulation shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 Rupees for each offence and to the forfeiture of his licence, besides becoming unfit to hold for the future any Abkary licence.

SECTION XVIII. Any person who shall manufacture or sell or keep for the purpose of sale, any liquor without being licensed, or at any other place or places than those specified in his licence, or after the expiration of his licence, or before he shall have obtained a new licence, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 300 Rupees for each offence and to the forfeiture of his licence besides becoming unfit to hold for the future any Abkary licence.

SECTION XIX. Any person who shall convey or attempt to convey more than one Imperial quart of liquor without a valid permit or materially differing from the description or quantity specified in the permit and any person who shall have in his possession without a valid permit more than one Imperial quart of liquor except such quantities of English and Foreign wines, beer and spirits as may be required for private consumption shall, on proof thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding 300 Rupees for each offence.

SECTION XX. Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates are hereby authorized to issue search warrants for the discovery of unlicensed stills or of liquor illicitly sold, manufactured or kept in any place. The issue and execution of such warrants shall be governed by the rules now in force for the issue and execution of the same in ordinary criminal cases.

SECTION XXI. Any unlicensed person who shall have in his possession any still or other implement, or any person who has in his possession or sells liquor which he knows or has reason to believe has been manufactured without licence, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 300 Rupees, and such still or other implement or liquor found in the possession of such person together with the vessels, packages and coverings shall be confiscated, subject to the orders of the Dewan.

SECTION XXII. Any Provertiearen, or Police Officer not below the rank of a Tannah Moothelper, may without a warrant enter, inspect and search at any time by day or by night for any of the purposes contemplated in this Regulation, any house, shop or premises in which the sale or manufacture of liquor is carried on under this Regulation, reporting the circumstance immediately to the Sub-Magistrate nearest to the place so entered, inspected and searched.

SECTION XXIII. All Police Peons and Moothelpers in charge of Tannahs, all Thesacavacars and all Proverticars who may have information that the manufacture or sale of liquor without licence is being carried on within the limits or vicinity of the respective Tannahs or villages shall forthwith report the matter to the nearest Tahsildar and shall assist the duly authorized Agent of an Abkary renter in the

lawful exercise of his powers for the detection or suppression of the manufacture or sale of liquor without licence. And any Police Peon, Thssacavacar, Moothelper, Proverticar who shall fail to report as aforesaid or without lawful excuse refuse or neglect to assist as aforesaid shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 300 Rupees.

SECTION XXIV. Every person who holds a licence for the sale or manufacture of liquor shall keep such licence at the house or shop specified in the licence and shall show the licence on the demand of any Magistrate, Sub-Magistrate or Police Officer not below the rank of a Police Naik, who shall demand to see it, and any licensed dealer who shall refuso or bs unable to produce his licence on such demand shall, on proof of the same, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees.

SECTION XXV. Any Police Officer may stop and detain any person having possession of or carrying in any public road, street, thoroughfare, or place or in any open shop any liquor which requires a pass, and if no valid pass be produced to him on his demand, he may seize the liquor with the vessels, packages and coverings in which the liquor is found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, and shall thereupon without delay take such persons, together with the things so seized, before the Sub-Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the seizure took place.

SECTION XXVI. Every person who shall maliciously give false information that any person has committed any offence against this Regulation, and any officer who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for illicit liquor, still or other implement, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any peron or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.

SECTION XXVII. It shall be lawful for a Magistrate to grant, to persons or to officers of the class to be named by the Dewan, who shall give information leading to the detection of any offence punishable under this Regulation, or who shall seize any article liable to confiscation under this Regulation, rewards not excesding the total value of goods confiscated and of the fines and penalties levied and in such proportions as to him may appear proper.

SECTION XXVIII. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Regulation without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended procesding and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends, nor after the expiration of six months from the accrual of the cause of suit or other proceeding.

SECTION XXIX. No renter of exclusive privileges shall by virtue of such privilege be entitled to levy any personal tax, ground rent, quit rent, tope rent or any tax payabls by toddy drawers and not connected with the exclusive privilege of vending toddy.

SECTION XXX. Any penalty or fine imposed under this Regulation may in case of non-payment be levied by distress and sale of goods and chattels of the offender by warrant under the hand of the Magistrate or Sub-Magistrate to whom such penalties or fines are payable.

SECTION XXXI. In case such penalty or fine shall not be forthwith paid, the offender shall be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of the officer who issued the warrant for his appearance at such places and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

SECTION XXXII. If, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such penalty or fine and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such officer, by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such penalty or fine could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such officer may by warrant under his hand commit the offender to the jail, there to be kept in simple imprisonment according to the discretion of such officer for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount of penalty or fine shall not exceed Rupees 50, for any term not exceeding 4 calendar months when the amount shall not exceed Rs. 100, and for any term not exceeding 6 calendar months when the amount shall not exceed Rupees 200, for any term not exceeding one year when the amount shall not exceed Rupees 500, and for any term not exceeding two years in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

SECTION XXXIII. Nothing in this Regulation shall be taken to interfere with the existing practices for which special provisions are not herein made.

SECTION XXXIV. All offences under this Regulation shall in the first instance be triable by the Sub-Magistrates within those territorial limits of jurisdiction they are committed. In places where there are no Sub-Magistrates, the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction they are committed shall take up the case in the first instance.

SECTION XXXV. A Sub-Magistrate under this Regulation is empowered to impose a fine or penalty not exceeding 50 Rs., and a Magistrate, the highest fine or penalty under this Regulation.

SECTION XXXVI. Whenever in any case a Sub-Magistrate shall be of opinion that the fine or penalty which he is empowered to inflict will not be a sufficient punishment for the offence committed, he shall refer the case for the disposal of the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

SECTION XXXVII. Appeals from the decisions of Sub-Magistrates shall lie to Magistrates and appeals from the decisions of the latter shall lie only to the Dewan. The Dewan shall also have the power of revising the decisions of Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.

SECTION XXXVIII. Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates shall keep and forward to the Dewan such books, diaries, &c, as he shall from time to time prescribe.

SECTION XXXIX. This Regulation shall take effect from the 1st Chingom 1055.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1055.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 2nd Karkadagom 1055 corresponding with the 15th July 1880.

Whereas it is necessary to fix the limit of time within which appeals should be made under Regulation I of 1054, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. In cases appealable under Regulation 1 of 1054, if appeal is not lodged within 30 days from the date of the promulgation of the sentence or order appealed against, the right of appeal shall lapse.

II. This Regulation shall come into force from the 16th Karkadagom 1055 corresponding with the 29th July 1880.

SIGN MANUAL.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the fee leviable from the year 1070 M. E. for licenses to sell European Liquor will be Rupees 50 and 30 for A and B Licenses respectively.

Fee for licenses to sell European Liquor.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 13th March 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER, Dewan.

REGULATION I OF 1059.*

A Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties on certain instruments, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore G. C. S. I. on the 5th February 1884 corresponding with the 24th Thye 1059.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Stamp Regulation

Short title. 1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Stamp Regulation, 1059."

Local extent. It extends to the whole of Travancore;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on such date as may hereafter be notified by Our Dewan in Our Government Gazette.

Repeal of enactment. 2. On and after that day, clause 3 of Sec. 21 of Regulation I of 1010 shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context.—

"Banker." (1) "Banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:

"Bill of exchange." (2) "Bill of Exchange" includes a hundi:

"Bill of lading." (3) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a vessel or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver the same at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated.

"Bond." (4) "Bond" means—

(a) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

(b) any instrument whether or not attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer, whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and

(c) any instrument whether or not so attested, whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:

"Chargeable." (5) "Chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after this Regulation comes into force, chargeable under this Regulation, and as applied to any other instrument, chargeable under the law in force in Travancore when such instrument was executed, or, where several persons executed the instrument at different times, first executed:

"Cheque." (6) "Cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a banker and payable on demand:

"Division Peishcar." (7) "Division Peishcar" means the Dewan Peishcar or other officer in charge of a Division and any other officer whom Our Government may, by notification in the Travancore Government Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

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* Amended by Regulation III of 1063.

(8) "Conveyance" means any instrument by which property (whether movable or immovable) is transferred on sale :

"Conveyance."

(9) "Duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means stamped, or written upon paper bearing an impressed stamp, in accordance with the law in force in Travancore when such instrument was executed or first executed :

"Duly stamped."

(10) "Instrument of partition" means, any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue authority :

"Instrument of partition."

"Lease."

(11) "Lease" means a lease of immovable property and includes also

(*a*) Maraya Pattom, Kanom, Otti and other deeds of an irrevocable character but subject to periodical renewal falling within the Royal Proclamation dated the 25th Karkadagom 1042,

(*b*) an agreement or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy or pay or deliver rent for immovable property,

(*c*) an agreement or other undertaking in writing executed by the rentors of Abkary and Opium Farms, and

(*d*) any instrument by which tolls of any description are let :

"Mortgage-deed."

(12) "Mortgage-deed" includes

(1) Otti or Kulikanom,

(2) Kanom, Otti and other instruments not included in clause (a) under "Lease," and

(3) every other instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or future debt or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers or creates, to or in favor of another, a right over specified property :

"Paper."

(13) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written :

"Policy of insurance."

(14) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event :

It includes a life-policy :

"Power of attorney."

(15) "Power of attorney" means any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to Court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act in the stead of person executing it :

"Receipt."

(16) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whereby any money or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or whereby any other movable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt or whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person :

"Settlement."

(17) "Settlement" means any non-testamentary disposition in writing, of movable or immovable property, made —

(*a*) in consideration of marriage,

(*b*) for the purpose of distributing property of the settler among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or

(c) for any religious or charitable purpose :

It includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition :

"Vessel."

(18) "Vessel" means anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property :

"Written" "Writing."

(19) "Written" and "Writing" include every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper.

Schedule to be read as part of Regulation.

4. The schedule and everything therein contained shall be read and construed as part of this Regulation.

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES.

A.—Of the Liability of Instruments to duty.

Instruments chargeable with duty.

5. Subject to the exemptions contained in the schedule, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated therein as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say :—

(a) every instrument mentioned in the schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in Travancore on or after the day on which this Regulation comes into force ;

(b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, drawn or made out of Travancore on or after that day, and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in Travancore ; and

(c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in the schedule, which not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of Travancore on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in Travancore, and is received in Travancore.

Instruments relating to several distinct matters.

6. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Regulation.

Instruments coming within several descriptions in the schedule.

Subject to the provisions of the first clause of this section, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in the schedule, shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties ; but nothing herein contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

Power to reduce or remit rates of duty.

7. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction previously obtained, and by an order published in Our Government Gazette,

(a) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of Travancore, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favor of any particular class of persons, or by or in favor of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

(b) cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

B.—Of Stamps and the mode of using them.

Duties how to be paid.

8. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Regulation, all duties with which any instruments are chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instruments, by means of stamps—

(a) according to the provisions herein contained, or

(b) when no such provision is applicable thereto—as Our Dewan, with Our previous sanction, may by rule direct.

The rules made under this section may, among other matters, regulate—

(1) in the case of each kind of instrument—the description of stamps which may be used,

(2) in the case of instruments stamped with impressed stamps—the number of stamps which may be used,

(3) in the case of hundis—the size of the paper on which they are written.

Use of adhesive stamps.

9. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps namely :—

(a) instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna, except parts of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets ;

(b) bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of Travancore ;

(c) entry as a Vakil on the roll of the High Court or of any of the Zillah or Munsiffs' Courts ;

(d) notarial acts ; and

(e) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations.

Cancellation of adhesive stamps.

10. Whoever affixes any adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty and which has been executed by any person, shall, when affixing such stamp, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again,

and whoever executes any instrument on any paper bearing an adhesive stamp shall, at the time of execution, unless such stamp has been already cancelled in manner aforesaid, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again.

Any instrument bearing an adhesive stamp which has not been cancelled so that it cannot be used again shall, so far as such stamp is concerned, be deemed to be unstamped.

How instruments stamped with impressed stamps are to be written.

11. Every instrument written upon paper stamped with an impressed stamp, shall be written in such manner, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument and cannot be used for or applied to any other instrument.

Only one instrument to be on same stamped paper.

12. No second instrument chargeable with duty shall be written upon a piece of stamped paper upon which an instrument chargeable with duty has already been written : provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any endorsement which is duly stamped or is not chargeable with duty being made upon any instrument for the purpose of transferring any right created or evidenced thereby, or of acknowledging the receipt of any money or goods the payments or delivery of which is secured thereby.

Instrument written contrary to section 11 or 12 deemed unstamped.

13. Every instrument written in contravention of section eleven or twelve shall be deemed to be unstamped.

Denoting duty.

14. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made in writing to the Division Peishcar or Registering Officer for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such first mentioned instrument in such manner as the Dewan with Our sanction may by rule prescribe.

C.—Of the time of stamping Instruments.

Instruments executed in Travancore.

15. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in Travancore shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

Instruments other than bills, cheques and notes executed out of Travancore.

16. Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of Travancore and not being a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, may be stamped within three months after it has been first received in Travancore; or, when such instrument cannot, with reference to the description of stamp prescribed therefor, be duly stamped by a private person, it may be taken within the said period of three months to the Division Peishcar, and he shall stamp the same, in such manner as the Dewan with Our sanction may by rule prescribe, with a stamp of such value as the person so taking such instrument may require and pay for.

Bills, cheques and notes drawn out of Trvancore.

17. The first holder in Travancore of any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of Travancore shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or payment, or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in Travancore, affix thereto the proper stsmp snd cancel the same:

Provided that if, at the time any such bill, cheque or note comes into the hands of any holder thereof in Travancore, the proper adhesive stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner prescribed by section ten and such holder has no reason to believe that such stamp was affixed or cancelled otherwise than by the person and at the timo required by this Regulation, such stamp shall, so far as relates to such holder, be deemed to have been duly affixed and cancelled. But nothing contained in this proviso shall relieve any person from any ponalty incurred by him for omitting to affix or cancel a stamp.

D.—Of Valuations for duty.

Conversion of amount expressed in certain currencies.

18. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of an amount expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency or British rupees, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of Travancore according to the following scale:—

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten British rupees:

One British rupee is equivalent to 28½ chuckrams.

Conversion of amount expressed in other foreign currencies.

19. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money expressed in any other foreign currency, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of Travsncore according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

Stock and marketable securities how to be valued.

20. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such duty shall be calculated on tho value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

Effect of statement of rate of exchange or average price.

21. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it shall, so fsr as regards the subject-matter of such statement, be presumed, uutil the contrary is proved, to be duly stamped.

Instruments reserving interest.

22. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

How transfer in consideration of debt, or subject to future payment, &c. to be charged.

23. Where any property is transferred to any person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt, money or stock is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the transfer is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty.

Valuation in case of annuity, &c.

24. Where an instrument is executed to secure the payment of an annuity or other sum payable periodically, or where the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount secured by such instrument, or the consideration for such conveyance (as the case may be), shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be—

(*a*) Where the sum is payable for a definite period so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained—such total amount;

(*b*) where the sum is payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which, according to the terms of such instrument or conveyance, will or may be payable during the period of twenty years next after the date of such instrument or conveyance; and

(*c*) where the sum is payable for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which will or may be payable as aforesaid during the period of twelve years next after the date of such instrument or conveyance.

Stamp where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

25. Where the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be ascertained, at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient.

Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument.

26. The consideration (if any) and all other facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

Duties by whom payable.

27. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(*a*) in the case of any instrument described in numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 22 (a) and (b) of the schedule—by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

(*b*) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured:

(*c*) in the case of a conveyance—by the grantee: in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee:

(*d*) in the case of a counterpart or surrender of a lease—by the lessor:

(*e*) in the case of an instrument of partition—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein, or when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue authority, in such proportion as such authority directs:

(*f*) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares: and

(*g*) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser of the property to which such certificate relates.

CHAPTER III.

ADJUDICATION AS TO STAMPS.

Adjudication as to proper stamps.

28. When any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Division Peishcar, and the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable, and pays a fee of one Re., the Division Peishcar shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable:

Division Peishcar may call for evidence.

and may for that purpose require to be furnished with such affidavit or other evidence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such evidence have been furnished accordingly:

Proviso.

Provided that no evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an inquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and every person by whom any such evidence is furnished shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty he may have incurred under this Regulation by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

Certificate by Division Peishcar.

29. When an instrument brought to the Division Peishcar under section twenty-eight is in his opinion one of a description chargeable with duty: and

(*a*) the Division Peishcar determines that it is already fully stamped, or

(*b*) the duty determined by the Division Peishcar under section twenty-eight or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined, has been paid,

the Division Peishcar shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

When such instrument is in his opinion not chargeable with duty, the Division Peishcar shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section shall be deemed to be duly stamped, or not chargeable with duty, as the case may be; and if chargeable with

duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been originally duly stamped:

Nothiug in this section shall authorize the Division Peishcar to endorse—

any instrument executed or first executed in Travancore and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution or first execution (as the case may be);

any instrument executed or first executed out of Travancore and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in Travancore; or

Any instrument chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamed.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

Examination and impoundig of instruments.

30. Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and every person in charge of a public office except an officer of Police, before whom any instrument chargeable in his opinion with duty is produced or comes, in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in Travancore when such instrument was executed or first executed.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a Criminal Court to examine or impound any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Provided also that, in the case of a Judge of the High Court, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

The Dewan may from time to time, in cases of doubt, determine who shall he deemed to be, for the purposes of this section, persons in charge of public offices.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence &c.

31. No instrument chargeable with duty shall he admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having hy law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Proviso.

Provided that—

Instrument admissible on payment of duty & penalty.

1st. Any such instrument, not beiug an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five rupees, or, when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;

2nd. Any such instrument when presented to a Registering Officer for registration shall be registered if the party agrees to pay the duty and penalty due thereon as decided by the Registering Officer and pays the same within 7 days from the date of such decision;

Instrument to be registered on payment of duty and penalty.

3rd. The amount of penalty leviable on instruments executed prior to the passing of Regulation I of 1042 shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, be calculated at the rate of 3 per cent on the consideration money therein set forth or on the value of the property therein mentioned when no consideration money is specified;

Penalty how calculated with regard to certain instruments.

4th. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a Criminal Court other than a proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure:

Instruments admissible to evidence in certain criminal proceedings.

5th. When an instrument has been admitted in evidence, or registered, such admission or registration shall not, except as provided in sections forty-six and forty-seven, be called in question on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.

Admission of instrument not to be questioned.

32. When the person impounding an instrument under section thirty has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence, or when he is a Registering Officer and registers such instrument, upon payment of the duty and penalty as provided by section thirty-one, such person or Officer shall send to the Division Peishear an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of the duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Division Peishear, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

Instruments impounded how dealt with.

In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Division Peishear.

33. When a copy of an instrument is sent to a Division Peishear under the first paragraph of Section thirty-two, he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf, refund with the sanction of the Dewan the whole or any portion of the penalty.

Division Peishear's power to refund penalty paid under Section 32, 1st para.

34. When the Division Peishear impounds any instrument under Section thirty, or receives any instrument sent to him under the second clause of Section thirty-two, he shall adopt the following procedure:—

Division Peishear's power to stamp instruments impounded.

(a) If he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and shall thereupon deliver such instrument to the person by whom it was presented or return it to the officer from whom it was received, for the purpose of being returned to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of such officer.

(b) If the Division Peishear is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty of five rupees; or if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five Rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion:

Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of Section eleven or Section twelve, the Division Peishcar may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this Section.

Every certificate under clause (*a*) of this section shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

Instruments not duly stamped by accident.

35. If any instrument chargeable with duty and which is not duly stamped is produced by any person of his own motion before the Division Peishcar within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Division Peishcar the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped, and offers to pay to the Division Peishcar the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Division Peishcar is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under sections thirty and thirty-four, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under section 31, 34 or 35.

36. When the duty and penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under section thirty-one, section thirty-four or section thirty-five, the person admitting such instrument in evidence, or registering it, or the Division Peishcar (as the case may be), shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or (as the case may be) the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them.

Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or returned as provided in section thirty-four to the officer from whom it was received:

Provided that no instrument which has been admitted in evidence or registered upon payment of duty and a penalty under section thirty-one shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Division Peishcar has certified that its further detention is necessary and has not cancelled such certificate.

Prosecution for offence against stamp-law.

37. The payment of a penalty under this chapter in respect of an instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp-law in respect of such instrument:

Proviso.

But no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Division Peishcar that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty and the sanction of Our Dewan has been obtained for such prosecution.

Persons paying duty or penalty may recover same in certain cases.

38. When any duty or penalty has been paid, under section thirty-one, section thirty-four or section thirty-five, by any person in respect of an instrument, and by agreement, or under the provisions of section twenty-seven, some

other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid; and for the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument under section thirty-six shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

Remission of penalty paid under section 31 or 34.

39. When any stamp duty or penalty is paid under section thirty-one or thirty-four, the Dewan may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such duty or penalty wholly or in part.

Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 32.

40. If any instrument sent to a Division Peishear under the second paragraph of section thirty-two be lost, destroyed, or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

Copy may be made of instrument so sent.

When any instrument is about to be so sent, the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same may require a copy thereof to be made at the expense of such first mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

Power of payee to stamp bills, notes and cheques received by him unstamped.

41. When any bill of exchange or promissory note chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any cheque, is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon cancelling the same in manner hereinbefore provided may pay the sum payable upon such bill, note or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid.

But nothing herein contained shall relieve any person from any penalty he may have incurred in relation to such bill, note or cheque.

CHAPTER V.

Reference and Revision.

Procedure where Division Peishear feels doubt as to duty chargeable.

42. If any Division Peishear acting under section twenty-eight, section thirty-four or section thirty-five or section forty-seven feels doubt as to the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case and submit it with his own opinion thereon through the Dewan for the decision of the High Court.

Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court, and in case of difference, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

Power of Court to call for further particulars.

43. If the High Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Division Peishear, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

Procedure in disposing of reference.

44. The High Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is

founded; and it shall send to the Dewan, for communication to the Division Peishcar, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court, and the signature of the Judges, and the Division Peishcar shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

Reference by other Courts to High Court.

45. If any Court other than the High Court feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under the first proviso to section thirty-one, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court, and that Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under section forty-two, and send a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, to the Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

References made under this section, when made by a Court subordinate to a Zillah Court, shall be made through the Zillah Court, and when made by any subordinate Revenue Court, shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

Revision of certain decisions of Courts regarding the sufficiency of stamps.

46. When any Court in the exercise of civil or revenue jurisdiction makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under section thirty-one, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Division Peishcar, take such order into consideration; and if it is of opinion that such instrument should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under section thirty-one, or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is, to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

When any declaration has been recorded under this section, the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Division Peishcar and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument; and thereupon the Division Peishcar shall, by notice in writing, demand payment within a reasonable time to be fixed by himself and may, notwithstanding anything contained in the order admitting such instrument in evidence, or in any certificate granted under section thirty-six, or in section thirty-seven, prosecute any person for any offence against the stamp-law which the Division Peishcar considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which according to the determination of such Court was payable in respect of the instrument under section thirty-one is paid to the Division Peishcar, unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty; and unless the sanction of the Dewan is previously obtained for such prosecution:

Provided also that, except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under section thirty-six.

Revision of decision of Registering Officers by Division Peishcar.

47. When a registering officer has registered an instrument under section thirty-one, and has forwarded to the Division Peishcar a copy thereof under section thirty-two, the Division Peishcar shall without delay examine such copy and if he is of opinion that such instrument should not have been registered without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, he may record a declaration to that effect and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

When any declaration has been recorded under this section the Division Peishcar may adopt the same procedure in respect of the instrument as is provided in the case of declarations under the last preceding section.

CHAPTER VI.

Allowances for spoiled Stamps and Stamps no longer required.

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

48. Subject to such rules as may be made by Our Government as to the evidence which the Division Peishcar may require, allowance shall be made by the Dewan for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

(a) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person:

(b) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of his hands to the payee or intended payee or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negotiated, issued or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner, and which, being a bill of exchange or cheque, has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon:

(c) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly-stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note:

(d) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say:—

(1) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found by a competent Court to be absolutely void in law from the beginning:

(2) an instrument executed by any person but afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended:

(3) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which, by reason of the death of any person to whom it is necessary that

it should be executed without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed:

(4) an instrument executed by any party thereto which, for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended:

(5) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose:

(6) an instrument executed by any party thereto which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped.

(7) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped:

Provided that in the case of an executed instrument—

(*a*) such instrument is given up to be cancelled:

(*b*) The application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date or execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent out of Travancore, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in Travancore:

Provided also that, in the case of stamped paper not having any executed instrument written thereon, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid.

Allowance for misused stamps.

49. When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument chargeable with duty, a stamp of a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Regulation, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty, or when any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under section thirteen owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provisions of section eleven, the Division Peishcar may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so missed or rendered useless.

Allowance under sections 47 and 48 how to be made.

50. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps the Division Peishcar may, with the sanction of the Dewan give in lieu thereof (*a*) other stamps of the same description and value, or, (*b*) if required, and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value or, (*c*) at his discretion the same value in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

Allowance for stamps not required for use.

51. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended but for which he has no immediate use, the Division Peishcar shall repay to such person the value of such stamp in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled and proving to the Division Peishcar's satisfaction that it was purchased by such person with a *bona fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full price thereof, and that it was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which it is so delivered.

CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Powers to make rules relating to sale of stamps.

52. Our Dewan with Our sanction, may make rules consistent herewith for regulating the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons.

Power to make rules generally to carry out Regulation.

53. Our Dewan with Our sanction may make rules consistent herewith to carry out generally the purpose of this Regulation

Publication of rules.

54. All rules made under this Regulation shall be published in Our Government Gazette and shall upon such publication, have the force of law.

Obligation to give receipt in certain cases.

55. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty rupees in amount, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty rupees, or receiving in satisfaction of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty rupees in value shall, on demand by the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly stamped receipt for the same.

Saving as to Court-fees.

56. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the duties chargeable under any enactment for the time being in force relating to Court-fees.

Regulation to be translated and sold cheaply.

57. This Regulation shall be carefully translated into Malayalam and Tamil and the translation shall be printed and sold to the public at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

CHAPTER VIII.

Criminal Offences and Procedure.

Penalty for executing &c. instrument not duly stamped.

58. Any person drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment, or accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note without the same being duly stamped,

any person executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped, and

any person voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees:

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under section thirty-one, section thirty-four or section forty-six or forty-seven, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

Penalty for failure to cancel adhesive stamp.

59. Any person required by section ten to cancel an adhesive stamp and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for omission to comply with provisions of section 26.

60. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, (*a*) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by section twenty-six to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth, or

(*b*) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits, fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Every Vakeel convicted under this section shall from the date of such conviction be disabled from practising as a Vakeel.

Penalty for refusal to give receipt and for devices to evade duty on receipt.

61. Any person who, being required under section fifty-five to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same, or who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for not making out policy.

62. Every person who—

(*a*) receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for any contract of insurance, and, does not within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of such insurance; or

or making &c. any policy not duly stamped.

(*b*) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.

63. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped, the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for post-dating bills &c.

64. Whoever, with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made, and whoever, knowing that such bill or note has been

so post-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same, and whoever with the like intent does, practises or is concerned in any act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

for other devices to defraud the revenue.

65. Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section fifty-two, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any impressed stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorized sale.

66. Except as provided in section 46, no prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Regulation, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Dewan or such other officer as Our Government authorizes in that behalf.

The Dewan may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

Institution and conduct of prosecution.

67. No Magistrate whose powers are less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Regulation.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

68. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any place in which such instrument is found as well as in any place in which such offence might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Place of trial.

69. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Regulation, or the rules made under it;

Operation of other laws not barred.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE.

For the purposes of this Schedule one rupee shall be equal to 28 Chs.
eight annas ,, ,, 14 ,,
four annas ,, ,, 7 ,,
two annas ,, ,, $3\frac{1}{2}$,,
one anna ,, ,, $1\frac{3}{4}$,,

Description of Instrument.		Rs.	Proper Stamp-Duty.
Advalorem Duties.			
1. BOND (not otherwise provided for by this Regulation) ...	When the amount or value secured does not exceed	25	Two annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed	50	Four annas.
Exemptions.	When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed	100	Eight annas.
Bail bonds and recognizances executed in Criminal cases...	And for every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to	1,000	Eight annas.
	And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	Two rupees, eight annas.
2. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage	... ...	...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1.)
RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination... ...			
3. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT	... ...	...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.

4. INSTRUMENT OF PARTITION		The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the amount of the value of the property divided minus liabilities, as set forth in such instrument.
5. SETTLEMENT		The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled minus liabilities, as set forth in such instrument.
6. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office or to account for money received by virtue thereof ...	(a) When the amount secured does not exceed 1,000 ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1).
	(b) In any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.—Instruments executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money received by virtue thereof		
7. ADMINISTRATION BOND ... ... CUSTOMS BOND ... ... INDEMNITY BOND	... ...	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 6).
8. APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit. ...	(a) When the amount or value of the property to which the appraisement relates as set forth in such appraisement does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ..	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for such amount.
	(b) In any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions. (1.) Appraisement or valuation made for the information for one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law. ... ... (2.) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.		
9. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit. ...	(a) Where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for such amount.
Exemption. Award made by any Revenue Settlement officer or by a Panchayet convened by such officer under any Rules or Regulations passed by Government for the settlement of Boundary disputes...	(b) In any other case	Five rupees.

Description of Instrument.		Rs.	Proper Stamp-duty.
10. CONVEYANCE not being a Transfer of the description mentioned in No. 22	When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed	50	Eight annas.
	When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed	100	One rupee.
Exemption.	For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to	1,000	One rupee.
Assignment of copy-right entry made under Regulation II of 1039 Sec. 2.	And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	Five rupees.
11. CERTIFICATE OF SALE granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or other Revenue officer ...	... ...		The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase money.
12. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of any property ...	... ...		The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greater value as set forth in such instrument.
13. MORTGAGE-DEED not provided for by No. 2, No. 6, or No. 20	(a) When at the time of execution, possession, actual or constructive, of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor		The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the principal amount secured by such deed.
	(b) When at the time of execution possession is not given as aforesaid ...		The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the principal amount secured by such deed.
14. INSTRUMENT IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY	(a) When the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 13 clause (a) of this schedule		The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the additional principal amount secured by such instrument.
	(b) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 13 clause (b) of this schedule		The same duty as a Bond (No 1) for the addional principal amount secured by such instrument.

15. RE-CONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY	(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	One-half the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 10) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the reconveyance.
	(b) In any other case	Five rupees.
16. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property	(a) If the amount of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for such amount or value as set forth in the release.
	(b) In any other case	Five rupees.
17. LEASE ... ... *Agreement to lease.*	(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease purports to be for a term—of less than one year	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
	of not less than one year but not more than five years	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
	exceeding five years	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
	(b) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered, and such lease does not purport to be for any definite term	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
	(c) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved.	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.
	(d) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 10) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease, if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
17. LEASE.—*(continued)*		Provided that when an agreement to lease is stamped with *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.
Exemptions. (a) Leases of fisheries granted by Government. (b) Lease executed in the case of a cultivator without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium (1) when the annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees or (2) when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year. (c) Counter part of any lease granted to a cultivator.		
Explanations. 1. The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the prepayment of rent such as Muppattum, Pattapidipatu in Marayapattum leases and the like, but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of Kanom and other deeds specified in section 3 clause 11 (a). 2. Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the exemption here and in Article 33 clause (c).		
18. SURRENDER OF LEASE.	(a) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees. (b) In any other case	The duty with which such lease is chargeable. Five rupees.
Exemption. Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty..		

19. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, not being a cheque, bond, bank-note or currency note...	(a) When payable on demand	One Anna.									
	(b) When payable otherwise than on demand but not more than six months after date or sight	If drawn singly.			If drawn in set of two for each part of the set.			If drawn in set of three for each part of the set.			
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
	If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed 200	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
	If it exceeds 200 and does not exceed 400	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	
	,, 400 ,, 600	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	
	,, 600 ,, 1,000	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	
	,, 1000 ,, 1,200	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	
	,, 1,200 ,, 1,600	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	
	,, 1,600 ,, 2,500	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	
	For every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,500 up to . Rs. 10,000	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	
	For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to ...Rs. 30,000	3	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	
	And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	
	(c) When payable at more than six months after date or sight	The same duty as a Bond (No. 1) for the amount of such bill or note.									
20. INSTRUMENTS EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT OF A LOAN made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security or upon the hypothecation of moveable property.	(a) When such loan is repayable more than three months but not more than six months, from the date of such instrument	The same duty as a Bill of exchange (No. 19, (b) for the amount secured.									
	(b) When such loan is repayable not more than three months, from the date of such Instrument	Half the duty payable on a Bill of exchange (No. 19, (b) for the amount secured.									

Description of Instrument.		Rs.	Proper Stamp-duty. If drawn singly. Rs.	A.	P.	If drawn in duplicate for each part. Rs.	A.	P.
21. POLICY OF INSURANCE	(a) In the case of sea-insurance							
	When the amount insured does not exceed	1,000	0	4	0	0	2	0
	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	0	4	0	0	2	0
	(b) In the case of any other insurance							
	When the amount insured does not exceed	1,000	0	6	0	0	3	0
	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	0	6	0	0	3	0
Exemption.								
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance. Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Regulation for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel delivery of the policy therein mentioned								
22. TRANSFER	(a) Of shares in a company or association. (b) Of any interest secured by a bond, lease, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance		One quarter of the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 10).					
	1. If the duty on such bond, lease, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees.		The duty with which such bond, lease, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.					
	2. In any other case		Five Rupees.					
	(c) By any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purpose of administering an estate ...		Ten Rupees.					
	(d) Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration		Five Rupees.					

Exemptions.

Transfers by endorsement
(a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note
(b) of a bill of lading
(c) of a policy of insurance
(d) of the securities of the Government of India
(e) of a warrant for goods (No. 37 of the schedule).

23. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be true copy or extract by or by order of any public officer not being a Judge of a Civil or Criminal Court	(a) If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee..	Eight Annas.
	(b) In any other case...	One Rupee.

Exemption.

Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose ... ...

24. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid	(a) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee	The same duty as is payable on the original.
	(b) In any other case	One Rupee.

Fixed stamp duties.

25. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by or on behalf of a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass book) or on a separate piece of paper, when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession	One Anna.
26. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof or any other person either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association	One Anna.
27. CHEQUE for an amount exceeding twenty rupees	One Anna.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees	One Anna.
29. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company	One Anna.
30. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favor it is drawn	One Anna.
31. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees	One Anna.
32. PROXY, empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of (a) Members of a Company whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable. (b) Proprietors, Members or Contributors to the funds of any Institution.	One Anna.
33. RECEIPT for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees	One Anna.
Exemptions. *Receipt* (a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under this schedule No. 57, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed or the receipt of any principal money,	

interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured. (b) for any payment of money without consideration. (c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator (see explanation 2 article 17). (d) for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nayar Brigade when serving in such capacity. (e) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers and not serving the Government in any other capacity. (f) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker to be accounted for. Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for. Provided also, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.		
34. SHIPPING ORDER, for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	... ...	One Anna.
35. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT ... ... *Exemptions.* Agreement or Memorandum of an agreement ... ... (a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 31. (b) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Government.	(a) If relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of exchange .. (b) If not otherwise provided for by this Regulation	One Anna. Eight Annas.
36. BILL OF LADING	... ...	Four Annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
Exemptions. Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.	If a Bill of lading is drawn in parts the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.
37. WARRANT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, ware-house or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four Annas.
38. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP	Eight Annas.
39. CHARTER PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer	One Rupee.
40. INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment	One Rupee.
41. INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage...	One Rupee.
42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public. PROTEST, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonor of a bill of exchange or promissory note	

PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other officer lawfully acting as such	... ...	One Rupee.
43. INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	... ...	Two and a half Rupees.
44. POWER OF ATTORNEY, not being a proxy chargeable under No. 32	(a) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction	Eight Annas.
	(b) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned in (a)	One Rupee.
	(c) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally.	Five Rupees.
	(d) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Ten Rupees.
Explanation—For the purposes of this number more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	(e) In any other case	One Rupee for each person authorized.
45. COMPOSITION DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors	... ...	Five Rupees.
46. INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP	... ...	Five Rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
47. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified term, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion	Five Rupees.
48. APPOINTMENT in execution of a power whether of trustees or of property moveable or immoveable, when made by any writing not being a will	Ten Rupees.
49. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a will.	Ten Rupees.
50. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Ten Rupees.
51. REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property by any instrument other than a will	Ten Rupees.
52. INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) CONFERRING OR PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT	Ten Rupees where no Adiarai is payable
53. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty five Rupees.
54. CHITTI OR KURI VARIYOLA	One Rupee.
Exemption.—Chitti or Kuri variyola where the total Chitti amount subscribed for does not exceed Rs. 100.	
55. PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in Travancore	Fifty Rupees.
56. ENTRY AS A VAKIL ON THE ROLL OF THE	
(a) High Court	Seventy-five Rupees.
(b) Zillah Court	Thirty-five Rupees.
(c) Munsiff's Court	Fifteen Rupees.
57. GENERAL EXEMPTION	
Any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favor of, Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.	

Rules issued and published by the Dewan under Sections 52 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Rules under Stamp Regulation

Ex-officio Vendors and Licensed Vendors.

1. The Huzur Treasurer, the Head Sumprethy of each Taluq and such other officers as the Dewan may from time to time appoint, shall be *ex-officio* Vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Dewan or other officer empowered by him to grant licenses shall be *licensed* vendors.

What stamps they shall vend.

2. *Ex-officio* vendors shall sell stamps of all values to all applicants: provided that the Huzur Treasurer will not be bound to sell stamps except adhesive stamps to any person except licensed vendors. *Licensed* vendors shall sell only such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

License.

3. Every license shall be in the following form. It shall be signed by the authority granting it and be revocable by him:—

"I, A. B. Dewan do hereby license D to vend all stamps prescribed by the Travancore Stamp Regulation not exceeding Rs. 50 each in value (or certain specified descriptions of stamps only) at E, in the Taluq of F. in the————Division." Before the license is issued, the licensee must execute an agreement in the following form:—

Agreement by licensee.

"I., A. B. in consideration of my being licensed to sell stamps by the Dewan of Travancore do hereby bind myself to His Highness' Government in the sum of Rs. 200 to obey all such orders concerning the sale and custody of stamps as the Dewan may from time to time issue to me, to keep a sufficient stock of all stamps which I am licensed to sell, to sell stamps at the place where I am licensed to sell them between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. on all days except authorised holidays, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the Dewan from time to time, to allow any person duly authorised by the Dewan at all times to inspect my accounts, books, and stock, to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care on my part or on the part of any person employed by me, and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as stamp vendor honestly and properly."

Rates of discount to licensed vendors.

4. The following rates of discount will be allowed to licensed vendors on their purchases:—

(*a*) $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on purchases of one anna stamps to the amount of not less than 5 Rupees.

(*b*) 5 per cent on purchases of stamps of the individual value of 5 Rs. and under, (except one anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 Rs. and

(*c*) 3 per cent on purchases of stamps of greater value than 5 Rs. each, but not greater than 50 Rs. each.

Whenever the sale of stamps at any place where they are sold on the discount system is so large that the rates of discount now prescribed are unnecessarily high, the Dewan or any officer authorised by him for the purpose may call for tenders stating the rate of discount for which competitors will undertake the sale of stamps at that place.

No discount in certain cases.

5. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamps applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself nor on any lesser quantity

purchased than that described by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamps.

Ex-officio vendors not entitled to discount.

6. No *ex-officio* vendor shall be entitled to any discount on his sales nor to purchase stamps at a discount.

Licensee's place of vend to be indicated by sign-board.

7. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of stamps" in English and the Vernacular language of the place. He shall also have in the place of vend the Regulation and the Schedule referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said Vernacular placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

Particulars of sale to be endorsed on stamp paper and entered in Register I.

8. Every *ex-officio* vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp-paper, which he sells, the serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, the purpose for which it is purchased, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in form I, annexed to these rules. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, will render himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code as adopted by Regulation II of 1056.

Punishment for false entries.

No endorsement on adhesive stamps.

Serial number how and in what case given.

9. The endorsement required by the last preceding rule shall be made on all stamped papers sold except adhesive stamps. The serial number will begin with the first stamped paper sold in the Malabar year and end with the last. When an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps to a licensed vendor there will be no serial number or endorsement, but a register of sales will be kept in form II.

All sales to be entered in Registers I and II and totalled.

10. Whether in register I or II, entries must be made as each sale is effected. If the vendor takes a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be considered a sale and entered in the book all the same. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in the proper column. The entries will be totalled at the close of each day and the account will then be initialled by the vendor.

Vendors not to delay applicants.

11. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in British or Travancore currency.

Discontinued stamps not to be sold.

12. No *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by the Dewan to be discontinued.

Stamps to be delivered on demand of proper authority.

13. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Dewan or other officer duly authorised by the Dewan for the purpose, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and, if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

14. *Ex-officio* vendors shall indent* on the Dewan or such officer as he may appoint, once at the beginning of each Malabar month and oftener if necessary, for such stamps as may be required for sale or for supply to licensed vendors. The Head Sumprethy must see that there is always a fifteen days' supply in the Taluq Treasury. The Tahsildar will make a monthly examination of the stock and accounts and certify that he has done so in form V. When sales are made on discount to licensed vendors, the vendor must pay the value of the stamps less the discount on delivery. The full value of the stamps will be entered as a credit in the stamp accounts and in the Taluq and Huzur accounts, and the discount will be shown as a payment, in the latter.

* In form VII.

Ex-officio vendors to indent for stamps monthly.

Monthly examination of stock by the Tahsildar.

15. Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of such stamps as they are licensed to sell. If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his license expire or be revoked, the Dewan or other officer authorised for the purpose may grant a special license for a limited period to enable the vendor or his heirs and assigns to sell off the balance of stock.

Licensed vendor to have a supply always ready.

Special license in case of his death.

Forms of accounts and returns.

16. The following accounts shall be kept by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors :—

FORM III. A STOCK BOOK.

In this will be entered all stamps as they are received. On the last day of each month the vendor will add up such receipts and enter in one line the total for the whole month. Below this line he will enter the sales of the month obtained from form IV. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month.

FORM IV. OR ABSTRACT OF DAILY SALES.

In the first column the denominations of stamps sold should be shown, each day's sales will be totalled at the close of the day and the month's sale at the end of the month.

FORM V. OR MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF STAMPS RECEIVED AND SOLD.

This will be prepared by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors and submitted to the Dewan at the beginning of each month.

FORM VI. OR MONTHLY RETURN OF DISCOUNT PAID TO LICENSED VENDORS.

This will be submitted by *ex-officio* vendors only and will show the value of stamps sold, and the discount paid to licensed vendors in each month.

Books containing these forms will be issued to *ex-officio* and licensed vendors as required. The issuing officer will see that the pages are numbered and that the number of pages is certified on the first page under his signature. None of the books will be destroyed without the written permission of the Dewan.

Issue of books of forms.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
4th April 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

REGULATION III OF 1061.*

Arms, ammunition & military stores Regulation

A Regulation to provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition and military stores, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 3rd April 1886 corresponding with the 22nd Meenom 1061.

Whereas it is necessary that the export and import of military stores, arms and ammunition and such articles as dynamite and other explosive substances, and their manufacture and sale should be under due control, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st Auvany 1062 / 15th August 1886; and unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the following terms shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

"*Arms*" includes fire-arms and bayonets, also cannon. and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms.

"*Ammunition*" includes all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun-flints, percussion caps, fuses, and friction tubes. all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition.

"*Military stores*" includes sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which Our Government may from time to time extend the operation of this Regulation by notification in the Sirkar Gazette.

II. From and after the said date, the importation by sea, into Our territories of arms, ammunition, or military stores except from Bombay under license granted by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is hereby prohibited.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to fire-arms belonging to private individuals and intended for sporting purposes only.

III. No person will be allowed to export or import or to manufacture, or deal in, arms, ammunition or military stores, without the knowledge and permission of Our Government.

IV. Application for permission to import or export or manufacture any of the above articles shall be made to Our Dewan, in writing, and shall contain the following information :—

(i) The name, address and place of residence of the person desiring to import, export or manufacture the same.

(ii) Place whence, and the name, address, and place of residence of the person from whom the article is intended to be procured ; or in case of export, the place to which, and the person to whom, it is to be consigned ; or in the case of manufacture, the place at which it is proposed to be manufactured.

(iii) Whether the articles are desired to be exported or imported by land or sea.

(iv) Number or quantity and description of the article.

(v) For what purpose it is required : for sale or for private use ; If for sale

(vi) The place of sale

(vii) The quantity last procured

(viii) The quantity disposed of ; and

(ix) Stock in hand.

Any further information required by Our Government shall also be furnished.

V. If Our Government see no objection, the necessary permission will be granted in writing.

VI. In every case of import and export by sea, the permission granted by Our Government and the license obtained from the British authorities, shall be produced to the Superintendent of Customs at Alleppey, before the article is allowed to be removed from the custom house.

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* Amended by Regulation I of 1069.

VII. From and after the date hereinbefore mentioned, no person will be allowed to manufacture or expose for sale in Our territories, any of the articles hereinbefore enumerated without a license previously obtained from Our Government.

VIII. Applications for licenses to deal in all or any of the articles referred to shall be made to Our Dewan in writing and shall specify

(a) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant,

(b) the place at which the articles are proposed to be manufactured or exposed for sale ; and,

(c) the articles desired to be manufactured or sold.

IX. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of two rupees, which will be returned to the applicant in case the license is refused.

X. A license shall hold good for the period specified therein, which shall not exceed one year. It may be renewed at the end of the period, on a fresh application accompanied by a fee of two rupees.

XI. The person obtaining the license shall be bound to keep a correct account of all imports, local purchases, if any, and all sales, the name and address of the purchasers, the quantity sold to each and the date of sale ; the price for which sold being correctly entered in the books. Such books as well as the stock in hand shall be liable to inspection by any Magistrate, at any time between sunrise and sunset.

XII. Our Government shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time, and no action in any court of law shall lie against the Government or officer acting on its behalf in consequence of such withdrawal, nor will the fee paid for the license, or any part of it, be refunded.

XIII. Alleppy will be the only port at which the import and export by sea of fire-arms, ammunition, and military stores will be permitted, subject to the above rules and the payment of the regulated duty.

XIV. Whoever, contrary to the provisions contained in this Regulation, shall import or attempt to import, or export or attempt to export or shall sell or manufacture arms or ammunition or military stores as hereinbefore specified, shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment of either description which may extend to three years or fine or both.

XV. All arms, ammunition or military stores in regard to which an offence under this Regulation has been committed, shall be liable to confiscation and disposal under the orders of Our Government.

XVI. All offences under this Regulation shall be cognizable by any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of the second class.

XVII. Our Government shall have the power to award to any person through whose aid or instrumentality any conviction may have been obtained or any seizure of any arm, ammunition, or military stores made under this Regulation, such reward from the fines levied or the proceeds of the confiscations, as may be deemed fit.

XVIII. Every Police officer who may obtain information of any infringement of, or attempt to infringe, this Regulation, shall be bound to give information thereof, without delay, to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station or to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such infringement may occur or be likely to occur, and if any Police officer wilfully omits to give such information, he shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees.

XIX. Nothing in this Regulation shall be held to apply to sales made by private individuals *inter se* and *bona fide* for no unlawful purpose or for purposes of trade.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1062.*

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 8th July 1887 corresponding with the 25th Mithunum 1062.

Limitation Regulation

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications, and whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I. PRELIMINARY.

1. This Regulation may be called "THE TRAVANCORE LIMITATION REGULATION OF 1062." It extends to the whole of Travancore, and shall come into force on the 1st day of Avany 1063 corresponding with the 16th August 1887.

2. The Limitation Regulation III of 1040, and all rules of limitation prescribed in any other Regulation for suits, appeals and applications specially provided for in the schedule annexed to this Regulation, are hereby repealed.

But all references to the Limitation Regulation III of 1040 shall be read as if made to this Regulation; and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired, or to revive any suit barred under that Regulation or any Regulation thereby repealed, or to affect any suit for which a shorter period of limitation than that prescribed by the Regulation III of 1040 is now prescribed, if brought within the time allowed by the said Regulation III of 1040 and also within 3 years from the date on which this Regulation comes into force.

3. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Plaintiff" includes also any person from, or through whom, a Plaintiff derives his right to sue;

"Applicant" includes also any person from, or through whom, an Applicant derives his right to apply; and

"Defendant" includes also any person from or through whom a Defendant derives his liability to be sued.

"Easement" includes also a right not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or any thing growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another.

"Bill of exchange" includes also a hundi and a cheque.

"Bond" includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

"Promissory Note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

"Trustee" does not include a benamidar, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

"Suit" does not include an appeal or an application:

"Registered" means duly registered in Travancore under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document, or signing the decree or order referred to in the context:

"Foreign country" means any country other than Travancore:

Nothing shall be deemed to be done in "good faith" which is not done with due care and attention:

A writing is said to be "Signed" by a person who has acknowledged it as his own either by signing his name or by making his mark thereon or affixing his seal thereto:

"Minor" means any person who has not completed the age of 18 years.

PART II. LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in Sections five to twenty-five both inclusive, every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; and in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is *presented*.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence, and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The Appellate Court must dismiss the suit.

(b) An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

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* Amended by Regulation I of 1068.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented, or made on the day the Court re-opens.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Provided that no application for review shall be admitted, if presented more than 3 years after the date of the final decree.

6. When, by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in Travancore, a period of limitation is *specially* prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

7. If a person entitled to institute a suit be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period, after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed, from the time prescribed therefor in the 3rd column of the schedule hereto annexed.

When he is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period, after both disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When his disability continues up to his death, his legal representative may institute the suit within the same period, after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When such representative is, at the date of the death, affected by any such disability, the rules contained in the first two paragraphs of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend, for more than 3 years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted.

Illustrations.

(a) The right to use for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within 3 years from the date of his attaining majority.

(b) A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority 11 years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section, an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all, a period of 3 years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(c) A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accruer, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(d) A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(e) A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accruer A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(f) A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies 3 years after the accruer, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, 9 years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

8. If the disability to sue begins after the time has begun to run, but before the expiration of the prescribed period, or if the person entitled to sue dies after the time has begun to run, but before its expiration and his legal representative is, at the date of his (former's) death, affected by any disability, the running of the time shall be suspended while the disability continues.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or shall be deemed to extend, for more than 3 years from the cessation of the disability, the period within which any suit must be instituted.

9. When one of several creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all; but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others.

Illustrations.

(a) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(b) A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane or G attains majority.

10. Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust or for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration without notice of the trust, actual or constructive) for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

11. Suits instituted in Travancore on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Regulation.

No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in Travancore on a contract entered into in a foreign country unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III. COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

12. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against, or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, the time during which an application for review of judgment presented before the expiration of the time allowed for appeal was pending, shall also be excluded. The day on which the application for review was presented and the day on which it was disposed of shall be taken as part of such time.

Explanation. The word "appeal" in this section includes "a special" or "second appeal."

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which Defendant has been absent from India shall be excluded.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the Plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of first or second appeal, against the Defendant, shall be excluded, where the proceedings is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a court which, from defect of jurisdiction or other cause of a formal nature, not affecting the merits, is unable to decide it.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit, such reasonable time, as may be requisite for going from the court in which the suit was first instituted to the court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall also be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last mentioned application is made in good faith to a court which, from defect of jurisdiction, is unable to grant it.

Explanation I. In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made and the day on which the proceedings therein ended shall both be counted.

Explanation II. A Plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Explanation III. The Court in which the suit is re-instituted shall, for the purposes of para 2, determine what is reasonable time for going from one court to another. What is reasonable time shall be a question of law.

Explanation IV. The words "whether in a court of first instance or in a court of first or second appeal" shall include any foreign court where the former suit or application was dismissed for want of jurisdiction only.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made and the day on which it was withdrawn shall be excluded.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

17. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

When a person, against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the Plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

If the right to sue had accrued at the date of the death of the person to or against whom such right accrued, the interval between the day of his death and the day on which the legal representative comes into existence, shall be excluded from the computation of the period of limitation prescribed by this Regulation.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or to suits for the possession of immoveable property, or of an hereditary office.

Illustration.

A, the head of a Mut or monastery, dies on the 1st Medom 1060. The amount of a bond executed to A as the head of the institution by B falls due on the 15th Medom 1060. According to the rules of the institution, C was elected or appointed successor of A on the 31st Kumbhom 1061. The limitation prescribed for the suit on the bond shall begin to run from the day following the 31st Kumbhom 1061.

18. When any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded, or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him, the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application

(a) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or

(b) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

19. If, before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, or *by some person who is, either by operation of law or by contract, entrusted with the general management of the affairs of a family, in so far as such acknowledgment relates to transactions binding on such family*, a new period of limitation according to the nature of the original liability shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed; but oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

Explanation I. For the purposes of this section, an acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform, or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation II. In this section, "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Explanation III. A Karanaven of a Malabar Tarawad and a Manager of an undivided Hindu family come within the words "or by some person who is, either by operation of law or by contract, entrusted with the general management of the affairs of a family."

20. When interest of a debt or legacy, or, part of a debt or legacy, is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf, or by the Manager of a Malabar Tarawad, or of a Hindu Family, in the case of debts binding on

the Tarawad or family as the case may be; and when the fact of such payment appears in writing signed by the person making the same, a new period of limitation according to the nature of the original liability shall be computed from the time when the payment was made.

When mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

21. Nothing in sections 19 and 20 renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed, or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as taking away the powers conferred upon the Manager of an undivided Hindu Family or the Karanaven of a Malabar Tarawad, simply because he happens to execute the original contract jointly with his coparceners or Seshukars.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, for any reason whatever, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when the plaint in the suit was presented in court.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Illustrations.

(a) A owns the surface of a field. B owns the sub-soil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

(b) A speaks and publishes of B slanderous words not actionable in themselves without special damage caused thereby. C in consequence refuses to employ B as his clerk. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by B against A for compensation for the slander does not commence till the refusal.

25. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be made with reference to the Malabar Calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

26. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for 20 years, and where any way or water course, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right without interruption, and for 20 years, the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of 20 years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim, to which such period relates, is contested.

Explanation. Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to, or acquiesced in, for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The Defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The Plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit also brought in 1881, the Plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(c) In a like suit, the Plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for 20 years. The Defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the 20 years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

27. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding 3 years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last mentioned period of 20 years, in case the claim is, within 3 years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for 25 years; but B shows that during 10 of these years C, a Hindu widow, had a life interest in the land; that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for 15 years.

28. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

THE SCHEDULE.

First Division—Suits.

Description of suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. For compensation for doing, or for omitting to do, an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in Travancore.	90 days.	When the act or omission takes place.
2. To recover possession of immovable property by a person who was forcibly dispossessed without his consent.	6 months.	The date of dispossession.
3. For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer.	One year.	When the wages accrue due.
4. For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Do.	When the food or drink is delivered.
5. For the price of lodging.	Do.	When the price becomes payable.
6. To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law or general usage, or on special contract.	Do.	When the purchaser takes under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.
7. By a person against whom a summary order is passed under the Code of Civil Procedure to establish his right to, or to recover possession of, the property comprised in the order.	Do.	The date of the order.
8. To set aside any of the following sales. :— (a) Sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court by whomsoever brought. (b) Sale for arrears of Government revenue or for any demand recoverable as such arrears.	Do.	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
9. To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Do.	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
10. To set aside any act or order of an officer of the Sirkar in his official capacity not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Do.	The date of the order.
11. Against Sirkar to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immovable property for arrears of Government revenue.	Do.	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made, or at the option of the Plaintiff, when the same is finally confirmed by the revenue authorities.
12. Against Sirkar to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue, or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Do.	The date of payment.
13. For compensation for false imprisonment.	Do.	When the imprisonment ends.
14. For compensation for any other injury to the person.	Do.	When the injury is committed.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
15. For compensation for malicious prosecution.	One year.	When the Plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
16. For compensation for libel.	Do.	When the libel is published.
17. For compensation for slander.	Do.	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.
18. For compensation for wrongful seizure of movable property under a legal process.	Do.	The date of seizure.
19. Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	2 years.	When the loss or injury occurs.
20. Against a carrier for compensation for delay in delivering goods.	Do.	When the goods ought to be delivered.
21. Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Do.	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
22. For the recovery of a wife.	Do.	When possession is demanded and refused.
23. For the restitution of conjugal rights.	Do.	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband or wife being of full age and sound mind.
24. For compensation for any wrong independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Do.	When the act complained of is committed.
25. For damages or compensation for obstructing a way or water-course.	3 years.	The date of the obstruction.
26. For compensation for diverting a water-course.	Do.	The date of the diversion.
27. For compensation for trespass upon immovable property.	Do.	The date of the trespass.
28. For compensation for infringing copy-right or any other exclusive privilege.	Do.	The date of the infringement.
29. To restrain waste.	Do.	When the waste begins.
30. For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Do.	When the injunction ceases.
31. By a ward, who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Do.	When the ward attains majority.
32. By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Do.	The date of the final order in the case.
33. For specific movable property lost or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or converson, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or wrongfully detaining the same.	Do.	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
34. For other specific movable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Do.	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
35. For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Do.	When the hire becomes payable.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of Suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
36. For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	3 years.	When the goods ought to be delivered.
37. For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon	Do.	The date of the delivery of the goods.
38. For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Do.	When the period of credit expires.
39. For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a Bill of Exchange, no such Bill being given.	Do.	When the period of the proposed Bill expired.
40. For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the Plaintiff to the Defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Do.	The date of the sale.
41. For the price of work done by the Plaintiff for the Defendant at his request where no time has been fixed for payment.	Do.	When the work is done.
42. For money payable for money lent.	Do.	When the loan is made.
43. Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Do.	When the cheque is paid.
44. For money lent under an oral agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Do.	When the loan is made.
45. For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Do.	When the demand is made.
46. For money payable to the Plaintiff for money paid for the Defendant.	Do.	When the money is paid.
47. For money payable by the Defendant to the Plaintiff for money received by the Defendant for the Plaintiff's use.	Do.	When the money is received.
48. For money payable for interest upon money due from the Defendant to the Plaintiff.	Do.	When the interest becomes due.
49. For money payable to the Plaintiff for money found, to be due from the Defendant to the Plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Do.	When the accounts are stated in writing signed by the Defendant or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, unless where the debt is by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time and then when the time arrives. *Explanation*—The words "agent duly authorized in this behalf" shall include the Karanavan of a Malabar Tarwad and the manager of an undivided Hindu family, where the accounts stated relate to the Tarwad or family transactions.
50. For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Do.	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

	Description of suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
51.	On a bond where a day is specified for payment.	3 years.	The day so specified.
52.	On a bond where no such day is specified.	Do.	The day of executing the bond.
53.	On a bond subject to a condition..	Do.	When the condition is broken.
54.	On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Do.	When the bill or note falls due.
55.	On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Do.	When the bill is presented.
56.	On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Do.	When the bill is presented at that place.
57.	On a bill of exchange or promissory note, payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Do.	When the fixed time expires.
58.	On a bill of exchange payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to use.	Do.	The date of the bill.
59.	On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Do.	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable, and for the other parts the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
60.	On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Do.	Same as above, unless where the payee or obligee makes a demand in writing for the whole amount due, and then the date of such demand.
61.	On a promissoay note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Do.	The date of the delivery to the payee.
62.	On a dishonored foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Do.	When the notice is given.
63.	By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonored by non-acceptance.	Do.	The date of the refusal to accept.
64.	By the acceptor of an accommodation bill against the drawer.	Do.	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
65.	Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	Do.	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
66.	By a surety against the principal debtor.	Do.	When the surety pays the creditor.
67.	By a surety against a co-surety.	Do.	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.
68.	Upon any other contract to indemnify.	Do.	When the Plaintiff is actually damnified.
69.	By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Do.	The date of the termination of the suit or buisness, or (where the attorney or vakil discontinues the suit or buisness) the date of the communication of such discontinuance to the client.
70.	For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account between traders and merchants where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Do.	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
71. On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to, or received by, the insurers.	3 years.	When proof of the death or loss is given to or received by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
72. By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Do.	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
73. Against a factor for an account.	Do.	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
74. By a principal against his agent for movable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Do.	Do.
75. Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Do.	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
76. For property which the Plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Do.	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity and has knowledge of the conveyance.
77. To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Do.	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
78. For relief on the ground of mistake or fraud.	Do.	When the mistake or fraud becomes known to the plaintiff
79. For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Do.	The date of the failure.
80. To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Do.	The date of the trustee's death or if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
81. For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Do.	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
82. By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Do.	When the right to contribution accrues.
83. For a seaman's wages.	Do.	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
84. For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule.	Do.	When the wages accrue due.
85. By a Mahomedan for exigible dower—(*Mu-ajjal*).	Do.	When the dower is demanded and refused or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
86. By a Mahomedan for deferred dower (*Mu-ajjal*).	Do.	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
87. For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Do.	The date of the dissolution.
88. By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Do.	When the trees are cut down.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
89. For the profits of immovable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongly received by the defendant.	3 years.	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal when he recovers possession.
90. For arrears of rent.	Do.	When the arrears become due.
91. By a vendor of immovable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase money.	Do.	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completing, the date of the acceptance.
92. For a call by a company.	Do.	When the call is payable.
93. For specific performance of contract.		The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
94. For the rescission of a contract.	Do.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
95. For the amount due under, or for the compensation for the breach of, any contract (a) oral, express or implied, and (b) written, not registered and not herein specially provided for.	Do.	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
96. The amount due under, or for compensation for the breach of, a contract in writting registered.	6 years.	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
97. For money lent under a written agreement, unregistered, that it shall be paid on demand.	Do.	When the loan is made.
98. Do. registered Do.	Do.	Do.
99. Upon a foreign judgment.	Do.	The date of the judgment.
100. Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Do.	When the right to sue accrues.
101. For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	12 years.	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
102. For possession of an hereditary office.	Do.	When the Defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the Plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
103. Suit during the life of a Hindu or Mahomedan female by a Hindu or Mahomedan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit, would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her remarriage.	Do.	The date of the alienation.

First Division—Suits—(Continued.)

Description of suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
104. By a Hindu governed by the law of the Mitakshara or by a member of a Malabar Tarawad to set aside his father's or Karanavan's (as the case may be) alienation of ancestral or joint property.	12 years.	When the instrument evidencing the alienation is registered, and, in cases of oral alienations, when the possession is taken by the alienee.
105. By a person excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Do.	When the exclusion becomes known to the Plaintiff.
106. By a Hindu or by a member of a Malabar Tarawad for arrears of maintenance.	Do.	When the arrears are payable.
107. By a Hindu or by a member of a Malabar Tarawad for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Do.	When the right is denied.
108. To establish a periodically recurring right.	Do.	When the Plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
109. To recover money due under a hypothecation or to enforce payment of money or any customary dues charged upon any immovabl property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *Adukuvathu olapanam, aittartham* and *michavaram* and also all the fees customarily paid to the Jenmies, shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immovable property.	Do.	When the money used for becomes due.
110. To recover movable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee without notice of trust, actual or constructive.	Do.	The date of the purchase.
111. To recover possession of immovable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration without notice of trust, actual or constructive.	Do.	Do.
112. Suit instituted by a mortgagee for possession of immovable property mortgaged.	Do.	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.
113. By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immovable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Do.	When the vendor is first entitled to possession. *Explanation.*—A suit by a purchaser to redeem property mortgaged by the vendor does not fall within this article.
114. Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the judgment debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Do.	When the judgment debtor is first entitled to possession. *Explanation.*—A suit by a purchaser to redeem property mortgaged by the vendor does not fall within this article.

First Division—Suits—(Concluded.)

Description of suits.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
115. By a purchaser of immovable property at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased property when the judgment debtor was in possession at the date of the sale.	12 years.	The date of the sale.
116. By a land-lord to recover possession from a tenant.	Do.	When the tenancy is determined.
117. By a remainder-man, a reversioner (other than a land-lord), or a devisee for possession of immovable property.	Do.	When his estate falls into possession.
118. Like suit by a Hindu or Mahomedan entitled to the possession of immovable property on the death of a Hindu or Mahomedan female.	Do.	When the female dies.
119. For possession of immovable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed.	Do.	The date of dispossession.
120. Like suit when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Do.	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
121. For possession of immovable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Do.	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
122. Against a depositary or pawnee to recover movable property deposited or pawned.	30 years.	The date of the deposit or pawn.
123. By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale of immovable property mortgaged.	50 years.	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.
124. Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged.	Do.	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues. *Explanation*:—Kanoms governed by the Royal Proclamation of 1042 are not mortgages within the meaning of this article.
125. Any suit by the Sircar.	Do.	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Regulation against a like suit by a private person.
126. Under the Code Criminal procedure from a sentence of death passed by a Sessions Judge.	15 days.	The date of the sentence.
127. Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a Zillah Judge.	30 days.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
128. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the High Court.	Do.	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
129. Under the same Code to the High Court except in the cases provided for by Nos. 126 & 132.	60 days.	Do. Do.

Second Division—Appeals.

Description of Appeals.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
130. Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the High Court.	60 days.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
131. From a decree or order of the High Court to the Royal Court of final appeal.	90 days.	The date of the decree or order of the High Court.
132. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a judgment of acquittal.	6 months.	The date of the judgment appealed against.

Third Division—Applications.

Description of Application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
133. (*a*) A complaint (not preferred by, or under the orders of, the Government) of an offence punishable under sections 298, 323, 334, 352, 355, 358, 490 and 492 of the Penal Code.	30 days.	The date of offence.
(*b*) A complaint (not preferred by, or under the orders of the Government) of an offence punishable under sections 447, 500, 501 and 502 of the Penal Code.	90 days.	The date of offence.
134. Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	10 days.	When the receipt in Court of the award is notified to the parties.
135. By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a dismissal by default.	30 days.	The date of the dismissal.
136. By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *exparte*.	Do.	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment on property or person, or the date of service *personally* of the notice to show cause why the decree should not be executed, where such notice is issued, whichever may happen first.
137. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immovable property and disputing the right of the decree-holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, to be put into possession.	Do.	The date of the dispossession.
138. To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Do.	The date of the sale.
139. Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immovable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the decree-holder or the purchaser of such property.	Do.	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
140. For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Do.	The date of the dismissal.

Third Division—Applications—(Continued.)

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
141. For an order to release movable property from attachment under civil process when the application is made by others than parties to the proceedings.	30 days.	The date of attachment.
142. For an order to release immovable property attached under the process of a Civil Court when the application is made by others than parties to the proceedings.	45 days.	The date of attachment.
143. For an order to compel a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment made out of Court, when such application is allowed by law.	60 days.	When the payment or adjustment is made.
144. For re-hearing an appeal heard *exparte* in the absence of the respondent.	Do.	The date of the decree in appeal.
145. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff or appellant and praying to be allowed to conduct the suit or prosecute the appeal.	Do.	The date of the plaintiff's or appellant's death.
146. For an order to bring in the legal representatives of the plaintiff when the application is made by the defendant.	Do.	The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death.
147. For an order to have the representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant.	Do.	The date of the defendant's death.
148. For an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal.	Do.	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal.
149. By a purchaser at an execution sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property was purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein, when such application is allowed by law.	90 days.	The date of the sale.
150. For a review of judgment.	Do.	The date of the decree or order.
151. Under the Code of Civil Procedure that an award made without the intervention of the Court be filed in court.	Do.	The date of the award.
152. Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	3 years.	When the right to apply accrues.
153. For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court.	Do or where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	1. The date of the decree or order; or 2. (Where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the appellate Court; or 3. (Where there has been review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review; or 4. Where any application for execution of the decree, or to take any step in aid of execution of the decree, has been made, the date of such application to the proper Court; or

Third Division—Applications—(Continued.)

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		5. When any notice to show cause why the decree should not be executed has been issued, or where any process of execution is issued, the date of issuing such notice or process; or 6. Where the application is to enforce any payment or payments which the decree or order directs to be made periodically or at a specified date, or in a specified week, month or year, the period indicated, the date specified, the last date of the week, month or year specified; or 7. Where before the execution is otherwise barred, a payment is made by the judgment-debtor out of Court and such payment has been certified to the Court by the judgment-creditor within the time above indicated, the date of such payment; or 8. Where, before the execution is otherwise barred, a payment is made by Court either out of the money realized in execution of the decree or otherwise received by the Court from or on account of the judgment-debtor, the date of such payment; or 9. Where before the execution is otherwise barred, the judgment-debtor admits the debt in a petition presented to the Court either by himself or by a pleader duly authorized in that behalf, the date of such admission. *Explanation I.*—When the decree or order has been passed severally in favor of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of

Third Division—Applications—(Concluded.)

Description of Applications.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		them all. Where a decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been jointly passed against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation II.*—"Proper Court" means the Court which passed the decree or order or the Court to which it is transferred for execution or the Court whose duty it is to execute it.

REGULATION I OF 1063.

A Regulation for the incorporation, management and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 18th December 1887 corresponding with the 4th Margaly 1063.

Joint Stock Companies Regulation

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the incorporation, management and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

From and after the 1st of January 1888 corresponding with the 18th Margaly 1063, Act No. VI of 1882 in force in British India and known as "The Indian Companies Act 1882" as amended by Act VI of 1887 shall *mutatis mutandis* come into force throughout Travancore.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1063.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Stamp Regulation I of 1059 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 4th April 1888 corresponding with the 24th Meenom 1063.

Regulation amending Stamp Regulation

Whereas it is represented to Us that certain provisons of the Stamp Regulation cause hardship and inconvenience to Our subjects, We deem it expedient, with a view to affording relief to them, to amend the said Regulation in manner following :—

1. In Section 31 Clause 1 (Proviso) for the words "together with a penalty of five rupees, or when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;" and in section 34 clause (b) for the words "together with a penalty of five rupees; or if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion:" the words "together with a penalty equal to five times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof" shall be substituted.

2. In section 33 the words "with the sanction of the Dewan" shall be omitted.

3. In section 39 for the word "Dewan" the words "Division Peishcar" shall be substituted.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VI OF 1063.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 13th June 1888 corresponding with the 1st Mithunam 1063.

Opium and Bhang Regulation

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

1. This Regulation may be called "The Opium and Bhang Regulation" and it shall come into force on the 1st day of Karkadagom 1063 corresponding with the 15th July 1888.

2. The term 'Opium' shall include also poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of Opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy.

3. Except as permitted by this Regulation or by Rules framed under this Regulation, no one shall

(a) import
(b) export
(c) possess
(d) manufacture or
(e) sell Opium or Bhang.

4. The Dewan may assign either at a public auction or in some other suitable manner, for such period as he may think fit (not exceeding three years at a time) to any person or persons the exclusive privilege, during such period, of importing, exporting, manufacturing or selling Opium and Bhang within any part of Travancore, in consideration of a sum of money to be made payable at such time or place and by such instalments as the Dewan may from time to time fix.

5. The Dewan may, from time to time, by notification in the Government Gazette, prescribe rules and forms of licenses under which the importation, exportation, possession, manufacture or sale of Opium and Bhang shall take place.

6. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation or of Rules made and notified in the Government Gazette under this Regulation, imports, exports, carries, conveys, manufactures, sells or has in possession any Opium or Bhang or attempts or intentionally abets any such act shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for such offence with fine which may extend to 1,000 Rs. and in case of default of payment of fine, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months.

7. In prosecutions under section 6 it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all Opium and Bhang for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily are Opium and Bhang in respect of which an offence has been committed under this Regulation.

8. All Opium and Bhang in respect of which an offence under section 6 has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation under this section is found and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such Opium or Bhang may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

9. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any Opium or Bhang is acquitted or discharged, but the Magistrate decides that the Opium or Bhang is liable to confiscation under this Regulation, such confiscation may be ordered by such Magistrate.

When an offence against this Regulation has been committed but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when Opium or Bhang not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Magistrate of the District. Provided that no order of confiscation shall be made absolute until the expiration of thirty days from the date of a proclamation notifying the seizure (such proclamation shall be made by means of a written notification to be affixed in the Court-house of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the Opium or Bhang intended to be confiscated has been found) and without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

10. The Dewan shall from time to time make rules consistent with this Regulation to regulate :—

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation.

11. Any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium and Bhang or Revenue, superior in rank to a Mudelpare or Constable, who may in right of his office be authorised by Our Government in this behalf and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge, or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that Opium and Bhang liable to confiscation under this Regulation is kept or concealed in any building, vessel, or enclosed place may

(a) enter into any such building, vessel or place;

(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

(c) seize such Opium and all things which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation; and

(d) detain and search and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such Opium or Bhang.

12. Such officer may also

(a) seize in any open place or in transit, any Opium or Bhang together with the vessels, packages and coverings in which such Opium or Bhang is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or pakage in which such Opium or Bhang may be concealed and the animals and conveyances used in carrying the same and which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation or the Rules made hereunder;

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under this Regulation or the Rules to be made hereunder and if such person has Opium or Bhang in his possession, arrest him.

13. All searches under sections 11 and 12 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in Travancore.

14. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section 11 shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

15. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any building, vessel, or place or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any Opium or Bhang or other thing liable to confiscation under this Regulation or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding 500 Rs.

16. The Division Peishcar or other officer authorised by Our Government in this behalf either personally or in right of his office or a Magistrate of the first class may issue his warant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to Opium or Bhang, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building or vessel or place in which he has reason to believe Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. Every person arrested and thing seized under section 11 or 12 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section 16 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

18. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Regulation, he shall, within 24 hours next after such arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

19. Any arrear due from any farmer of Opium or Bhang revenue may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

20. The Proclamation relating to Opium dated 16th Edavom 1036 and section 38, Regulation VI of 1010 so far as it relates to smuggling of Opium and Bhang are hereby repealed.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VII OF 1063.

A Regulation to provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 28th June 1888 corresponding with the 16th Mithunum 1063.

Salt Regulation

Whereas it is expedient to re-enact the law relating to Salt Revenue, We are pleased to enact as follows:—

1. This Regulation shall be called 'The Travancore Salt Regulation' and it shall come into force on the 1st Karkadagom 1063.

2. Section 38 of Regulation VI of 1010, so far as it relates to salt, is hereby repealed.

3. In this Regulation,

The word 'Salt' includes all descriptions of chloride of sodium, however manufactured and from whatever substance derived, saltpetre, glauber's salts; all other substances manufactured from earth naturally impregnated with salt and all kinds of earth, grass, straw and brine from which any of the above substances may be manufactured by lixiviation, or by any other process whatever.

The word 'manufacture' includes collection, preparation, lixiviation, boiling or any one or more of these processes; and also the separation of salt from any substance which is impregnated with it, or with which it is mixed, or in which it is held in solution.

The words 'Contraband Salt' mean salt manufactured without license and salt imported from foreign territory or removed from any salt-works in contravention of this Regulation or of any rules made hereunder.

The word 'Salt work' includes all places used or intended to be used for the manufacture of salt, and all houses, buildings embankments, reservoirs, condensing and evaporating pans and waste places situated within the limits thereof; all drying grounds, platforms, places, buildings and premises at or in which salt is stored or which are intended for the storage of salt; and all lands on which salt is spontaneously produced.

4. No person shall manufacture salt in any part of Our territories, without a license granted by Our Dewan or by any officer who may be authorised by him to grant such license and except in such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by Our Dewan from time to time;

Provided that the Ullums or salt pans in existence at the date on which this Regulation comes into force shall, until altered by Our Dewan, be deemed to be authorised places of manufacture under this Regulation, and every person who is registered as a manufacturer of salt in such Ullums on such date shall be deemed to be duly licensed to manufacture salt under this Regulation until a license shall be issued to him in due course.

5. No salt shall be removed from any salt-work except on account of Our Government or in such manner and under such conditions as may be prescribed by Our Dewan from time to time.

6. Importation into and exportation from Our territories of salt whether by sea or land, are forbidden except by such routes as may be prescribed and under such Rules as may be passed by Our Dewan from time to time.

7. Any person

(*a*) who manufactures, imports, exports or removes from any salt-work any salt in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation or of any of the Rules made thereunder; or

(*b*) who purchases, obtains, possesses, or sells contraband salt knowing or having reason to believe the same to be contraband; or

(*c*) who is guilty of any act or omission in contravention of any of the provisions of this Regulation or of any Rule made or license granted under this Regulation ; or

(*d*) who attempts to commit or abets the commission of any of the above acts;

shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punished, for every such offence, with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, not exceeding three months, or with fine not exceeding 500 Rs or with both; and when a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender in default of payment of the fine to be imprisoned for a term which may extend to 6 weeks, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

8. When any person accused of an offence relating to salt is convicted, the Court trying the case shall have power to adjudge the confiscation of all salt in respect of which the offence has been committed as well as all the vessels, packages and coverings in which such salt is contained and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

When any such person is discharged or acquitted, but the court trying the case considers that any articles seized and produced before it ought to be confiscated, it shall cause such articles to be detained pending the orders of the Salt Peishcar who shall have power to adjudge the confication thereof.

When any offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Salt Peishcar shall have power to adjudge the confiscation of any articles which would have been liable to confiscation if the offender had been found and convicted.

The adjudication of confiscation by the Salt Peishcar shall be made under such rules and subject to such conditions as Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by notification in the Gazette, prescribe.

9. All Magistrates are authorized to issue warrants for the arrest of any person whom they have reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to salt or for the search of any house, building, vessel or place within their respective jurisdictions in which there is reason to believe that contraband salt is manufactured, sold, kept or concealed. The issue and execution

of warrants under this section shall be governed by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the time being in force.

Provided that the Magistrate shall, before issuing his warrant, record in writing under his signature his reason for so doing; and such warrant shall be directed to an officer of Police not below the rank of a Head Constable.

10. Any Police officer superior in rank to a Constable or any officer of any of the Departments of Customs, Salt or Land Revenue who may, in right of his office, be authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, may seize in any open place or in transit any salt which he has reason to believe to be contraband and may arrest any person who in his view commits an offence against this Regulation.

11. Every person arrested and thing seized under the last section shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station; and such officer shall, with all reasonable despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

12. Any person who vexatiously and without reasonable ground seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing contraband salt or who vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding 500 Rs.

13. All officers of the Salt, Land Revenue, Customs and Police Departments shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation; and all land-holders, tenants and cultivators of land on which there shall be any manufacture of contraband salt shall, with all reasonable despatch after the existence of such manufacture shall have come to their knowledge, give information of the same to the nearest Magistrate or officer of the Salt Department or at the nearest Police Station.

14. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time make Rules for regulating

(a) the grant of licenses and the particulars and conditions to be contained therein;

(b) the manufacture, dryage, storage, sale and removal of salt in and from salt-works and the export or import of salt by sea or land;

(c) the manufacture of salt-petre and other saline substances and the refinement of salt-petre;

(d) the issue of salt for fish-curing or other special purposes or on special conditions;

(e) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation; and

(f) generally for carrying out the provisions herein contained.

All such Rules shall, three months after their publication in the Government Gazette, have the force of law and be read as part of this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

Salt Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 25th August 1889. / 11th Chingom 1065.

Salt Rules.

1. No salt shall be imported into any part of Travancore except on account of Government or with their special sanction.

2. The Dewan may from time to time make such arrangements as he may deem proper for importing salt on account of Government; and no contractor or other person who may be engaged by the Dewan for importing salt on account of Government shall import a larger quantity or in any other manner or by any other route than is specified in the contract.

3. Any *bona fide* traveller carrying for immediate personal use small quantities of salt not exceeding ¼ seer may be allowed to take the same.

4. Licenses in the form appended hereto or in such other form and embracing such other conditions as may hereafter be prescribed by Government from time to time shall be granted by the Salt Deputy Peishcar to all monopoly manufacturers at present on the registers of the Salt factories. A register of the licenses granted shall pe kept in the Salt Deputy Peishcar's office and a copy thereof submitted to the Huzur.

5. Any manufacturer refusing or neglecting for the space of one year from the date on which these rules come into force to obtain or accept the prescribed license shall forfeit all right to secure the same and a license for the manufacture of salt in such salt work may be granted by the Salt Deputy Peishcar with the sanction of the Dewan to any other person.

6. The Salt Deputy Peishcar is empowered to make temporary arrangements for the cultivation of pans left waste from any cause, pending further proceedings.

7. The manufacturers shall conform to the instructions from time to time issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar and the Factory officers in regard to the laying and preparation of beds, channels, ridges and pathways, the irrigations of brine, scrapings and removals of salt in the proper time and manner and all other operations connected with manufacture.

8. The Factory Officers shall inspect and supervise these operations carefully and in time and see that only sufficiently condensed brine is let into the crystallizing beds, that salt is scraped at the proper time so as to prevent the injurious admixture of other salts, that bitterns or refuse mother liquor is periodically removed and generally that the instructions issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar under the last rule are duly followed by the manufacturers. They shall also record in their diaries observations showing, amongst other matters, the density of brine in the reservoirs, springs, condensers and evaporating beds, the density and depth of the brine irrigated, the mother liquor and the prepared brine in the beds scraped.

9. Every care should be taken that nothing but good and pure salt is scraped and that salt mixed with sand, silt, mud or other foreign matter or of a dirty colour is rejected at the earliest stages possible. All such rejected matter should be dissolved at once in reservoirs at the expense of the manufacturer.

10. All salt allowed to be scraped shall be kept on the ridges and shall at once be scrutinized and estimated by the Factory Officers, the estimate of scrapings being entered in a book. No salt shall be removed to the drying grounds (Thattumedu) until the quantity scraped has been so estimated.

11. No salt scraped shall be removed from the ridges to the drying grounds or from the drying grounds to the place of storage except with the leave and in the presence of the Factory Officers.

12. All salts scraped and kept on the ridges shall if possible be removed to the drying ground before sunset on the day of scraping. If any salt is allowed to be left on the ridges, it shall be stamped with a seal by the Factory Officer and removed to the drying ground the next day.

13. Salt removed to the drying grounds shall be kept there only in such places as may be pointed out by the Factory Officer upon prior application made by the licensees and shall be duly stamped with a seal by the Factory Officer.

14. On drying grounds salt shall be heaped in the form of long ridges. These should, so far as possible, lie in the direction of the prevailing winds and should be commenced at the windward end of the ridge. When storage commences as much of the older end of each ridge as is fit for the purpose should be taken away without any risk of the intermixture with new wet salt.

15. Salt shall be removed from the drying grounds only to the place of storage and to the place of storage only for the purpose of storage, after permission to store has been obtained from, and at such hours and in such quantities as may be ordered by, the Factory Officer.

16. The Factory Officer may refuse to allow the storage of salt which he considers to be insufficiently dried for storage. Storage shall, as a rule, follow the order of age as well as dryage of the heaps on the drying grounds.

17. All storage shall be made under the supervision of the Chief Factory Officer and the number and the estimated quantity of salt in each store shall be recorded in a book.

18. All heaps stored shall be stamped with a seal by the Factory Officer on the same day as stored. The salt Deputy Peishcar should periodically inspect these heaps and satisfy himself, in the best way he can, whether the estimates are correct.

19. Removals of salt from stores (Koottadis) shall be permitted only on the days other than authorized holidays and between 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. at all the Factories. But the Salt Deputy Peishcar may extend the hour for removals, provided that weighment is not continued later than 5 P. M. and that no other work is interfered with thereby. All salt weighed out for removal must be removed before sunset on the same day.

20. Licensees and their servants shall be permitted to enter the pans for the purpose of engaging in their work at any hour after sun-rise, but no one after once entering the pans shall be allowed to leave them at any other hours than noon and sunset except with the special leave of the Factory Officer.

21. No one shall be allowed, on any pretext whatever, to enter or remain in the pans after sunset except under a special order from the Chief Factory Officer.

22. All the operations in the pans connected with manufacture, dryage, storage &c. shall, as far as possible, be personally directed and supervised by the Salt Deputy Peishcar.

23. The Salt Deputy Peishcar should also occasionally personally satisfy himself whether the deliveries of salt to selling Depôts correspond with the permits given. He should also, as far as possible, personally superintend the shipping of salt for Koodoochundrums.

24. All salt confiscated under Section 8 of Regulation VII of 1063 shall be sent to the nearest Salt Depot or Bankshall. It shall be weighed, as soon as it is received by the Depot Officer who shall give a receipt therefor to the Officer from whom it is received and report the fact together with a sample of the salt through the proper channel for the orders of Government. When the article confiscated is other than salt, it shall be sold in auction by the Officer confiscating it and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

25. The District Magistrate and the Salt Deputy Peishcar are authorized to give rewards to persons who give information which leads to detection of offences under the Salt Regulation according to the following scale, out of the sale proceeds of the goods which may be confiscated :—

If the value of the goods confiscated is 100 Rs. or less, 75 per cent ; if above 100 Rs., 50 per cent.

Provided that no rewards exceeding Rs. 100 shall be paid without the previous sanction of the Dewan and that rewards under this Rule may be paid to public servants as well as others, if the circumstances justify such a course.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE SALT.

1. Salt Deputy Peishcar do hereby license in to manufacture salt in the places and on the conditions below specified.

	Particulars of the salt work to which this License applies.			
	Nos. of the fields or pans.	Area.		Boundaries.
Name of Factory.		A.	C.	

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1st. That the licensee shall commence and close manufacture within such dates and shall manufacture salt in such quantities as may be prescribed by the Salt Deputy Peishcar and shall conform to the rules and instructions which are and may hereafter be prescribed and issued by Government or by the Salt Deputy Peishcar in respect of manufacture, dryage, storage, removal of salt and other like matters.

2nd. That the licensee shall conform to the orders issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar in regard to the proper laying out and construction of beds, broad ridges and pathways, suitable embankments, receptacles for bitterns, the necessary minor channels, drying grounds and such other works ; and shall keep and maintain in good repair all such works in the manner prescribed by and to the satisfaction of the Salt Deputy Peishcar.

3rd. That pure salt and salt of the best quality only shall be manufactured and scraped and on the most approved methods. Such salt upon being delivered shall be paid for at the existing rate of Kudivaram, on the same terms as to other monopoly manufacturers. All salt mixed with sand, silt, mud or other foreign matter, dirty salt and salt not coming up to the standard approved of by the Salt Deputy Peishcar shall be immediately destroyed.

4th. That on failure of the licensee to execute, perform or do any of the works devolving on him by the aforesaid conditions or others which may hereafter be prescribed, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may call upon him to do the same. If the licensee shall then refuse or neglect so to do, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may impose a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. for such non-fulfilment. Should the licensee persist in the omission after the fine, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may take such steps as he may think fit, for the execution, performance and doing of such works and may recover from any sums which may be due or become due to the licensee from Government on account of salt manufactured by him, the amount of such fine and any additional expenditure which the Salt Deputy Peishcar may have incurred owing to such refusal or neglect and may also with the sanction of the Dewan cancel or suspend the license.

5th. That this license is also liable to be revoked or cancelled, if the pans be left unworked for two continuous seasons or if any of the other conditions of the license be not fulfilled.

6th. That the licensee shall give up the license for any amendment which may be necessary under the above conditions or others which may be prescribed hereafter, and obtain a fresh license.

Given at this day of under my hand and seal.

Salt Deputy Peishcar.

REGULATION VIII OF 1063.*

A Regulation to amend the law relating to Tobacco passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 11th July 1888 corresponding with the 29th Mithunom 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Tobacco, it is enacted as follows :—

Tobacco Regulation

1. This Regulation may be called "The Tobacco smuggling Regulation of 1063" and it shall come into force on the 24th day of July 1888 corresponding with 10th Audy 1063.

2. Section 38 Regulation VI of 1010 and Regulation VII of 1010 are hereby repealed in so far as they relate to Tobacco.

3. The word "Tobacco" shall include also snuff and cigars.

4. Whoever imports or brings into Our Territories tobacco either manufactured or unmanufactured, shall conform to the Rules and be liable to pay the customs duty on the same now in force in Our Territories or which may hereafter be prescribed by Rules issued with Our sanction and published in Our Government Gazette.

5. Our Dewan may also from time to time, by notification in Our Government Gazette, prescribe the routes by which tobacco shall be imported and may further regulate the mode and place of levying the duty.

6. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation or of Rules made and notified in the Government Gazette under this Regulation, shall wilfully import into Our Territories tobacco without paying the prescribed duty to the officer appointed in that behalf and conform-

* Amended by Regulation II of 1066.

ing to the bonded rules now in force or hereafter to be brought into force regarding the same, or

who shall wilfully import or bring such articles by any route or at any port not legally sanctioned for that purpose, or

who shall wilfully attempt to commit any of the above acts, or

who shall aid any person in such commission or attempt, shall be punished on conviction before a magistrate with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 3 months, or with fine not exceeding rupees five hundred or with both. On second conviction he shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 6 months in addition to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Explanation. It shall be presumed that the act was wilful until the person charged proves the contrary.

7. Whoever in order to the committing of any of the offences under section 6 is armed with fire-arms or other offensive weapons, or whether so armed or not disguised in any way, or being so armed or disguised, is found within Our Territories with any tobacco on which the duty, toll or tax leviable upon the same has not been paid shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

8. In any case in which an offence under this Regulation has been committed—

(a) the tobacco in respect of which such offence has been committed; and

(b) the vessels, packages and coverings in which such tobacco is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such tobacco may be concealed and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it;

shall be liable to confiscation.

9. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any tobacco is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the tobacco is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

When an offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found or when tobacco not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into by the Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, who may order such confiscation.

10. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time by notification in the Gazette make rules consistent with this Regulation, to regulate

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation; and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation.

11. Any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a Mudalpere or Constable, who may, in right of his office, be authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, may seize in any open place or in transit, any tobacco which he has reason to believe to have been brought into Travancore without paying the duty, tax or toll leviable on the same, and may arrest any person who may be in possession of tobacco on which the duty, toll or tax leviable upon the same has not been paid.

12. Any officer of any of the said Departments who vexatiously and unnecessarily (1) seizes any tobacco or (2) arrests any person under the power given in the preceding section shall, for every

such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and, in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months.

13. The Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Government in this behalf or a Magistrate of the first class may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence under this Regulation, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building, vessel or place in which he has reason to believe that tobacco, liable to confiscation, is kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in Travancore.

14. Every person arrested and all tobacco seized under section 11 shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest or seizure and every person arrested and tobacco seized under section 13 shall be produced without delay before the Magistrate or officer who issued the warrant.

15. All fines imposed under this Regulation shall be recovered in the same manner as fines imposed under the Penal Code are recovered.

16. Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Regulation, the officer ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

SIGN MANUAL.

Rules issued by the Dewan under Regulation VIII of 1063, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Tobacco Rules.

I. Except with the special sanction of Government no tobacco shall be imported into Travancore by any route or routes other than the following :—

Routes.	Description of tobacco.
1. Aramboly pass...	Tinnevelly tobacco, raw and confected.
2. Ports of Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum...	Jaffna, Vedaranium and Coimbatore.
3. Areecootty backwater (during the time that the ports of Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum are closed in the Monsoon i. e. from the month of Vycausi to Alpasy, both inclusive)	Do.
4. Munambum Chowkey on the Alwaye estuary...	Coimbatore only.

II. The following shall be the minimum quantities of tobacco which can be imported at a time.

Description of tobacco.	Quantity of tobacco.
1. Tinnevelly tobacco, raw and confected ...	5 Candies.
2. Jaffna and Vedaranium tobacco... ...	2 Candies.
3. Coimbatore tobacco	2 Candies.

III. Persons desirous of importing tobacco direct from Coimbatore *via* the Munambom route shall previously obtain a permit (in the form appended hereto) from the Cottayam Division Peishcar and such permit shall accompany every consignment.

IV. The officers in charge of the Customs houses at the routes named in Rule I shall, on arrival of the tobacco there, inspect it as hitherto, determine its description and weight and then send it under a pass and guard to the Government ware-houses or bank-shalls where it is to be kept in bond.

V. The following are the ware-houses where the several descriptions of tobacco shall be bonded.

Description of tobacco.	Ware-houses.
Tinnevelly tobacco, both kinds ...	1. Kottar and 2. Trivandrum.
Jaffna and Vedaranium tobacco...	1. Trivandrum, 2. Quilon and 3. Alleppey.
Coimbatore tobacco	1. Paravoor, 2. Alwaye and 3. Moovattupulai.
Do. (on payment of the same duty as on Jaffna tobacco) ...	1. Quilon and 2. Alleppey.

VI. On arrival of the tobacco at the ware-houses named in Rule V, the officers in charge of them shall verify the description and weight of such tobacco with the passes issued under Rule IV by the Customs officers, and, if there is any excess or deficiency, report the matter at once to the Division Peishcar (in the case of Alleppey to the Commercial Agent). All excess found shall be at once credited in the Government accounts against the importer but in the case of deficiency no allowance shall be made.

VII. All tobacco arriving at the ware-house shall be entered in the accounts immediately on its arrival.

VIII. Tobacco shall be allowed to remain in bond in the ware-houses named in Rule V until the import duty is paid. The following import duties now in force will continue to be levied until they are altered viz:—

Description of tobacco.	Amount of import duty.
1. Tinnevelly tobacco dry ...	British Rs. 130 per candy of 600 Duch pounds.
2. Tinnevelly tobacco confected.	British Rs. 60 Do. Do.
3. Jaffna and Vedaranium tobacco...	British Rs. 90 Do. Do.
4. Coimbatore tobacco (when issued out of bond from the ware-houses at Paravoor, Alwaye and Moovattupulai) ...	British Rs. 90* Do. Do.
5. Coimbatore tobacco (when issued out of bond from the ware-houses at Alleppey and Quilon)	British Rs. 90 Do. Do.

* Duty raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90. Vide Notification No. 2,400 dated the 14th Edavom 1067 published at page 690 of the Travancore Gazette dated the 7th June 1892. / 26th Vycausy 1067.

IX. It shall not be necessary that the duty on the whole of the tobacco bonded by any person in a Government ware-house should be paid at one time, but he shall be at liberty to remove any portion of it not less than one bale at a time on payment of the duty thereon.

X. All tobacco removed from a Government bankshall or warehouse shall be accompanied by passes in the form B hereto appended.

XI. Tobacco bonded in a Government ware-house shall pay Godown rent as specified below :—

(1) In the Alleppey and Quilon bankshalls 2 annas per bale irrespective of the time during which the tobacco was in bond.

(2) In the other bankshalls one anna a week per bale after the expiry of 6 months from date of bond, during which no rent shall be chargeable.

XII. Notwithstanding anything stated in the foregoing rules any *bona fide* traveller carrying by any public route for immediate personal consumption tobacco not exceeding 5 Kalanchoos, snuff not exceeding 1 Kalanchoo and cigars not exceeding 4 in number may be allowed to take the same.

XIII. Magistrates of all classes may dispose of by public auction tobacco in respect of which an offence has been committed and credit the proceeds thereof to Government; provided such proceeds are not less than the duty under Rule VIII. If the tobacco is so bad as would not fetch such price, it shall be sent to the Division Peishcar who may cause it to be burnt in his presence. But no order to credit to Government the sale proceeds of confiscated tobacco or to burn it shall be executed until two months have elapsed from the passing thereof.

XIV. Appeals from the decisions of officers subordinate to the Division Peishcars regarding confiscation under Section 13 shall lie to the Division Peishcars and appeals from the decisions of the latter shall lie to the Dewan. Provided that the appeal in each case is preferred within 30 days from the date of the promulgation of the orders appealed against.

XV. All Magistrates and Division Peishcars shall send to the Dewan, within 48 hours, copies or orders passed by them in regard to confiscations under Section 13.

XVI. The Division Peishcars are empowered to order rewards to be granted to all informers and detectors of the smuggling of tobacco at the following rates :—

(a) The whole of the value realized minus the duty due thereon, if both tobacco and smuggler are detected and handed over; and

(b) One half of the value minus the duty, if tobacco alone is detected and delivered.

Provided that no rewards exceeding 500 Rs. shall be paid without the previous sanction of the Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th July 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

FORM A.

Permit issued by the Division Peishcar, Cottayam.

of Vedoo Moori Proverthy trading at is hereby authorized to import bales containing candies of Coimbatore tobacco from Coimbatore, Palghat and other places. The tobacco shall be brought through Karoopadanai to the Munambum chowkey, where it shall be weighed and taken to the bankshall under this permit.

No one shall obstruct the transit of tobacco covered by this permit either at Thuroothipooram in Travancore or in any part of the

Cochin State. No tobacco shall be carried through any part of Travancore between sunset and sunrise.

This permit will be valid for days from the date thereof.

Dewan Peishcar.

FORM B.

Pass issued on 106 .

Name of merchant.	Name of consignee and place of consignment.	Date of first weighment and No. of the bales.				Description and weight of tobacco exclusive of tare.
		Year.	Month.	Date.	Number.	

This pass shall always accompany the tobacco issued from the bankshall and shall be produced before Government officers whenever required. Any tobacco not covered by a pass will be considered contraband.

Superintendent.
Clerks.
Merchant.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, Rule IV of the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July 1891 has been cancelled and the following substituted :—

The officers in charge of the Customs Houses at Aramboly, Trivandrum, Areecootty and Munombom shall, on arrival of the tobacco there, inspect it as hitherto, determine its description and weight and then send it under a Pass and Guard to the Government Warehouses or Bankshalls where it is to be kept in bond. At Alleppey and Quilon where the Chowkeys are in close proximity to the Warehouses, it is enough if the Customs officials ascertain the number of bales landed and see that they are taken to the Bankshall.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th Nov. 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

REGULATION I OF 1064.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 25th July 1889 corresponding with the 11th Karkadagom 1064.

Anchal Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the better management of Our Anchal Service, for the regulation of the duties of postage and for the punishment of offences against Our Anchal Service, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

Commencement. Short title.

1. This Regulation shall come into force on the passing thereof and shall be called the 'Travancore Anchal Regulation.'

Interpretation.

2. In this Regulation

"Article."

(a) The term "Article" means a letter, card, newspaper, parcel, book or pattern packet.

"Mail."

(b) The term "Mail" shall include any letter, parcel or other article conveyed under the provisions of this Regulation, as well as any bag or other receptacle or any boat, carriage, animal, messenger or other person employed or used by the Anchal office for the conveyance or safe custody of the mails.

"Imprisonment."

(c) The term "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Penal Code.

"Anchal Stamp."

(d) The term "Anchal Stamp" shall include Anchal cards and embossed envelopes.

Exclusive privilege of carrying letters in an organised manner vested in Government.

3. Wheresoever within Our Territories Anchal communication has been or shall be established by Our Government, there shall be no other organised system for conveying letters from one place to another or for any services incidental thereto. Provided that this prohibition does not apply to letters carried by the British Post under such arrangement as has been or may be made by Our Government from time to time.

Postage rates to be fixed by Government.

4. Postage on articles carried by the Anchal shall be charged at such rates as have been fixed or may hereafter be fixed by Our Government and published in the Gazette from time to time.

Power to Government to make rules.

5. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules for regulating (1) the kind or description of things which may or may not be sent by Anchal ; (2) the time at which and the manner in which postage on letters or other articles sent by Anchal shall be paid ; (3) the registration of letters or other articles sent by Anchal ; (4) the re-delivery to the senders of letters or other articles delivered into any Anchal office ; (5) the disposal of letters or other articles sent by Anchal and which may be left unclaimed or refused or which may be reasonably suspected to contain contraband articles or any writing or enclosure in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation ; (6) the manner of franking and certifying letters and other articles sent on Sirkar Service ; (7) the size, weight and the mode of packing of packets and parcels sent by Anchal ; (8) rewards to be made to informers ; and (9) generally the conduct of the Anchal Service and all matters relating to the posting, conveying and delivering of letters and other articles by Anchal and which have not been specially provided for in this Regulation.

Rules to have the force of law a month after publication.

All such rules shall, one month after their publication in the Government Gazette, have the force of law and be read as part of this Regulation.

Proviso.

Provided that such Rules as are in force on the passing of this Regulation shall be considered as passed under this section.

Making false certificate to defraud Government.

6. Every person who, for the purpose of defrauding the Government, wilfully certifies by writing on any official or other letter or other article delivered at any Anchal office for conveyance, that which is not true in respect of such letter or other article or in respect of the whole of its contents, or knowingly sends or delivers or attempts to send or deliver for conveyance by Anchal any letter or other article with any such false certificate thereon and every person who knowingly sends or permits to be sent by Anchal under colour or pretence of an official communicatian, any letter, paper, writing or other enclosure of a private nature, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.

Punishment for detaining mails or opening mail bags.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of Our Government, to detain, except for a non-bailable offence, an Anchal messenger whilst carrying the mails or to detain any animal, carriage or boat upon or in which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag in transit from one Anchal office to another and every person who commits any of the above mentioned offences shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.

Punishment for sending dangerous substances by Anchal.

8. Any person who knowingly sends or attempts to send by Anchal any explosive or other dangerous material or substance shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees.

Punishment for retaining letters &c. delivered by mistake.

9. Every person, who fradulently retains or wilfully opens, secrets, or makes away with, or keeps or detains, or being required to deliver up by an officer of the Anchal service neglects or refuses to deliver up, an Anchal letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by Anchal, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for offences against section 3.

10. Every person who sends, carries, receives, tenders, delivers or collects a letter or letters contrary to the provisions of section 3 of this Regulation, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with fine not exceeding 500 Rs. or with both.

Punishment for misconduct on the part of persons employed to carry mails or deliver letters.

11. Every person employed to convey or deliver any mail bag or any letter or other article sent by Anchal, who is guilty, while so employed, of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such bag, letter or other article is endangered, or who loiters or who makes delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such bag, letter

or other article, or who does not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such bag, letter or other article, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees.

Punishment for stealing, &c. or opening letters, &c. by persons employed in the Anchal department.

12. Whoever, being in the employ of Our Government in the Anchal Department, steals, fraudulently misappropriates or wilfully secrets, destroys or throws away any letter or other article sent by Anchal, or anything contained in any such letter or other article, or mutilates or breaks open any such letter or other article or mail bag, with the intention of appropriating anything therein contained, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for fraudulently altering marks on letters, &c. by persons employed in the Anchal Department.

13. Whoever, being in such employ, fraudulently puts a wrong mark on any letter or other article, or fraudulently alters, removes, or causes to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any letter or other article, or fraudulently uses upon any letter or other article, any stamp which has been removed from any other letter or other article, or, being entrusted with the delivery of any letter or other article, knowingly demands or receives any sum of money for the postage thereof other than the sum duly chargeable for such postage, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for incorrectly preparing or altering or secreting documents by persons employed in the Anchal Department.

14. Whoever, being in such employ and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, does, with a fraudulent intention, prepare the document incorrectly or alter that document, or secret or destroy that document shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for sending letters on which postage has not been paid or charged by persons employed in the Anchal Department.

15. Whoever, being in such employ, sends by Anchal or puts into any mail bag any unstamped letter or other article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed in this Regulation intending thereby to defraud Our Government of postage on such letter or other article shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for refusing to supply stamps.

16. Any person appointed by Our Government to sell Anchal stamps, who refuses or unnecessarily delays without reasonable excuse to furnish stamps to any person desiring to purchase the same and tendering in current coins the full value thereof (such persons having in his possession for sale sufficient stamps of the description and value required) shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Punishment for selling stamps for price higher than value denoted.

17. Any such person, who takes from a purchaser a higher price than the value denoted on the stamp sold, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for any term not exceeding 6 months or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall also be liable to refund to the

purchaser the whole amount proved to have been taken in excess, such amount being recoverable in the same manner as any fine under this Regulation.

Punishment for abetting or concealing offences.

18. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Penal Code, or being employed in Our Anchal service, conceals any offence made punishable by this Regulation, shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Government and their servants not liable for loss or damage.

19. Our Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of anything entrusted to the Anchal office for conveyance, and no person employed by Our Government shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless the person shall cause such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

SIGN MANUAL.

Rules regarding the Anchal Department of the Travancore Government published for general information.

Anchal Rules.

The attention of the public is invited to the following Anchal rules :—

It will be seen that they afford greater facilities for communication by the Anchal than the public have hitherto enjoyed.

The principal changes introduced by the rules are,

(1) That the postage on letters is assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

(2) That the rates on book packets have been reduced to one-half the former Anchal rates in conformity with the British rates.

(3) That the system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates is newly introduced for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particular.

(4) That the registration fee on each letter has been reduced from 6 to 3 chackrams.

(5) That book or pattern packets may be registered on payment of the still smaller fee of 3 chackrams which is somewhat less also than even the British rate of two annas.

(6) That the Anchal department now undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of the receipt for registered articles, on payment of a fee of two chackrams,* the British rate being 1 anna.

(7) That proof sheets and press manuscripts may hereafter be sent by book post which is a cheaper medium than letter post, and

(8) That complaints against the Anchal office shall be carried free hereafter.

It is to be hoped that with these increased facilities afforded by the new rules, the Anchal will be more largely and generally availed of than it is at present.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 Tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower

* Modified by Notice dated 25th August 1889.

Banghy mail, but letters of an emergent character though weighing above 20 Tolahs may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers and provided the words "emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

SERVICE LETTERS.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sircar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishcar.
On Sircar Service only.
To
The Tahsildar,
A. B.
Division Sumprethy.
Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched, for the postage paid by him, forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Anchal office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below :—

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishcar.
Service bearing.
To
A. B.
C. D.
Dewan Peishcar.
Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS ANCHAL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sircar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered, without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the

station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for dispatch by Anchal Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarvadi Kariakar in behalf of H. H. the Maha Rajah.
Dewan.
Anchal Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 chuckrams. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay 2 chuckrams in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage, or other stamps, cheque, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 Tolahs will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by banghy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be if necessary easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packet may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on prepayment of 3 chuckrams for the former and 2 chuckrams for the latter.*

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Anchal office for a parcel, only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage 2 chuchrams* independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c. must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time, will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the followidg day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at every station. Letters &c. that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Masters. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters or parcels themselves, or authorize the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Anchal peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Anchel peons are not bound to give a change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c. shall be taken back to the Anchal office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c. the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

* Modified by Notice dated 25th August 1880.

36. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal offices, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Anchal office to whome all covers, except those for which receipts are required, will be delivered.

37. Unclaimed letters &c. will be detained at the office of destination for 3 weeks, of which fact due notice will be given by the Anchal Master at every station, and after that period they will be returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the sender.

38. Refused letters &c. will be immediately returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the senders who will be required to pay any postage which may be due thereon.

39. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or material such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself, (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of the Anchal officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Anchal station as clearly as posible.

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions of the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the Anchal Office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, not permitted to examine the records of any Anchal office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

Huzur Cutchery,
Trivandrum,
15th April 1882.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the transmission of valuables such as coin, jewellery &c. by the Sircar Anchal is strictly prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
20th February 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

The following supplementary Anchal Rules passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah are published for general information.

1. From and after the $\frac{\text{1st Thulam 1061}}{\text{16th October 1885}}$ Anchal stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Except in the case referred to in para 3 postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. Pre-payment of postage in cash is compulsory in the case of Bhaugy parcels and British post-cards. The fees for expresses should also be prepaid in cash. In the case of letter and all other articles intended fer delivery within Travancore, prepayment is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articls will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters and other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid or only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore, will not be forwarded to their destinations, but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. The system of charging parcels according to distance is ablished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of one fanam for every 20 Tolas or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3 chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words 'To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'On Sircar service' and franked by the Head of the Department, the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written, printed or lithographed, except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

11. Nothing more than the address is allowed to be written on the address side of the Anchal card. If the sender's name or his initials or the date of posting or any other words, letters or figures are found written, it will be charged with a postage of one chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed in green ink. All others are red ink.

14. Endorsements issued from Public offices will be returned free to the senders when the addressees are not found or refuse to receive them. Heads of offices will arrange to grant receipts for such covers to the Anchal peons.

15. Anchal stamps and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. They are of three denominations, valued at one, two and four chuckrams respectively. The Anchal cards are priced at half a chuckram each.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st October 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Revised rates of Postage on Letters, &c. sent through the Sircar Anchal.

Rates of Postage on Letters.			Rates of Postage on Newspapers.			Rates of Postage on Book packets.			Rates of Postage on Pattern packets.			Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels.		
Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.	
	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.
		†			*			*			*			
½ Tola ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	20 Tolas	1	,,
1 do. ...	,,	2	20 do ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	40 do.	2	,,
2 do. ...	1	,,	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	60 do.	3	,,
3 do. ...	1	2	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,			
For every additional Tola..	,,	2	For every additional 10 Tolas ...	,,	1	For every additional 10 Tolas. Book packets exceeding 200 Tolas will be charged at the parcel rates.	,,	1	No pattern packets shall exceed 40 Tolas			For every additional 20 Tolas or fractions thereof. Parcels exceeding 600 Tolas will not be received at Anchal offices.	1	,,

† Modified by notice dated 30th July 1895. * Modified by notice dated 30th August 1894.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Rates for Registration &c.

	Chuckrams.
Registration fee.	
For each Letter, Book or Pattern packet	3
Acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee.	
For each Registered Letter, Book or Pattern packet ...	2*
For each Parcel	2*

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Tovala	Tovala
Bhutapandi ...	
Suchindram ...	
Mahadanapuram ...	Agastisvaram
Kottar	
Nagercoil	
Padmanabhapuram ...	Ka'kulam
Kulasagaram ...	
Tiruvattar	
Eraniel	Eraniel
Colachel	
Kuzhittura	Vilavankod
Putukada	
Parassala	Neyyattinkara
Neyyattinkara ...	
Puvar	
Nemam	
Trivandrum... ...	Trivandrum
Chalai (Sub) ...	
Kalacoottam ...	
Nedumangad ...	Nedumangad
Aryanad	
Ponmudi	
Pachai	
Vamanapuram ...	
Chirayinkil ...	Chirayinkil
Attungal	
Varkala	
Kilimanur ...	
Paravur ...	Quilon
Chattannur ...	
Quilon	
Do. transit station.	
Kundarai	
Kottarakara ...	Kottarakara
Anjel	
Madathurakani	
Pattanapuram ...	Pattanapuram
Kulattupuzha ...	
Vazhukanpara ...	
Punalur	
Shencottah	Shencottah
Samburvatakara ...	
Puliyara	
Sastamkotta ...	Kunnattur
Adur	

Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Chavaray	Karunagapalli
Patanayarkulangara	
Haripad	Kartikapalli
Kayangulam ...	
Mavelikara	Mavelikara
Pantalam ...	
Chengannur ...	Chengannur
Pattanamthitta ...	
Mannar	
Konni	
Tiruvalla	Tiruvalla
Aranmula	
Ampalapuzha ...	Ampalapuzha
Pulinkunnu	
Alleppey	
Do. transit station ..	
Shertallay	Shertallay
Kalavur	
Arukutti	
Vaikam	Vaikam
Udayamperur ...	
Parur	Parur
Verapoly	
Ettumanur	Ettumanur
Mannanam	
Kottayam	Kottayam
Pallam	
Changanachery ...	Changanachery
Kanjirapalli ...	
Peermade	
Pala	Minachil
Errattupetta ...	
Todupuzha	...Todupuzha
Muvattupuzha ...	Muvattupuzha
Kuttattukulam ...	
Edapalli	Kunnatnad
Perumpavur ...	
Alwaye	
Angamali	...Alangad

* Modified by notice dated 25th August 1889.

List of Anchal pillar letter-boxes.

Names of stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Aramboly	Tovala.
Thalacudy	Bhutapandi.
Vatasseri	Nagercoil.
Suchindram (Town) ...	Suchindram.
Tiruvangode	Padmanabhapuram.
Thuckalay	Do.
Eraniel (Town)	Eraniel.
Neendakara	Do.
Manavalakurichy ...	Do.
Oonnavillakada	Kuzhittura.
Pattanam	Putukada.
Kalikavila	Parassala.
Kollamkode	Do.
Uruttambalam	Neyattinkara.
Nellickakuli	Puvar.
Villapu	Trivandrum.
Karamana	Do.
Puthentheruvu	Do.
Fort (Southern Street) ...	Do.
Kalpalacadavu	Do.
Punnapuram	Do.
Puttanchanta	Do.
Shalagramam	Do.
Vellayambalam	Do.
Cantonment	Do.
Taikad	Do.
Oollur...	Do.
Perukada	Do.
Kallar	Ponmudi.
Shencottah (Town) ...	Shencottah.
Ayikudi	Sampurvadakara.
Anjengo (British Territory) ..	Chirayinkil.
Kadakal	Kilimanur.
Myanadcherry	Paravur.
Chinnakadai	Quilon.
Anantaramapuram ...	Adur.
Pattali	Pattanapuram.
Panmana	Patanayarkulangara.
Kallada (Western) ...	Sastankotta.
Kunnattur	Do.
Krishnapuram	Kayangulam.
Avur	Haripad.
Kartikapalli	Do.
Alaramapuram	Mavelikara.
Poothiakavoo	Do.
Kaviyur	Tiruvalla.
Talavadi	Do.
Poolkeei	Do.
Poottankavoo	Chenganur.
Kolancherry	Aranmula.
Ranni	Do.
Chambakulam	Ambalapuzha.
Alleppey bazaar	Alleppey.

List of Anchal pillar letter-boxes.

Names of stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Koothiathode	Shertallay.
Thaneermukam	Do.
Ehpunna	Arukutti.
Taikadcherry	Vaikam.
Piravam	Do.
Theckenparoor	Udayamperur.
Mamala	Do.
Manjummel	Verapoly.
Munampam	Parur.
Puthanchira	Do.
Puthanvalikara	Do.
Tiruvalur	Alwaye.
Malayattur	Perumpavoor.
Tircaryur	Muvattupuzha.
Valaculam	Do.
Kothamangalam	Do.
Aikaranad	Do.
Pambacuda	Koothattukulam.
Kaduthoorithy	Ettumanoor.
Kola	Do.
Kitangur	Do.
Punjar	Erattupetta.
Mutholy	Pala.
Ponkunnam	Kanjirapalli.
Mundakayam	Do.
Kumili	Peermade.
Pudupally	Pallam.
Karugachal	Changanachery.

List of letter boxes placed in Police Stations &c.

Names of stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Alakiapandipuram Police Station...	Bhutapandi.
Mylady Do. ...	Suchindram.
Rajakamangalam Do. ...	Eraniel.
Karingal Do. ...	Do.
Balaramapuram Do. ...	Nemam.
Vizhinjam. Do. ...	Do.
Vattyurkavu Do. ...	Trivandrum.
Petta Do. ...	Do.
Kattakaday Do. ...	Aryanad.
Elathoor Do. ...	Shencottah.
Madavoor Do. ...	Kilimanur.
Mallapally Do. ...	Tiruvalla.
Trikunnapuzha Do. ...	Haripad.
Pulincunu Do. ...	Pulincunu.
Vechur Do. ...	Vaikam.
Talayolaparamboo Do. ...	Do.
Pampadi Do. ...	Kottayam.

List of letter boxes placed in Police Stations &c.

Names of stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Kumaracam Police Station ..	Kottayam.
Tiruvarpu Do. ..	Do.
Manimala Do. ..	Kanjirapally.
Perappancode (Proverthy Cutcherry)...	Vamanapuram.
Navaikulam Do. ..	Attungal.
Pallikal Do. ...	Kayangulam.
Tiruvalla (old Taluk Cutcherry)...	Tiruvalla.
Nernam (Mission English school)...	Mannar
Veyapuram (Depot)	Haripad.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following holidays for Anchal offices in Travancore are sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah. On these days Anchal office will not be open for the transmission of business connected with the posting of private banghy parcels and expresses and the registration of private letters &c.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
10th Nov. 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

All New Moon days.
All Sundays.
His Highness the Maha Rajah's birthday.
Her Majesty the Empress' do.

Chingom	...Avany Purappoo	1	day.
,,	...Avany Avittam	1	do.
,,	...Gayathri Japam	1	do.
,,	...Thiroovonam and Avittam	2	do.
Kanny	...Maha Navamy and Vijaya desamy	2	do.
Thulam	...Deepauly	1	day.
Vrichigom	...Thirookarthigay	1	do.
Dhanoo	...Swargavadal Yakadesy	1	do.
,,	...Christian New Year's day	1	do.
Makaram	...Thie Pongul	1	do.
Medam	...Vishu	1	do.
Mithunom	...Karkadaga sankranthy	1	do.
Karkadagam	...Adi arathy	1	do.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

Under section 4 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the $\frac{\text{15th July 1894}}{\text{1st Adi 1069}}$, all paid articles posted in any Post Office outside Travancore and transferred from

any British Post Office within Travancore, for delivery through the Anchal, shall be delivered free, in the same manner as paid articles posted in any Anchal Office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th June 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

Under Section 4 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that from and after the $\frac{\text{1st Kanny 1070}}{\text{16th September 1894}}$ the postage of 1 chuckram for newspapers, book and pattern packets weighing 5 tolahs and under will be reduced to half a chuckram and that every additional 5 tolahs will be charged at this reduced rate.

The Notification dated 18th July 1891 regarding the posting of privileged newspapers is hereby cancelled and publishers, proprietors or managers of newspapers should drop their papers into the letter boxes affixing on them stamps of half a chuckram value.

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit
Camp Tiroopathisaram,
30th August 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 5 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that a Dead Letter Office will be opened at Trivandrum on the $\frac{\text{1st Avany 1070}}{\text{16th August 1894}}$, *and that the following Rules in connection therewith will come into force from that date:—*

1. "Unclaimed articles" include all articles which cannot be delivered because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found, or because the addresses are so illegible or imperfect that the place of destination cannot be ascertained, or because the articles bear no address at all; and articles returnable to the senders under Section 5 of supplementary Anchal rules, dated 1st October 1888.

2. A. Unclaimed articles which cannot be delivered because the addressees cannot be found shall be kept for three weeks at the office of delivery. A list of such articles shall be prepared daily at every such office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part thereof. All such articles, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in any office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

B. All other unclaimed articles shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

3. "Refused articles" are articles which the persons to whom they are addressed have refused to receive, or omitted to take delivery of, after due notice has been given them by the Anchal Office.

4. All refused articles shall at once be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

5. The articles received in the Dead Letter Office, under Sections 2 and 4, shall be disposed of as follows:—

(a) If the sender's name is on the cover, the articles shall be returned unopened to the office at which it was posted for delivery to the sender.

(b) If the sender's name is not found on the cover, it shall be opened, to see if the contents furnish sufficient information to enable the office to return the articles to the sender. If sufficient information is obtained, the articles shall be returned to the sender in a Dead

letter cover; if not, it shall be detained in deposit for one year and then destroyed.

Exception—This section shall not apply to articles which are transferred from any British Post Office or Cochin Sirkar Anchal for delivery through the Travancore Anchal. Such articles shall as hitherto, be returned to the British Post or Cochin Anchal, as the case may be.

6. All paid articles, returnable under the foregoing section, shall be returned to senders free of charge, and all unpaid and insufficiently paid articles shall be returned to the senders charged with any postage due on them.

7. The senders to whom the articles are returned by the Dead Letter Office shall receive and pay the postage due thereon.

8. Where the sender disowns the article or cannot be found, it shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office and it shall be competent to the officer in charge to decide whether peyment of the postage due should be enforced.

In cases where postage is decided to ba recovered, the recovery shall be effected in the same manner, as arrears of public revenue under Regulation I of 1068, and the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office may further order the withholding, until payment of the postage is made or levied from the defaulter, any article addressed to him, not being on Sircar service.

In other cases, the article shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 5 (b).

9. Articles sent 'service bearing' such endorsements, notices &c. which may be unclaimed, shall be returned unopened free of charge by the Dead Letter Office to the office from which they were issued.

10. 'Service bearing' articles which are refused shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 8.

11. Unclaimed and refused articles which are registered shall be returned to the senders or addressees, accompanied by registered letter receipts, which shall be signed by the senders or addressees.

12. Unclaimed or refused articles which are not registered, if found to contain any thing which makes registration compulsory, shall be returned to the senders registered and charged with double registration fee, in addition to any postage which may have been paid or which may be due on them.

13. All money (including currency notes, cheques, stamps, hundies, &c.) found enclosed in any article, falling under Section 5 (b), shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office, and all other valuable property, found as above, shall, subject to the sanction of the Dewan, be sold by public auction by the said officer and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury; such money or proceeds being held in deposit for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due by such person for postage and the charges connected with the auction.

14. Notwithstanding anything herein before contained, where the contents of any article are found to be of a perishable or offensive nature, they may immediately be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

15. The employés of the Dead Letter Office shall not bid for or purchase, directly or indirectly, anything sold at any auction held under paras 13 and 14.

16. Notice inviting claimants for the valuable contents or the sale proceeds of the articles mentioned in paras 13 and 14 shall be published in the Government Gazette; and if not claimed within a year from the date of publication, they shall lapse to Government.

17. All claims under the last preceding section shall be preferred to the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

18. Where the claim is established to the satisfaction of that officer, he shall move Government for the return of the property held in deposit and they may pass such orders as they think fit.

19. Where the claim is not so established, he shall refer to Government for the necessary investigation being made by any officer, whom they may appoint for the purpose, and make such orders on the result of the investigation as they think fit.

20. No person unconnected with the Dead Letter Office, whether an employé of the Anchal Department or not, shall have admission into the Dead Letter Office, without the special sanction of the Dewan.

21. The officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office and the clerks employed in it must be sworn to secrecy i. e.—not to divulge the contents of any article opened and read by them.

22. Employés of the Dead Letter Office who violate the abovesaid rule will, besides being liable to dismissal, be debarred from admission into any other department of the Government service.

23. On the first of every month or the next office day, if the first of the month happens to be a holiday, all articles which have been in deposit at the Dead Letter Office for one year shall be destroyed, in the presence of the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

24. Sections 37 and 38 of the Anchal Rules dated 15th April 1882 and Section 14 of the Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888 are hereby cancelled.

25. The Anchal Superintendent will, for the time being, be the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th July 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following proviso to Rule 10 of the supplementary Anchal Rules passed under date the 1st October 1888 is added :—

"Provided that the Dewan may, at his discretion, direct that this rule shall not apply to service covers from any officer or class of officers."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th June 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that from and after the 1st Kanni 1065 / 15th Sept. 1889 the fee for Registration will be reduced from 3 to 2 chuckrams and that for acknowledgment from 2 to 1 chuckram.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th August 1889.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified for general information that from the 1st Avany 1071 the fee for Registration will be raised from 2 to 3 chuckrums.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th July 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that the following revised rates of postage on letters sent through the Anchal will come into force from the 1st Avany 1071.

Rates of postage on letters.

Not exceeding in weight.	Postage. F.	Ch.
¼ Tolah	...	½
½ Do.	...	1
1 Do.	...	2
2 Do.	1	...
For every additional tolah or fraction thereof.	...	2

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th July 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

TRANSIT AGENCIES.

I. The Sirkar transit is a temporary establishment, and is laid between Trivandrum and Shoranoor, a distance of 195 miles.

II. It thus connects the Capital with the Madras Railway.

III. It is mainly intended for the convenience of the pulic.

IV. The distance of 41 miles from Shoranoor to Karuvapadantha is done by bullock carts with posted bullocks. The rest of the journey is all by canoes.

V. The Comptrolling Officer is the Superintendent of the Native Post (Anchal).

VI. Rules concerning the Public are as follows :—

Passengers.

1. No passenger is allowed to take his seat in any boat or carriage used for the transit, without having paid his fare.*

* Table I.

2. On payment of the fare, tickets are issued to passengers, who are required to show them to the Transit servants when demanded, and to deliver them up before leaving the transit.

3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their tickets will be charged the fare from the place whence the transit originally started.

4. Tickets are available only on the day of issue, except on special occasions.

5. The tickets cannot be transferred.

6. Tickets having been issued, the fare will not be refunded on any account.

7. Every person attempting to defraud the Government by endeavouring to evade the payment of his fare will be committed to the Magistracy.

8. No smoking is allowed in the boat, carriage or station.

9. Any passenger found intoxicated, committing a nuisance, or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other passengers will be liable to removal from the premises and to forfeiture of his fare.

10. Passengers should not carry dangerous goods in the transit.

11. Any person found with dangerous goods in his possession will be removed from the premises and will forfeit his fare, in addition to his being responsible for any loss or damage caused by such goods.

12. More than 10 passengers are not booked in a single boat or more than 8 in a carriage.

13. Any person can carry a child under 3 years of age without paying a separate fare; for every additional child, he shall pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of the fare and get a separate ticket.

14. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

15. No pass will be given to lunatics, or persons suffering from contagious or loathsome diseases, or persons in a dying condition. If it is found that tickets have been obtained for such person by misrepresentation, such tickets will be forfeited and the holders not allowed to enter the transit.

16. On payment of the fare charged for 8 persons,* a single passenger or group of passengers, not consisting of more than 10 individuals, can engage the Transit for the whole or any portion of the line. Seats for the guard and the pay-distributing officer will, however, be reserved.

* 6 fares for a carriage.

17. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the respective Transit-Masters as under,

At Trivandrum before 9 A. M.
At Shoranoor do. do.
At intermediate stations, 4 hours previous to the arrival of the Transit.†

† Table III.

18. Any passenger can carry his baggage, not weighing more than 300 tolas, "free;" all baggage weighing more than 300 tolas will be charged for the excess at the rate mentioned in Table II.

19. Passengers may carry with them a pet cat or a pet dog, free of charge. But no monkeys or troublesome cats or dogs, or snakes will be allowed to be carried in the Transit on any account.

20. Passengers shall not carry dutiable goods in the Transit, and shall declare to the respective Transit-Masters that they carry no dutiable goods.

21. Any passenger, found with dutiable goods in his possession, will be committed to the Magistracy. The goods will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, passengers should be at the respective stations 30 minutes before the departure of the Transit.‡

‡ Table III.

PARCELS.

23. Big and heavy parcels as well as small ones will be received and delivered at all stations, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M., provided the space required for them in the boat is available. A whole boat, however, cannot be loaded with parcels. It is compulsory that the place of destination of parcels should be one where there is a Transit station.

24. Charges for parcels § can be paid, either at the booking station or the station where they are to be delivered.

§ Table I.

25. Receipts will be given for all parcels, which the consignors are required to forward with advice to consignees.

These receipts should be given up duly signed by the consignees or other agents, at the delivery station before the parcels are delivered to them.

26. Parcels, charges on which are due, will be delivered over to the owners only on payment of all dues.

27. The Government undertakes to deliver the parcels only at the stations. $

S-Table III.

28. On payment of charges for carrying, parcels will be caused to be delivered at the place where the owners desire, when practicable.*

29. Parcels containing perishable articles will only be carried at "owner's risk" and must be prepaid.

30. The Government will not be answerable for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

31. Losses, damages or delays of parcels, found to be occasioned by negligence or want of due attention on the part of any Transit servants, will be duly enquired into and compensated, as far as may be practicable, at the cost of such servants and not otherwise.

32. Address of parcels should invariably be in the vernacular of this country, and should be written in distinct characters.

33. The address should also contain a statement showing the general character of the contents.

34. To ensure safe delivery, parcels should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed.

35. Dutiable parcels will not be accepted for transmission; and it must be distinctly stated in the address that the parcels contain no dutiable goods.

36. Transit-Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any package which they reasonably suspect to contain goods in contravention of the rules.

37. Contraband goods found in any package will be confiscated by the Sircar, and the party concerned will be sent to the Magistracy.

38. Dangerous parcels will not be received for booking.

39. Jewellery, precious stones, silver and gold coins &c. cannot be conveyed by the Transit.

40. Consignees are required to take charge of their parcels within 5 days after their arrival at the station; if they are not so taken charge of, the respective Transit-Masters will issue a notice to the owners, in which will be mentioned, among other particulars the date within which the owners are required to take charge of them and the procedure that will be adopted for disposing of the parcels, on the owners failing to accept them within the notified date.

VII. Rates of charge and the time for despatching the Transit from different stations are liable to be modified or altered at any time.

VIII. All instances of incivility, want of due attention, or any other irregularity on the part of the Transit servants, may be reported to the Head Office in the first instance.

IX. Further particulars can be obtained from the Head Office at the Huzur Cutcherry.

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* Para 28 is cancelled by notice dated 25th June 1891.

TABLE I.

Rates for Passengers.

Distance from Trivandrum.	Rates from Trivandrum.			Rates from Station to Station.			Remarks.
Miles.	To	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.	
17½	Chirayinkil ...	„	2½	Trivandrum ...	„	„	
24	Varkala ...	1	„	Chirayinkil ...	„	2½	
32	Paravur ...	1	2	Varkala ...	„	1½	
40	Quilon ...	2	„	Paravur ...	„	2	
47	Chavara ...	2	2	Quilon ...	„	2	
80	Ambalapuzha..	3	3	Chavara ...	„	2	
90	Alleppey ...	4	1	Ambalapuzha..	1	1	
111	Vaikam ...	5	1	Alleppey ...	„	2	
121	Arukutti ...	6	„	Vaikam ..	1	„	
129	Ernaculam ...	6	3	Arukutti ...	„	3	
144	Parur ...	7	2	Ernaculam ...	„	3	
154	Karupadana ...	8	„	Parur ...	„	3	
175	Trichur ...	9	2	Karupadana ...	„	2	
195	Shoranore ...	11	„	Trichur ...	1	2	
				Shoranore ...	1	2	

TABLE II.

Rates for Parcels.

Distance.	1 to 200 Tolas.		201 to 500 Tolas.		501 to 1,000 Tolas.		1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.		3,001 to 6,000 Tolas.		6,001 to 9,000 Tolas.		9,001 to 12,000 Tolas.*	
	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.
1 to 50 miles	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	10	...
51 to 100 „	1	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	16	...	20	...
101 to 150 „	1	2	3	...	6	...	12	...	18	...	24	...	30	...
151 to 200 „	2	...	4	...	8	...	16	...	24	...	32	...	40	...

* Above 12,000 up to every additional 3,000 Tolas the rate is half of what is due for Parcels weighing from 1,000 to 3,000 Tolas.

TABLE III.

Time table of the running of the Transit.

Stations.	Arrival.		Departure.		Remarks.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
From Trivandrum to Shoranore.					
Trivandrum ...	...	...	...	4 & 6	The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.
Chirayinkil ...	...	9-30 & 11-30	...	9-45 & 11-45	
Varkala ...	12-15 & 2-15	...	12-30 & 2-30	...	
Paravur ...	3 & 5	...	3-15 & 5-15	...	
Quilon ...	7-15 & 9-15	...	...	1	
Chavara ...	...	3	...	3-15	
Ambalapuzha ...	2	...	2-15	...	
Alleppey ...	6	...	12	...	
Vaikam ...	...	8	...	10	
Arukutti ...	2-30	...	2-45	...	
Ernaculam ...	6	...	12	...	
Parur ...	...	7	...	10	
Karoopadanay ...	2	...	...	1	
Trichoor ...	...	7-30	...	9	
Shoranore ...	5-30	...	...	...	
From Shoranore to Trivandrum.					
Shoranore ...	...	...	...	2	
Trichoor ...	...	8-45	...	9	
Karoopadanay ...	3-30	...	6	...	
Parur ...	9	...	11	...	
Ernaculam ...	...	6	...	8	
Arukutti ...	...	11-15	...	11-30	
Vaikam ...	4	...	4-15	...	
Alleppey ...	...	2	...	3	
Ambalapuzha ...	...	6	...	6-15	
Chavara ...	7-30	...	7-45	...	
Quilon ...	10	...	...	3 & 5	
Paravur ...	...	5-30 & 7-30	...	5-45 & 7-45	
Varkala ...	...	8 & 10-15	...	8-15 & 10-30	
Chirayinkil ...	1	10-45	1-15	11	
Trivandrum ...	5 & 7	...	...	...	

TRANSIT NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that from and after the 1st Koombum 1065 / 11th February 1890 return tickets will be issued at all stations on payment of a fare and a half. Ticket-holders can use such tickets for the return journey on any day within a week from the date of arrival at the place of destination. These tickets are not transferable.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan Peishcar in charge.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
3rd February 1890.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that para 28 of the Sirkar Transit Boat Rules is cancelled.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Sircar Agent and Transit Master at Shoranore, and the Sircar Agent at Tinnevelly, are not bound, in their official capacity, to take charge of private parcels intended to be sent by, or coming from the Railway and that they are merely permitted to do so, as private agents of the persons sending or receiving the parcels.

Those who send such parcels and those to whom they are addressed must therefore make their own arrangements with the Agents, if they wish to utilise their services.

The Gavernment will, in no case, be responsible for mis-carriage, mis-delivery, non-delivery, delay, damage or loss of such parcels.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

TRANSIT NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that parcels not removed by the consignees within 7 days from the date of their arrival at the Transit stations will be charged with demurrage at the rate of one chuckrum per parcel per diem after the first 7 days.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th Sept. 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

REGULATION II OF 1066.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 1st November 1890 corresponding with the 17th Thulam 1066.

Regulation amending Tobacco Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Regulation VIII of 1063, it is enacted as follows:—

Amendment to Section 6.

1. In Section 6, between clauses 2 and 3, the following clause shall be inserted:—"Who shall wilfully or fraudulently carry, convey, sell or have in possession any tobacco which has been so imported or brought, or,"

Amendment to Section 10.

2. To section 10 the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided that such rules as are in force on the passing of this Regulation shall be considered as passed under this Regulation."

Amendment to Section 11.

3. In Section 11, the words "superior in rank to a Mudelpare or constable" shall be omitted and the words "by Notification in the Government Gazette" shall be inserted between the words 'behalf' and 'may.'

Amendment to Section 13.

4. For the first 20 words in Section 13 the words "Any Magistrate" shall be substituted. In the same section the whole of the 2nd para shall be omitted.

5. After section 16, the following section shall be added:—

Procedure relating to searches, arrests, &c.

"17. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the time being in force shall be applicable to all searches and arrests made under this Regulation and to all other matters of procedure which are not specially provided for in this Regulation."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1066.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th May 1891 corresponding with the 16th Edavom 1066.

Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for making loans of money by Government for agricultural improvements, it is enacted as follows:—

Short Title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation," and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Purposes for which loans may be granted under the Regulation.

2. Subject to such rules as may be made under section 12, loans may be granted by Our Government, or by such officer as may, from time to time, be empowered in this behalf by Us, for the purpose of making any agricultural improvement, to any person having a right to make that improvement, or, with the consent of that person, to any other person.

Explanation. The term 'agricultural improvement' means any work which adds to the letting value of the wet land, and includes the following namely:—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water, for purposes of agriculture or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste land which is cultivable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works or alterations therein or additions thereto; and

(*f*) such other works as Our Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette, declare to be improvements for the purposes of this Regulation.

Application for loans.

3. Application for loans under this Regulation may be made to the Tahsildar of the Taluq in which the land on which improvement is proposed to be made is wholly or partially situate. The application shall specify the land on which the improvement is proposed to be made, the nature and extent of the applicant's title to such land, the nature of the proposed improvement, the amount of the loan applied for and the security offered for the same.

Mode of dealing with application for loans.

4. (1) When an application is made under the last preceding section, the Tahsildar shall publish a notice in such manner as the Dewan may, from time to time, prescribe, calling upon all persons objecting to the loan or to the security offered to be given for the due application and repayment of the loan, to appear before him at a time and place fixed therein and submit their objections.

(2) The Tahsildar shall consider every objection submitted under sub-section (1) and make an order in writing either admitting or over-ruling it.

Provided that, when a question raised by an objection is, in the opinion of the Tahsildar one of such a nature that it cannot be satisfactorily decided except by a Civil Court, he shall postpone his proceedings on the application until the question has been so decided.

Enquiry by the Tahsildar and submission of the papers to the Division Peishcar.

5. If no objection is made by any person the Tahsildar shall, subject to the rules which may be passed under section 12, make an inquiry into the application and submit the papers to the Division Peishcar with his opinion.

Power of Division Peishcar to grant loans up to 250 Rupees.

6. The Division Peishcar, after examining the records and making such further inquiry as he may deem necessary may—

(1) if the loan applied for does not exceed 250 Rs. and if he is satisfied that there is no objection to granting it, grant the same; and

(2) if the loan applied for exceeds 250 Rs., submit the records to the Dewan with his opinion.

Power of Dewan to grant loans of higher amounts.

7. The Dewan may, after satisfying himself that there is no objection to grant the loan applied for, grant the same:

Provided that no loan in excess of 3,000 Rs. to a single applicant shall be granted without Our previous sanction.

Period of repayment of loans.

8. Every loan granted under this Regulation shall be made repayable by instalments (in the form of an annuity or otherwise) within such period from the date of the actual advance of the

loan, or, when the loan is advanced in instalments, from the date of the actual advance of the last instalment, as may, from time to time, be fixed by rules made under this Regulation.

Recovery of loans.

9. Subject to such rules as may be made under section 12, all loans granted under this Regulation, all interests (if any) chargeable thereon and costs (if any) incurred in making the same, shall, when they become due, be recoverable—

(a) from the borrower or from his surety (if any) as if they were arrears of land revenue due by him, or

(b) out of the land for the benefit of which the loan has been granted or the property comprised in the collateral security (if any) as if they were arrears of land revenue due in respect of that land.

Provided that when any sum due on account of any such loan, interest or cost is paid by a surety or an owner of property comprised in any collateral security, or recovered from a surety or out of any such property, such sum shall on the application of the surety or the owner of such property, be recovered on his behalf from the borrower or out of the land for the benefit of which the loan has been granted, in manner provided by this section.

Order granting loan conclusive on certain points.

10. A written order under the hand of the Dewan or Division Peishcar, as the case may be, granting a loan to or with the consent of, a person mentioned therein, for the purpose of carrying out a work described therein, for the benefit of the land specified therein, shall, for purposes of this Regulation, be conclusive evidence—

(a) that the work described is an improvement within the meaning of this Regulation;

(b) that the person mentioned had at the date of the order a right to make such an improvement; and

(c) that the improvement is one benefiting the land specified.

Appeal against orders.

11. Every order passed by a Tahsildar under this Regulation shall be appealable to the Division Peishcar and every order passed by a Division Peishcar refusing an application for a loan shall be appealable to the Dewan within 6 months from the date of the order appealed against.

Power to make rules.

12. The Dewan, with Our previous sanction, may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation to provide for the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner of making applications for loans;

(b) the manner of conducting inquiries relating to application for loans, and the powers to be exercised by officers conducting those enquiries;

(c) the nature of the security to be taken for the due application and repayment of the money, the rate of the interest at which and the conditions under which loans may be granted, and the manner and time of granting loans;

(d) the inspection of works for which loans have been granted;

(e) the instalments by which and the mode in which loans, the interests to be charged on them and the costs incurred in the making thereof, shall be paid;

(f) the manner of keeping and auditing the accounts of the expenditure of loans and the payments made in respect of the same; and

(g) all other matters pertaining to the working of this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

Rules under Regulation IV of 1066, Section 12, passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. Applications for loans under this Regulation shall be made in the annexed form to the Tahsildar of the Taluq in which the land to be improved is situate. If the land is situated partly in one Taluq and partly in another, the application may be presented to the Tahsildar of either of such Taluqs.

2. Every application shall be signed by the applicant and shall be attested by the Proverticar or by two respectable inhabitants of the Proverti in which the land to be improved is situate, or in which the applicant resides.

3. The personal attendance of the applicant is not necessary, but he may be required at any time to appear in person or by duly authorised agent, and, in case of default, the application may be rejected.

4. The application shall contain full and accurate information on the following points :—

(1) The name in full, caste or religion, profession and residence of the applicant;

(2) The amount of the loan applied for and whether the applicant purposes to supplement it by any private capital, and, if so, to what extent;

(3) The nature and description of the improvement proposed to be made;

(4) The security offered for the repayment of the loan;

(5) The probable total cost of the proposed improvement and the time required to complete it;

(6) The Proverti and Muri or Pakudi in which the land to be improved is situate, the position, character and area of such land, and if it consists wholly or in part of registered lands, the number or numbers of the same;

(7) The applicant's rights or interests in the lands to be improved, and in the land offered as security for repayment of the advance, and whether there are any, and, if so, what encumbrances on such rights or interests;

(8) The advantages expected to result from the improvement;

(9) The manner and extent to which the proposed improvement will affect adjoining or other lands;

(10) The amount and number of the instalments by which the applicant is prepared to repay the loan with interest.

5. If it be found that any of the particulars required by the above rule has not been specified in the application, the Tahsildar may either return it for correction or supplement it from the oral statements of the applicant or his authorized agent. Such addition should be signed and attested as required by rule 3.

6. The applications shall be serially numbered and entered in a register to be called "Register of applications for Agricultural loans."

7. As soon as the application has been received and registered, the Tahsildar shall prepare a notice and send the same for publication in the Government Gazette. A copy of the notice shall also be posted in the Taluq and the local Proverti Cutcherries and also in some conspicuous part of the land proposed to be improved. The notice shall specify the time and place at which persons objecting to the loan or to the security offered for its repayment should appear, either in person or by a duly authorized Agent or Vakil, and submit their objections. It shall be the duty of the Tahsildar to see that the notice is duly posted and published.

8. On the day fixed in the notice, the Tahsildar shall hear and record the objections, if any, submitted by any person either to the

loan or to the security offered, and may, for reasons which must be recorded, adjourn the hearing to a subsequent day.

9. After hearing the objections and the explanations, if any, offered by the applicant, if the Tahsildar considers that the application should not be granted, he shall reject it, recording fully his reasons for so doing.

10. If the Tahsildar considers that the objections raised are such that it would be expedient to refer the parties to the Civil Court, he shall do so, recording his reasons for the same.

11. If no objections have been raised or if the objections raised are considered by the Tahsildar immaterial or unreasonable, he shall proceed to enquire into the truth of the statements required by Rule 4 to be entered in the application, and to ascertain the *bona fides* and solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of the security offered.

12. The enquiry referred to in the last rule shall as far as possible be conducted on the spot, *i. e.* on the locality in which the land to be improved is situate. The Tahsilar shall proceed to the spot and after assembling the parties concerned, the Proverti officials and some of the respectable ryots of the place, shall examine the site of the proposed improvement for the purpose of satisfying himself that the work is not likely to injure any public or private interests. He shall then test the accuracy of each of the statements set forth in the application, and shall ascertain and record everything necessary to arrive at a correct decision. He will especially take note of all objections made to the proposed work or to the security offered and of all evidence bearing on such objections. Attention should be particularly directed to ascertaining the *bona fide* and the solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of security offered, and careful enquiries must be made regarding the rights of the parties in the land to be improved and the land offered as security, to make sure that the person offering his land as security is the rightful owner and that the land is free from encumbrances.

13. If the amount of the loan applied for does not exceed 100 Rs. the Tahsildar may depute his deputy to make the enquiry required by the last rule.

14. The Tahsildar or other officer making an enquiry under the last two rules may summon and examine any person whose evidence he may consider absolutely necessary and call for the production of any document relevant to the subject-matter of the enquiry. And every person summoned shall be bound to attend and give evidence or to produce the document as the case may be.

15. On the completion of the enquiry, the Tahsildar shall forward to the Division Peishcar all papers connected therewith together with his own opinion.

16. On receipt of the papers, the Division Peishcar shall examine the same and if he considers that the application should not be granted, reject it, recording his reasons for so doing. If he thinks further enquiry necessary, he may either make such enquiry himself or remand the case to the Tahsildar who made the first enquiry, for the purpose of a further investigation.

17. If on a review of the enquiry and of the further enquiry, if any, made under the last rule, the Division Peishcar is satisfied that the loan may be made or that a smaller sum than that asked for will suffice for the purpose, he shall record a decision to that effect. The decision shall specify the number and amount of the instalments, if any, by which the loan is to be issued, the dates on which each instalment is to be paid and the number and amount of the instalments by which and the dates on which the amount is to be recovered. It shall also prescribe the time within which the proposed work should be completed.

18. On recording the decision under the last rule, the Division Peishcar may, if the amount of the loan does not exceed 250 Rs., at once give effect to the decision. If the amount of the loan exceeds that sum, he shall forward the records to the Dewan.

19. On perusal of the same, the Dewan may, if he thinks that the loan should not be granted, refuse to grant it, or may order further enquiry if he sees fit to do so. If he is satisfied that the loan may be properly granted he shall record a decision to that effect, and, if the amount of the loan does not exceed 3,000 Rs., at once give effect to his decision. If the amount of the loan exceeds that sum, he shall submit the papers to His Highness the Maha Rajah for His Highness' commands.

20. Before the granting of any loan, the applicant shall be made to execute, in manner required by law, the necessary documents binding himself to repay the loan with interest in terms of the decision. The necessary documents shall also be taken from the surety or sureties of the applicant.

21. The interest charged on loans under these rules shall for the present be 4 per cent per annum.

22. The value of the security offered shall exceed by at least one fourth the amount of the loan granted.

23. Besides land, Government Promissory notes may be accepted as security for the repayment of loans. No other security shall be taken without the sanction of the Dewan.

24. Loans may be granted either in a lump sum or in instalments according to the discretion of the authority granting the same. All works for which loans are made shall be inspected and reported upon by the Tahsildar, as soon as possible, after the date on which their completion was directed in the decision.

25. If the work for which a loan has been granted is one requiring professional skill, the Dewan may arrange for its inspection by a professional officer.

26. Whether the loan has been granted in a lump sum or by instalments, the Division Peishcar shall make provision for the proper and periodic inspection of the works, for the purpose of ascertaining that such loans are duly applied to the purpose for which they are granted.

27. The loans granted under these rules shall be repayable with interest by annual instalments. The number and amount of the instalments shall be determined with reference to the merits of each case by the authority granting the loan. Ordinarily, the number of instalments shall not be more than ten if the amount of the loan does not exceed 500 Rs., and the number shall not exceed 20 in any other case. The first instalment shall be repayable one year after the date fixed for the completion of the work in the decision or order granting the loan. It is however open to the person receiving the loan to repay it at an earlier date than that fixed in the decision.

28. Ordinary payments of the loan shall be made from, and repayment made into, the treasury of the Taluq in which the land to be improved is situate. But the Dewan may, if he sees fit, direct the payments being made from or into any other treasury.

29. If at any time the Division Peishcar is satisfied that any person who has received a loan has failed to fulfil any of the conditions under which it was granted, he may, with the sanction of the Dewan proceed to recover from such person or from any security of such person any sums which remain due together with any interest payable thereon.

30. Every order passed by a Tahsildar under these rules shall be appealable to the Division Peishcar, and every order passed by a

Division Peishcar whether in the first instance or on appeal shall be appealable to the Dewan. Provided that the appeal shall be presented within three months from the date of the order appealed against.

31. It shall be the duty of every officer passing an order under these rules, to furnish without delay the persons affected by it with copy of the same on application and on payment of the usual stamp and other fees.

32. A monthly return shall be submitted to the Huzur by the Tahsidar and Division Peishcar respectively.

33. The Dewan may at any time call for and revise any orders passed by the Division Peishcar or the Tahsildar under these rules.

The application form to be printed and copies circulated among the Peishcars who shall sell them at the rate of one chuckrom per copy to the person who applies for the same.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
4th September 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Application for a loan under Regulation IV of 1066.

The name in full, caste or religion, profession and residence of the applicant.	The amount of the loan applied for, and whether the applicant proposes to supplement it by any private capital and if so, to what extent.	The nature and description of the improvement proposed to be made.	The security offered for the repayment of the loan.	The probable total cost of the proposed improvement and the time required to complete it.	The Proverti and Moori or Pakudi in which the land to be improved is situate, the position, character and area of such land and if it consists wholly or in part of registered lands, the number or numbers of the same.	The applicant's rights or interests in the lands to be improved and in the land offered as security for repayment of the advance and whether there are any and, if so, what encumbrances on such rights or interests.	The advantages expected to result from the improvement.	The manner and extent to which the proposed improvement will affect adjoining or other lands.	The amount and number of the instalments by which the applicant is prepared to repay the loans with interest.

Signature of Applicant

Date Signature of Proverticar or Thadasthars

REGULATION I OF 1067.

A Regulation to revise and amend Regulation I of 1065 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 5th April 1892 corresponding with the 25th Meenum 1067.

High Court Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to revise and amend the law relating to Our High Court, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be cited as the "Travancore High Court Regulation of 1067" and it shall come into force on the 1st day of Chittray 1067 corresponding with the 12th April 1892

Enactments repealed.

2. Regulation I of 1065 is hereby repealed; but the appeals and applications pending before the Royal Court of Final Appeal on the date this Regulation comes into force, and those which may be preferred from the decrees or orders of the High Court, passed before that date and which are appealable to Us under Regulation I of 1065, shall be disposed of in the manner provided in part III of Regulation I of 1065.

The number of Judges. Pundit.

3. The High Court shall ordinarily consist of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges; and a Pundit may, as at present, be attached to it. The appointments made under Regulations II of 1057 and I of 1065 shall be considered as made under this Regulation.

Declaration to be made by a Judge on appointment.

4. The Chief Justice and every Judge who shall, from time to time, be appointed to the High Court, whether permanently or temporarily, shall, previous to entering upon the duties of his office, make and subscribe the following declaration before any one of the Judges of the High Court :—

"*I, A. B. appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the High Court, Travancore, do solemnly declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office, to the best of my ability, knowledge and Judgment.*"

Seal.

5. The High Court shall have and use, as occasion may require; a seal bearing the devise of Our Royal Arms, with a label surrounding the same with this inscription :—"The seal of the High Court of Travancore." The seal shall be in the custody of the Chief Justice.

Powers.

6. The High Court shall exercise all the powers vested in it by this and any other Regulation now in force or which may hereafter be passed, and also the powers vested in the late Sadr Court by Regulations not repealed.

Powers of the High Court to admit Vakils and to make rules for admission.

7. The High Court is empowered to approve, admit and enrol such and so many Vakils as the said Court shall deem proper, and to make rules, subject to the approval of Our Government, for the qualification and admission of suitable persons as Vakils in the several grades of Courts; and the said Court is also empowered to remove or to suspend from practice, on reasonable cause, any of the said Vakils.

Saving of the existing rules.

The existing rules shall continue until they are cancelled.

Powers of a single Judge.

8. A single Judge of the High Court is invested with the following powers :—

(1) To call for information from the lower Courts with a view to superintend their working and to correct errors of law or practice ;

(2) To revise calendars and other returns in criminal cases ;

(3) To examine the returns submitted by the Civil Courts.

Provided always that it shall be lawful for such Judge to refer any question for the decision of a Division Bench, or of a Full Bench consisting of three Judges.

Inspection by Judges.

9. It shall be competent to such Judge or Judges of the High Court as We shall, from time to time nominate for the pursose, to visit the Courts subordinate to the High Court, to correct errors of their procedure and practice, to bring to the notice of Government, through the High Court, the requirements of the different Courts in respect of buildings, jails, furniture, custody and arrangement of records, and generally to examine and report on the working of the Lower Courts.

Powers of Chief Justice.

10. The conduct of business in the High Court shall be regulated by the Chief Justice. In his absence his duties shall devolve on the Senior Puisne Judge present.

Powers of Division Benches of 2 Judges.

11. A Division Bench consisting of two Judges of the High Court, is empowered :—

(1) to hear and determine all appeals, civil and criminal, preferred from the decrees, orders or sentences of the District and Sessions Courts, where the same are allowed by law, except the appeals provided for in Section 13 ;

(2) to transfer civil and criminal cases from one Court to another ;

(3) to dispose of references made by Lower Courts in non-appealable civil cases and to revise, on its motion or otherwise, the proceedings of the Civil Courts in non-appealable cases ;

(4) to pass orders on references made by Sessions Judges and Magistrates, and, in cases called up by the High Court on its own motion or otherwise, to revise sentences or orders passed by the Criminal Courts ; and

(5) to pass orders on all petitions and applications, civil or criminal, not falling under any of the preceding clauses.

Provided that, during the annual recess of the High Court, a single Judge of that Court, acting as vacation Judge, shall have power to dispose of applications for staying execution of decrees of Civil Courts ; to suspend sentences of Criminal Courts and to release, in non-bailable cases, any person accused or convicted on bail or on his own personal recognizance, and to transfer civil or criminal cases from one subordinate Court to another.

Civil and Criminal cases.

12. In any case civil or criminal, if two Judges forming a Division Bench agree as to the order or sentence to be passed, their decision shall be final. But if they disagree, they shall refer the matter for the opinion of another Judge and the decision of the majority shall be final.

Provided that, if in a criminal case the sentence or order passed be one of death or imprisonment for life, it shall be subject to Our confirmation.

Provided also that in any case, civil or criminal, of a special or novel character, or involving an important point of law, the Judges of a Division Bench may refer the case to a Full Bench of

three Judges. The decision of the Full Bench, or in case of difference of opinion the decision of the majority, shall be final.

Provided further that the Judges of a Division Bench may direct that any civil appeal, falling under the preceding Section, be heard and determined along with any appeal falling under Section 13 of this Regulation if, in their opinion, both the appeals are connected with each other.

Civil appeals of 2,500 Rs. and upwards.

13. A Full Bench of three Judges shall hear and determine all appeals from the decrees of the District Courts in suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is not less than Rs. 2,500 and the amount or value of the matter on appeal is not less than that sum. The judgment and decree of the Full Bench, or the judgment and decree of the majority, if there be difference of opinion, together with the records of the case, shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan in order that the decree may be confirmed by Our Sign Manual.

Explanation. For the purpose of this section,

(1) The value of a suit or appeal shall be determined with reference to the provisions of the Court Fees' Regulation for the time being in force;

(2) All the appeals preferred against one and the same decree shall be treated as one appeal; and

(3) Objections filed by the Respondents under Section 532 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be treated as an appeal.

Review of judgment.

14. In cases decided under Section 13 of this Regulation, a Full Bench of the High Court may admit a review of judgment, subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. If, on review, a fresh judgment and decree be passed, such judgment and decree together with the records of the case shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan for confirmation under Our Sign Manual.

Rules and circulars to be signed by not less than 3 Judges.

15. All general rules and circular orders issuing from the High Court shall be signed by not less than three Judges.

SIGN MANUAL.

Rules for the admission of Pleaders in the District and Munsifs' Courts, framed by the High Court under Section 7 of Regulation I of 1067 and sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{19th October 1894.}}{\text{4th Thulam 1070.}}$

Rules for admission of Pleaders

From and after the $\frac{\text{7th}}{\text{23rd}}$ day of $\frac{\text{November 1894}}{\text{Thulam 1070}}$ Pleadership certificates to practise in the Courts subordinate to the High Court will not be granted to persons other than those duly qualified under these Rules which supersede those (paras 2 and 3) of the 30th October 1885 in so far as they prescribe qualifications for District and Munsifs' Court Pleaders. (Vide pp. 266 and 267 of the Civil Digest.)

2. Pleaders in the Courts subordinate to the High Court shall be classed as

(a) Pleaders of the First Grade.

(b) Pleaders of the Second Grade.

3. Pleaders of the First Grade shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in any District Court in which they are enrolled and in the Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to such District Court.

4. Pleaders of the Second Grade shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in any District Munsifs' Court in which they are enrolled and also in any Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in the District in which they are enrolled other than the Sessions Court of the District.

5. The following persons may be admitted as Pleaders of the First Grade.

(a) Any person possessing the qualifications prescribed for a High Court Pleadership by the Rules of the 30th October 1885.

(b) Any person who shall produce a Certificate of having passed the Examination prescribed for First Grade Pleaders under these Rules.

6. The following persons may be admitted as Pleaders of the Second Grade—

(a) Any person possessing the qualifications prescribed for a High Court Pleadership by the Rules of the 30th October 1885.

(b) Any person possessing the qualifications prescribed by these Rules for a First Grade Pleadership.

(c) Any person who has passed the Examination prescribed for Second Grade pleaders in British India.

(d) Any person who shall produce a Certificate of having passed the Examination prescribed for Second Grade Pleaders under these Rules.

7. For Pleaders of either Grade, the Examination shall comprise the following subjects, and the maximum number of marks assigned to each subject is noted opposite to it.

	Subjects.	Regulations, Enactments and Text Books.	Maximum No. of marks.
1	The Law of Evidence	British Indian Act I of 1872 with Amendments ...	60
2	The Code of Civil Procedure ...	Regulation II of 1065 ...	60
3	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	Regulation V of 1067 ...	60
4	Penal Code ...	The Indian Penal Code with all the Amendments and Whipping Act.	60
5	Hindu Law including Marumakathayam Law and Mahomedan Law ...	Mayne's Hindu Law, Marumakathayam Law as administered in the Travancore Courts and Macnaughton's Mahomedan Law ...	60
6	Obligations arising from Contracts ...	The Indian Contract Act and Transfer of Property Act ...	60
7	Stamp, Court fees, Suits Valuation and Limitation ...	The Regulations in force on the subjects in Travancore ..	30
8	Landlord and Tenant and Trust..	The Regulations and Rules in force in Travancore relating to land, and Indian Trusts Act ...	30
9	The Law of Torts and Easements.	Pollock on the Law of Torts and the Indian Easements Act ...	60
		Total	480

8. To qualify for a Pleadership of the First Grade, a candidate is required to obtain not less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the marks assigned to each subject and not less than half the aggregate marks assigned to all the subjects together.

9. To qualify for a Pleadership of the Second Grade, a candidate is required to obtain not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the marks assigned to each subject and not less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the aggregate marks assigned to all the subjects together.

10. Any candidate, who on examination, fails to obtain the minimum of marks prescribed for qualification in the First Grade, will, if he obtains the minimum number of marks prescribed for qualification in the Second Grade, be considered to have qualified for a Pleadership of the Second Grade.

11. Persons possessed of the following qualifications shall be entitled to present themselves for the Pleadership Examination of the First Grade.

(a) Any person who, after passing the First in Arts or any higher Examination in any of the British Indian Universities, shall have attended for four consecutive terms in His Highness the Maha Rajah's Law College or in any recognized Law College in British India.

(b) Any person who, after passing the Matriculation Examination, has served as a clerk for five years in the Judicial Department and is able to produce a certificate of efficiency from a District Judge or the Registrar of the High Court and has kept four consecutive terms in a recognized Law College.

12. Persons possessed of the following qualifications shall be entitled to present themselves for the Pleadership Examination of the Second Grade.

(a) Persons who are qualified under the previous Rule to present themselves for the Pleadership Examination of the First Grade.

(b) Any person who, after passing the Matriculation Examination in any of the British Indian Universities or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination or the Middle School Examination in the First class or the late General Test Examination or any other public Examination which can be accepted as equivalent to these Examinations, shall have attended four consecutive terms in a recognized Law College.

(c) Any Person who possesses a certificate from the Head of a recognized School or College showing that he has passed the Comparative Examination of the V Form (Pre-matriculation class) and has a good knowledge of the Vernacular of the country and has attended a recognized Law College for four consecutive terms.

13. The Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners under the control of the High Court, and the successful candidates will be granted Certificates signed by the Registrar of the High Court.

14. Applicants for Examination for either Grade of Pleadership must satisfy the High Court that they are of good moral conduct and must be above 18 years of age.

15. Candidates appearing for the First Grade must pay, with their applications, a fee of 15 Rupees and those for the Second Grade, a fee of 10 Rupees. Applications should be addressed to the Registrar of the High Court.

16. The examination will be held annually in Trivandrum and the dates and place of examination as also the date within which applications for admission should be made, will be notified from time to time in the Government Gazette. Pleaders in Munsifs' Courts who are eligible under these rules to qualify for a First Grade Pleadership will, on passing the examination prescribed, be entitled to a certificate under Rule 6 Clause (b).

17. These rules shall not apply to students who have entered the Law Class before the date they shall come into force.

K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Chief Justice.
T. Kunhiraman Nair, Judge.
A. Sitarama Iyer, Judge.
W. T. A. Cosby, Judge.

REGULATION II OF 1067.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 11th April 1892 corresponding with the 31st Meenom 1067.

Land Conservancy Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to restrict the unauthorized occupation of Government lands, We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title.

Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Government Land Conservancy Regulation of 1067" and shall come into force from the date of the passing thereof.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Regulation—

Government lands.

(1) "Government Lands" shall mean and include all lands, whether occupied or not, which are at the disposal of Government and which are not registered in the names of private individuals.

Explanation. Land in excess of the registered measurement or extent, but lying within the specified boundaries of a registered land does not fall within this definition.

"Poramboke."

(2) "Poramboke" shall mean unassessed Government lands connected with public works, or used or reserved for public purposes, such as, public roads and margins within their defined boundaries, public lanes and pathways, beds and banks of rivers, irrigation and drinage channels, traffic canals, tanks, lakes and backwaters, markets, burial grounds, landing ghats.

"Occupant."

(3) "Occupant" shall mean person actually in possession of a Government land.

Poramboke not to be occupied without permission.

3. From and after the date on which this Regulation comes into force, it shall not be lawful for any person to occupy a Poramboke without permission from Our Government.

Power to extend the prohibition to other lands.

Provided that it shall be competent to Our Government to extend the prohibition contained in this section to all other Government lands in such local areas as Our Government may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time prescribe.

Punishment for occupying a Poramboke.

4. Whoever occupies a Poramboke contrary to section 3 shall be punished with fine not exceeding fifty Rupees and shall also be liable either to pay such prohibitory assessment as may be imposed on the land so occupied or to be evicted from such land.

Punishment for occupying a Government land which is not a Poramboke.

5. Whoever occupies without permission from Our Government a Government land which is not a Poramboke in areas to which this Regulation has been extended, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, in addition to such assessment as may be imposed on such land under the Rules for the time being in force for assessment of lands.

Provided that occupation by any person of a Government land other than Poramboke, after three months from the date of receipt of application by the Tahsildar or other officer authorized to receive the same, for permission to occupy such land, shall not render the occupant liable to any fine under this section, if, in the interval, no order has been passed on such application. The Tahsildar or other officer receiving such application shall give a receipt therefor, and such receipt, and, in case the application is sent through the Sirkar Anchel registered and prepaid for acknowledgment, such acknow-

ledgment received through the Anchel shall, for the purposes of this proviso, be deemed to be sufficient evidence of the occupant having made such application.

Provided further that in case of occupation of a Government land under a *bona fide* belief, the burden of proving which shall lie on the occupant, that such land was not a Government land, the occupant shall not be liable to any fine under this or the last preceding section.

Provided also that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of Government to refuse registry of any Government land in case it is wanted for Government purposes and to evict the occupant.

Occupant to pay the value of useful trees.

6. In cases of occupation of Government lands under Section 4 the occupant shall, in addition to any penalty to which he may be liable under that section, pay to Goverment the value of any useful trees destroyed or appropriated by him.

Intimation of prior occupation of Government lands to be given within one year.

7. In respect of Government lands which may have been occupied prior to the date on which this Regulation comes into force, it shall be the duty of the occupant to give intimation of such occupation within one year from such date.

The intimation shall be in writing and shall specify the name and residence of the occupant, the date from which he has been in possession, the situation and extent of the land, the use to which it has been put and such other particulars as may be prescribed in the Rules passed under Section 16; and it shall be presented to the Tahsildar of the Taluq in which the whole or any portion of such land is situate or to any other officer whom Our Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf; and the Tahsildar or other officer aforesaid shall give a receipt in writing acknowledging such intimation. The occupant may send the intimation through the Sircar Anchal registered and prepaid for ackdowledgment, and the acknowledgement received through the Anchal shall be deemed to be sufficient evidence of his having given the intimation.

Provided that this section shall not apply to cases where such applications have been already publicly recorded either on application received or under any authorized system of field inspection.

Failure to give such information punishable.

8. Whoever continues to occupy any Government land referred to in the last preceding section, without giving the intimation required therein, shall, unless reasonable cause is shown for the failure to give such intimation, be liable to be dealt with under Section 4 or 5 as the case may be.

Compliance with section 7 not punishable.

9. Where the requisition made under Section 7 has been complied with, the occupant shall not be liable to the fine prescribed in section 4 or 5, but may be dealt with under the other provisions contained in those sections.

Provided that the occupant, in case his occupation is not confirmed, shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for any improvement made on the land before this Regulation comes into force, and the occupant shall, to the extent of the sum received by him as compensation, be liable to the person legally entitled to the value of such improvements.

Explanation—The term "improvement" shall include buildings.

Division Peishcar authorised to exercise certain powers.

10. Division Peishcars are authorised to exercise all the powers under Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 and the power to determine the value of trees destroyed or appropriated under Section 6 of this Regulation.

11. The Division Peishcar shall, before passing an order under this Regulation, give notice to the occupant or other person likely to be affected by the order, and record any statement which such occupant or person may make and any evidence which he may adduce within a reasonable time; and all orders passed by a Division Peishcar under this Regulation shall be in writing and under his hand.

Division Peishcar to give notice to the occupant.

The Division Peishcar may require any subordinate officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar to hold the enquiry as prescribed in para 1 of the section and submit the record to him. On such record the Division Peishcar may pass orders.

For purpose of section 193 of the Penal Code, the proceedings taken by a Division Peishcar under this Section shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings.

12. The eviction contemplated under this Regulation shall be conducted by the Division Peishcar or any officer authorised by him in writing in that behalf, and the Division Peishcar or such officer may take possession of the land from the occupant and, if need be, remove him or any other person who refuses to vacate the property.

Eviction how to be conducted.

13. All fines and assessments imposed under this Regulation, and damages for trees destroyed or appropriated, shall be realized in the same manner as arrears of public revenue are recovered.

Fines &c. to be levied as arrears of public revenue.

Provided that such assessments shall cease from the date on which the land concerned is relinquished.

14. All orders passed by a Division Peishcar under this Regulation shall be appealable to the Dewan provided that the appeal is preferred within thirty days from the date of the order appealed against.

Orders passed by Division Peishcar appealable to and may be revised by the Dewan.

The Dewan may, without such appeal, for sfficient reason, revise such orders but not so as to enhance the penalty imposed by such Division Peishcar.

15. No order under this Regulation shall be passed without previous notice to the party to be affected by such order.

No order to be passed without previous notice to the party to be affected by it.

16. The Dewan shall, with Our sanction, make rules consistent with this Regulation in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may, with the same sanction, alter and add to the Rules so made.

The Dewan to make Rules.

17. No suit againt Government shall be entertained in any of Our Civil Courts in respect of any order passed under this Regulation except upon the ground that the land in respect of which such order has been passed is not a Government land.

Civil Courts not to entertain suits against Government.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1067.

A Regulation for the acquisition of land for public purposes passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 4th June 1892 corresponding with the 23rd Edavom 1067.

Land Acquisition Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Land Acquisition Regulation" and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1068, corresponding with the 15th August 1892.

2. In this Regulation,

Interpretation clause. "Land."

The expression "land" includes benefits arising out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Person interested."

The expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Regulation.

"Division Peishcar."

The expression "Division Peishcar" includes any officer above the grade of a Tahsildar appointed by Our Government to perform the functions of a Division Peishcar under this Regulation.

When land is required, the same to be notified.

3. Whenever it appears to Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a Notification to that effect under the signature of the Dewan shall be published in the Gazette, and the Division Peishcar shall cause public notice of the substance of such Notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality by the beat of tom-tom.

Power to enter and survey. Power to mark outline. Power to clear land.

Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorized by Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality; to dig or bore into the subsoil; to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adopted for such purpose; to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon; to make such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches, and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Payment for damage.

Provided that such officer shall offer payment for any damage which may be done by the acts aforesaid, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount to be paid, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Division Peishcar, and in case such officer is a Division Peishhar, to the decision of the Dewan. Such decision shall be final and payment shall be made accordingly.

Previous notice of entry.

Provided, further, that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwellinghouse (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without pre-

viously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Declaration that land is required for public purpose.

4. Whenever it appears to Government that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of the Dewan.

Contents of declaration.

The declaration shall be published in the Gazette and shall state the Taluq, Proverty, and Moori in which the land is situated, the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area, and where a plan shall have been made of the land, the place where such plan may be inspected.

Declaration to be evidence.

The said declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for such purpose.

Land to be marked out and measured. Plan.

5. The Division Peishcar shall thereupon cause the land to be marked out. He shall also cause it to be measured, and (if no plan has been made thereof) a plan to be made of the same.

Notice to persons interested.

6. The Division Peishcar shall then cause public notice to be given by beat of tom-tom at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that Government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensation for all interest in such land may be made to him.

Contents of notice.

Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed and shall require all persons in any way interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Division Peishcar at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice) and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land, particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests, and the amount of compensation which they may claim.

Publication of the notice

Such notice shall also be published in the Gazette, and shall be deemed to be sufficient notice to all persons interested in the land in connection with all proceedings under this Regulation as between Government and such persons.

Notice to occupiers.

The Division Peishcar shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the Division in which the land is situate.

In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him by post registered.

Power to require statement as to names and interest.

7. The Division Peishcar may require any person that appears before him to deliver to him a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land, or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise and of the nature of such interest, of the annual rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof and such other particulars as the Division Peishcar or the claimant may consider necessary.

Persons required to make statements to be deemed legally bound to do so.

Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this or the last preceding section shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of Sections 175 and 176 of the Penal Code.

Enquiry into value and amount of compensation.

8. On the day so fixed the Division Peishcar shall proceed to enquire into the value of the land and determine the amount of compensation which should be allowed therefor.

Procedure in cases of conflicting claims.

If, upon an enquiry under this section, any question respecting the title to the land or any rights thereto or interests therein arise between or among two or more persons making conflicting claims in respect thereof, the Division Peishcar shall, by a written order, refer the parties to a Civil Court for adjudication of their claims or rights.

Powers of a Division Peishcar.

9. For purposes of such enquiry the Division Peishcar shall exercise all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure; and shall record evidence, judgment and decree in the manner prescribed in the said Code for appealable cases.

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

10. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Regulation, the Division Peishcar shall take into consideration :—

First, the market value, at the time of awarding compensation, of such land;

Secondly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of awarding compensation, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

Thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of awarding compensation, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, whether movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and

Fourthly, if in consequence of the acquisition, he is compelled to change his residence, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change.

Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.

11. But the Division Peishcar shall not take into consideration :—

First. The degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition:

Secondly, Any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired:

Thirdly, Any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit:

Fourthly, Any damage which, after the time of awarding compensation, is likely to be caused by or in consequence of the use to which the land acquired will be put:

Fifthly. Any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired:

Sixthly. Any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put: or

Seventhly, Any outlay or improvements on such land made, commenced, or effected after the publication of the notice under Section 6 or declaration under Section 4, with the intention of enhancing the compensation to be awarded therefor under this Regulation.

The amount of compensation to be awarded.

12. Where the person or persons interested has or have made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice mentioned in Section 6, the amount awarded shall not exceed the largest amount claimed.

Award in case of agreement as to the amount of compensation.

13. If the Division Peishcar and the persons interested agree as to the amount of compensation to be allowed, the Division Peishcar shall, with the previous sanction of Our Government, make an award under his hand for the same.

Award to be filed and to be evidence.

Such award shall be filed in the Division Peishcar's office and shall be conclusive evidence, as between the Government and all persons interested, of the value of the land and the amount of compensation allowed for the same.

Power to take possession.

14. When the Division Peishcar has made an award under Section 13 or passed a decree under Section 9, he may take possession of the land which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all claims and encumbrances.

Power to take possession in cases of urgency.

15. In cases of urgency, whenever the Government so directs, the Division Peishcar may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in Section 6, take possession of any land needed for public purposes. Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all claims and encumbrances.

Appeal from the decision of the Division Peishcar.

16. An appeal shall lie against the decree of the Division Peishcar under Section 9 to the Zillah Court within whose jurisdiction the land in respect of which such decree was passed is situated.

Provided that if the amount claimed or decreed as compensation exceeds Rupees 250, such appeal shall lie to the High Court. The decree passed on appeal shall be final.

Who shall be the respondent.

17. When an appeal is preferred by a person interested, the Government shall be the Respondent; and when it is preferred by Government, the person or persons interested, who appeared at the enquiry before the Division Peishcar or who were served with special notices under the last 2 paras of Section 6, shall be the Respondent or Respondents. The Court to which the appeal is preferred is empowered to admit, as Appellant or Respondent as the case may be, any person claiming an interest in the land who did not appear before the Division Peishcar, and to hear his objection as to the amount of compensation and pass such order as may seem proper.

Payment of compensation to whom made.

18. Payment of compensation shall be made by the Division Peishcar, according to the decision, award or decree, to the persons named therein, after one and within two months from the date of such award, decision or decree, and in cases referred to in para 2 of Section 8, payment shall be made within 15 days from the date of the production before the Division Peishcar of the final decree of the Court adjudicating on the conflicting rights. If there be any delay in payment on the part of Government, the person interested shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. In cases in which the Government intends to prefer an appeal, it shall be competent to the Division Peishcar to demand security from the person claiming the amount and withhold payment until such security is furnished; and no interest shall be claimed for the period

during which payment is withheld pending the tender of security.

Provided that the payment of the amount of compensation under this Section shall completely exonerate Government from all further liability in respect of such amount. But any person to whom the whole or any portion of the amount of compensation is paid under this Section, shall be liable to pay the whole or any part of such compensation to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

Proviso.

19. The decision, award, or decree passed under this Regulation shall be enforceable in the same manner as a decree of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Provision of Code of Civil Procedure made applicable in enforcing decision &c.

20. Nothing in this Regulation shall be taken to compel the Government to complete the acquisition of any land, unless an award shall have been made or a decree passed under Section 9.

Government not bound to complete acquisition.

But whenever the Government declines to complete any such acquisition, the Division Peishcar shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage (if any) to such land under Sections 3 and 5, and not already paid for under Section 3, and shall pay such amount to the person injured.

Compensation when acquisition is not completed.

21. The provisions of this Regulation shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired.

Part of house or building not to be taken.

22. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorised by Section 3 or Section 5, or wilfully fills up, destroys, damages, or displaces any trench or mark made under Section 3, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to fine not exceeding fifty Rupees or both.

Obstruction to Survey &c. Filling trenches. Destroying land marks.

23. If the Division Peishcar is opposed or impeded by any person in taking possession, under this Regulation, of any land, he may remove such person from such land, using such force as may be necessary.

Division Peishcar to enforce surrender.

24. No suit shall be brought to set aside a decision, award or decree made under Section 3, 9 or 13 of this regulation.

Bar of suits to set aside awards under this Regulation.

And no suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Regulation, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends, nor after the expiration of 6 months from the accrual of the cause of action.

Limitation of suits for anything done in pursuance of this Regulation.

25. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, make rules consistent with this Regulation for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may, from time to time, alter and add to the rules so made. All such rules shall be published in the Gazette.

Power to make rules.

26. The provisions of the Limitation Regulation and the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of regular appeals in ordinary suits shall, so far as may be, apply to proceedings before the Courts under this Regulation.

Provisions of limitation Regulation and Code of Civil Procedure made applicable.

Exemption from Stamp duty and Court fees.

All proceedings under this Regulation shall be exempt from the provisions of the Court Fees Regulation and Stamp Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL

Rules under Section 25 of Regulation III of 1067 (Land Acquisition) sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 14th October 1895 corresponding with 29th Kanni 1071.

1. When the Division Peishcar refers the parties to a Civil Court under para 2 of Section 8, he shall determine the amount of compensation to be allowed for the land. An order passed under Section 8 fixing compensation shall be treated as a decree under Section 9.

2. When a decree has been passed under Section 9, the Division Peishcar shall, within 7 days from the date thereof, forward to the Dewan a copy of the decree together with the records connected therewith.

3. When under Section 13, the Division Peishcar and the persons interested agree as to the amount of compensation to be allowed, he shall, when applying for sanction of Government, transmit to the Dewan the records of the case.

4. The records submitted under rules 2 and 3 will be examined in the Huzur and returned as soon as may be to the Division Peishcar. If it is intended to prefer an appeal against his decree under Section 16, the same shall be duly intimated to him.

5. Payment of compensation under Section 18 shall be made only with the previous sanction of Government. The Division Peishcar should see that the necessary sanction is obtained within the time prescribed in the section.

6. If the land to be acquired is a Jenmom land and is held on Kanapattom tenure, the Jenmi as well as the Kudiyan shall be made co-parties in the case.

7. Where there has been delay in payment of compensation awarded or decreed and interest is claimed thereon, the Division Peishcar shall report to the Dewan the cause of the delay and shall abide by any order which he may pass.

8. The notice given under clause 4, Section 6 to occupiers of and persons interested in the land proposed to be acquired and which is required to be sent by post registered shall be so sent on Sircar service, free of charge.

9. If the notice above referred to has to be sent to persons residing out of Travancore, it shall be sent by British post registered and the necessary postage defrayed from the taluq treasury and shall be treated in the accounts as part of the compensation amount.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th Oct. 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

REGULATION IV OF 1067.

A Regulation to provide Reformatories for male youthful offenders passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 2nd August 1892 corresponding with the 19th Karkadakom 1067.

Reformatories Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide Reformatories for male youthful offenders;

We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Reformatories Regulation of 1067;" and it shall come into force on such day as Our Government, by notification in the Gazette, directs in that behalf.

Interpretation-clause. "youthful offender."

2. In this Regulation "youthful offender" means any boy who being at the time under the age of sixteen years has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment.

Illustration. A, born on the 15th June 1876, will be under the age of 16 years up to the 14th June 1892.

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatories.

3. Our Government may establish Reformatories at such places as it thinks fit; and direct that any Reformatory, so established, shall cease to exist as such.

Requisites of Reformatory.

4. Every Reformatory so established, must provide:—

(a) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(b) proper sanitary arrangements, water supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(c) the means of giving such offenders industrial training; and

(d) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatory.

5. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to imprisonment by the High Court or a Sessions Court or by a Magistrate of the first class, and is, in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced, a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory, the Court or Magistrate may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years.

Provided that no youthful offender shall be sent to the Reformatory, if under 10 years of age, for a less period than seven years, and, if over ten years of age, for a less period than five years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of eighteen.

Court may direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatory when accommodation becomes available.

6. It shall be competent to the Court or Magistrate passing an order under Section 5, to direct further, in case no space is available in any Reformatory at the time of passing the sentence, that the offender shall be sent to a Reformatory as soon as accommodation becomes available.

Provided that the sentence has not expired at the time the accommodation becomes available.

Power of subordinate Magistrates to report for orders of District Magistrate cases of youthful offenders.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to imprisonment by a second or third class Magistrate and is in his judgment a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory, such Magistrate shall submit the case to the Magistrate of the District for orders. The Magistrate of the District shall deal with the case as an appeal from the con-

viction and sentence of the second or third class Magistrate, and, if he upholds the conviction and sentence or passes a fresh sentence of imprisonment, shall deal with the offender under Sections 5 and 6 of this Regulation.

Court to take evidence on the age of the offender.

8. A Court or Magistrate making an order under Sections 5 and 6, and in cases falling under Section 7, the Magistrate making the reference shall specifically enquire into the age of the youthful offender and reduce to writing all the evidence and the finding on the same.

High Court to revise orders under Sections 5, 6 and 7.

9. Orders passed under Sections 5, 6 and 7 may be revised by the High Court; an order passed under the said Sections shall be considered as cancelled as soon as the sentence of imprisonment passed against the youthful offender is quashed on appeal or revision.

Government to determine Reformatory to which youthful offenders shall be sent.

10. Every youthful offender, so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory, shall be sent to such Reformatory as Our Government may, from time to time, appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in Reformatory.

11. Nothing contained in Sections 5, 6, 7 or 10 shall be deemed to authorize the detention, in a Reformatory, of any person after he attains the age of eighteen years.

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

12. Our Government may, at any time, order any youthful offender—

(a) to be discharged from a Reformatory;

(b) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as Our Government thinks fit; or,

(c) to be removed from one Reformatory to another, so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory shall not be increased by such removal.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors.

13. Every Reformatory shall be under the control and management of a Superintendent and a Committee of visitors to be appointed by Our Government from time to time.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

14. Every Superintendent may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory, who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trust-worthy and respectable person named in the license or any officer of Government being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

The license shall be in force for six months and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be, with like sanction, renewed from time to time for six months.

Cancellation of license.

15. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license; and, if it appear to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect to the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

16. If, during the term of the license, the employer named therein dies or ceases from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

17. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Duties of Committee of visitors.

18. Every Committee of visitors, appointed under Section 13 for any Reformatory, shall, from time to time, subject to such rules as may be made by Our Government :—

(*a*) visit the Reformatory to hear complaints and see that the requirements of Section 4 have been complied with and that the management of the Reformatory is proper in all respects ;

(*b*) examine the punishment book ;

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of Government ; and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the Reformatory.

Power of Government to make rules.

19. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Regulation, to regulate—

(*a*) the education and industrial training of the youthful offenders ;

(*b*) visits to and communication with youthful offenders ;

(*c*) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders ;

(*d*) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders ; and

(*e*) generally all matters connected with the management of Reformatories.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offenders.

20. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender, from a Reformatory, or from the employer of such youthful offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for taking forbidden articles.

21. Whoever takes or causes to be taken into a Reformatory, for any youthful offender, any money, tobacco, snuff, or other forbidden articles, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

22. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory under this Regulation, who has escaped from such Reformatory or from his employer, and take him back to such Reformatory or employer.

SIGN MANUAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section I of Regulation IV of 1067, (The Reformatics Regulation), it is hereby notified that that Regulation shall come into force on the $\frac{\text{15th Adi 1069}}{\text{29th July 1894}}$ on which date a Reformatory will be opened at Poojapura, Trivandrum.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th July 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

REGULATION I OF 1068.

A Regulation to provide for the recovery of arrears of Public Revenue in Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 19th January 1893 corresponding with the 8th Makarom 1068.

Revenue Recovery Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to define the procedure for the realization of the Public Revenue, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

Definitions.

Interpretation of terms.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Regulation the following terms shall have the several meanings hereinunder assigned to them :—

Public Revenue due on land.

(*a*) The term "Public Revenue due on land" shall include the assessment in kind or money charged on lands and payable to the Government or Sreepandaravagai, and all fees and cesses, whether in kind or money, which, whether charged on land or not, are recovered as assessment on land.

Explanation. Pattams due on Kandukrishi and Sreepadom lands are within the meaning of this definition.

Arrear of Public Revenue.

(*b*) An "arrear of Public Revenue" due on land is the whole or any portion of any kist or instalment of such Revenue not paid on the day on which it falls due according to the kistbundi or any engagement or usage.

Land-holder.

(*c*) The term "Land holder" shall include all holders of land liable to the payment of Public Revenue as defined in clause (*a*).

Security for the Public Revenue.

SECTION 2. The land, the buildings upon it and its products shall be regarded as security for the Public Revenue on such land.

Revenue to be paid to the Proverticar or to the Tahsildar in time.

SECTION 3. Subject to such rules as Our Dewan may prescribe from time to time, every land-holder shall pay to the Proverticar or the Tahsildar or any other officer whom the Dewan may authorise in that behalf by Notification in the Government Gazette, the revenue due from him on or before the day fixed for payment and the payer shall be entitled to a receipt signed by the Proverticar or Tahsildar or such other officer as aforesaid as the case may be, for the payment so made.

Interest on arrears of revenue.

SECTION 4. Arrears of Public Revenue due on land shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum whenever interest is chargeable upon such arrears.

Process of recovering arrears of revenue.

SECTION 5. When Public Revenue due on land may be in arrear, such arrear, together with interest, if any, and costs of process, may be recovered by the sale of the defaulter's movable or immovable property or both, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Procedure to be observed by the Tahsildar prior to taking coercive measures against a defaulter under this Regulation.

SECTION 6. Before taking coercive measures against a defaulter under this Regulation, the following procedure shall be observed :—

(1) A written demand signed by the Tahsildar shall be served on the defaulter, specifying the amount of revenue with interest, the

land on which and the date from which it is due, and requiring him to pay the same or to show cause why he should not pay the same within a time fixed therein.

(2) The service of the demand shall be in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for serving summonses on defendants.

(3) If the defaulter appears and objects to the claim of arrear, wholly or partly, the Tahsildar shall enquire into the objection and record a decision.

(4) An appeal shall lie from such decision to the Division Peishcar within 30 days from the date thereof.

(5) If the objection of the defaulter be set aside or the defaulter fails to appear within the prescribed time, or, appearing, fails to show cause why the arrear should not be paid by him, and no arrangement for securing payment of the same shall have been entered into to the satisfaction of the Tahsildar, the Tahsildar shall proceed to recover the arrear in the manner hereinafter provided.

Explanation. Nothing in this Section shall preclude the Tahsildar from attaching the defaulter's property by reason only of an appeal having been preferred against his decision under Clause 3. But the appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, order the attachment to be stayed.

Rules for seizure and sale of movable property.

SECTION 7. In the seizure and sale of movable property for arrears of public Revenue due on land, the following rules shall be observed :—

Clause 1. The Tahsildar may distrain the property of a defaulter either in person or by the Proverticar or any other person specially authorised by the Division Peishcar for that purpose.

Clause 2. The distraint shall, as far as possible, be conducted in the presence of two Thadasthers who shall be required to attest the list or the inventory of the property distrained.

Clause 3. On the day on which the property may be distrained, the Tahsildar or other person making the distress shall deliver to the defaulter a list or inventory of the property distrained, endorsing thereon the name of the place where it may be lodged or kept.

Clause 4. The endorsement shall further set forth that the distrained property will be brought to public sale unless the amount, with interest and all the expenses of the distress, be at once discharged.

Clause 5. When a defaulter may be absent, a copy of the list withe the endorsement shall be left with some adult male member of his family living with him, or fixed at his usual place of residence or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, immediately after the distress.

Procedure when the distrainer is other than the Tahsildar.

SECTION 8. When the distrainer is other than the Tahsildar, he shall transmit to the Tahsildar a copy of the inventory of the property distrained within 48 hours from the time of distraint.

Sale of property distrained.

SECTION 9. The Tahsildar shall thereupon cause to be affixed to the outer door of the defaulter's house, or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, a list of the property to be sold, with a notice under his signature specifying the place where, and the day and hour at which, the distrained property will be sold, and shall cause proclamation of the intended sale to be made by beat of tom-tom in the village to which the lands on which the arrear has accrued may belong and in such place or places as the Tahsildar may consider necessary to give due publicity to the sale. No sale shall take place until after the expiration of a period of 15 days from the

date on which the notice may be affixed, but perishable articles which will not keep for 15 days may be sold at any time after the affixing of the notice.

Officer to conduct the sale.

SECTION 10. The Tahsildar may conduct the sale either in person or through the Proverthicar acting under his written authority, or through an officer appointed by the Division Peishcar and authorized by him in writing for the purpose.

Manner of sale.

SECTION 11. At the appointed time, the property shall be put up in one or more lots, as the officer conducting the sale may consider advisable, and shall be disposed of to the highest bidder. Where the property may sell for more than the amount of the arrear, the overplus, after deducting interest and expenses of process, shall be paid to the defaulter.

Payment of the purchase money.

SECTION 12. The property shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale and the purchaser shall not be permitted to carry away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full. Where the purchaser may fail in the payment of the purchase money, the property shall be resold at once and the defaulting purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising from, as well as the expenses incurred on, the resale. Where the property may, on the second sale, sell for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

Resale.

Procedure where defaulter tenders payment of the arrear after distraint but before sale of his property.

SECTION 13. Where a defaulter may tender payment of the arrear demanded, after his property may have been distrained, and before sunset on the day preceding the day fixed for the sale, together with the interest and all necessary expense of distress, the distrainer shall receive the amount immediately, grant a receipt for the same and forthwith release the property.

Sale or disposal or otherwise of crops when distrained.

SECTION 14. The distrainer attaching the crops or ungathered products of the land belonging to a defaulter may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or, at his option, may cause them to be reaped or gathered in due season and stored in proper places until sold. In the latter case, the expense of reaping or gathering and storing such crops or products shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold. When crops or products belonging to a tenant shall have been sold, it shall be lawful for such tenant to deduct the value of the crops or products so sold from any rent which may be due by him then or afterwards to the defaulter in respect of the land on which such crops or products have been grown. It shall also be lawful for a tenant, whose crops are attached for an arrear of revenue, to pay the arrear with interest, if any, and costs of process, and deduct the amount in the aforesaid manner from any rent due by him then or afterwards.

Tenant may pay arrears or terminate attachment.

Distrained cattle or goods not to be used.

SECTION 15. The distrainer shall not work the bullocks or cattle or make use of the goods or effects distrained; he shall provide the necessary food for the cattle or livestock and the feeding expenses shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

SECTION 16. Where property distrained may be stolen or lost or damaged by reason of the necessary precautions for its due preservation not having been taken or from its having been worked or made use of, the amount of such loss or damage shall be recoverable by process under this Regulation by the Division Peishcar from the officer whose neglect or act occasioned the loss or damage, and the amount, when recovered, shall be paid to the person damnified.

Officers responsible on neglect.

SECTION 17. The distress levied shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible, proportionate to the amount of the arrears; and it shall not include

Distress levied not to be excessive.

(a) the ordinary wearing apparel of the defaulter and his family; and

Exceptions as to distress.

(b) his implements of husbandry and ploughing cattle.

SECTION 18. Distress shall be made after sunrise and before sunset and not otherwise.

Time of distress.

SECTION 19. When any person, not being a defaulter or responsible for a defaulter, may claim a right to, or any interest in, the property distrained and the distrainer may, notwithstanding, cause the same to be sold, such claimant shall recover from the distrainer in a court of law reasonable compensation for the loss sustained by the sale. But claims to crops upon the ground, or gathered products of the ground attached which may be in the possession of defaulter, whether founded upon a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise, shall not bar the prior claim of revenue due from the ground upon which such crops or product may have been grown.

Claims to property distrained and sold.

Revenue to be the first charge.

SECTION 20. It shall be lawful for the distrainer to enter, or if necessary, to force open and enter, any dwelling-house, cow-house, granary, godown, outhouses or other building, and he may also break open the door of any room in such dwelling-house for the purpose of attaching property belonging to a defaulter and lodged therein.

What places distrainer may enter or force open and enter.

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the distrainer to enter any dwelling-house or to attach any property or to put his seal to any door or place or break open or enter any apartments in any dwelling-house appropriated to women, which, by the usage of the country, are considered private, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 21. Where a distrainer may have reason to suppose that the property of a defaulter is lodged within any apartments appropriated to women, which, by the usage of the country, are considered private, he shall, before entering such apartments, give notice, in the presence of Thadasters, for the removal of the women from them, and furnish means for their removal in a suitable manner, if they be women of rank or who, according to the custom of the country, cannot appear in public, and shall also immediately remove from such apartments any property belonging to the defaulter found therein, and leave them free to the former occupants.

Procedure where property is lodged within apartments appropriated to women.

SECTION 22. Persons entering the apartments of women contrary to the provisions of this Regulation shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, or to simple imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month.

Punishment for entry into such apartments.

SECTION 23. In the notice or demand issued under Sections 6 and 7 with reference to the revenue payable in kind wholly or in part, its value in money shall be stated as the amount of revenue due on the land.

Notice to state value of revenue in kind.

SECTION 24. The attachment of immovable property shall be effected by affixing a notice thereof to some conspicuous part of the land or building to be attached, by the Tahsildar in person or through the Proverticar acting under his written authority or through any other official appointed by the Division Peishcar and authorised by him in writing for the purpose. The notice shall specify the amount of revenue with interest, the land on which and the date from which it is due and the party in arrear, and shall set forth that unless the arrear, with interest and expenses, be paid within the date therein mentioned, the land or building concerned will be brought to sale in due course of law. The notice of attachment shall be affixed in some conspicuous part of the Taluq and Proverti Cutcherries and shall also be published by beat of tom-tom on the immovable property attached. The publication shall also be reported to the Division Peishcar.

Attachment of immovable property.

SECTION 25. It shall be lawful for the Division Peishcar, with the previous sanction of the Dewan, at any time during attachment, to assume the management of the immovable property attached.

Management of property attached.

In such cases, he shall appoint an agent, with a proper establishment of officers, to manage the property, and shall give the agent a certificate of appointment with written instructions under his seal and signature, and the expenses of management shall be defrayed out of the income of the property: provided always that, where property may be too inconsiderable to admit of its being charged with a salary of an agent, it shall be committed to the care of such Revenue officer as the Division Peishcar may select, who shall be subject to all the provisions herein contained in reference to agents.

Appointment of an agent.

SECTION 26. Notice of assumption of management shall forthwith be served on the defaulter in the manner described in Clause 2 Section 6 and shall be notified by public proclamation on the property and by publication in the Government Gazette.

Notice of assumption of management.

SECTION 27. It shall be the duty of the agent, during the continuance of the management under Section 25, to collect the rents and profits due, or accruing due, upon the estate according to the engagements subsisting between the defaulter and the parties holding under him, or according to established usage where no specific engagements exist.

Agent to collect rents and profits.

The agent shall keep accounts of all his receipts and disbursements and submit the same and pay over the balance to the Division Peishcar or other officer empowered by the Division Peishcar in that behalf, whenever required, and the defaulter shall be at liberty to inspect the accounts at all reasonable times and to take copies of the same at his own expense without fee.

Agent to render accounts.

SECTION 28. All sums received from the property attached, after paying the expenses of attachment and management, shall be carried to the credit of the defaulter in discharge of the arrears due and interest thereon, and as

Surplus to go to the defaulter.

soon as all arrears, interest, costs of attachment and expense of management shall have been liquidated, the attachment shall be withdrawn and a full account rendered of all receipts and disbursements during its continuance.

Effect of existing agreements between the landholder and tenant.

SECTION 29. All engagements entered into between the landholder and his tenants shall be binding upon the Government during attachment, but if the Tahsildar finds that any engagements have been made collusively with a view to defeat or delay the effect of the attachment, or that engagements have been entered into subsequently to attachment, he shall report such circumstances to the Division Peishcar, who, if he finds reason, may declare all such engagements null and void against the Government.

Release of attachment when objected to by any other than the defaulter.

SECTION 30. If within 30 days from the date of attachment of any immovable property, any objection is made by any other than the defaulter to the attachment of the whole or any portion of such property on the ground that such property was not liable for the arrear of revenue for which the attachment was made, the Tahsildar shall enquire into such objection and report the result of such enquiry to the Division Peishcar. The Division Peishcar shall thereupon decide whether such property is liable to be attached and, in case he finds the attachment untenable, he shall forthwith direct the release of the attachment.

Persons interested in the land may obtain release from attachment.

SECTION 31. It shall be lawful for any person, claiming an interest in land which has been or is about to be attached, to obtain its release by paying the arrears, interest and costs incurred; and all such sums, if paid by a tenant, may be deducted from any rent then or afterwards due by him to the defaulter, and if paid by a *bona fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer upon the estate, shall constitue a debt from the defaulter to him and shall be a charge upon the land, but shall only take priority over other charges according to the date at which payment was made.

Rules to be observed in the sale of immovable property.

SECTION 32. In the sale of immovable property under this Regulation, the following rules shall be observed:—

Such sale to be conducted by the Tahsildar generally.

(1) All such sales shall be conducted by the Tahsildar with the previous sanction of the Division Peishcar, unless, in any case, he Dewan or the Division Peishcar may deem it necessary that the sale should be conducted by the Division Peishcar.

Notice of sale.

The particulars thereof.

(2) Previous to the sale, the Tahsildar shall issue a notice specifying the name of the defaulter, the position, tenure and extent of land and the buildings therein; the amount of revenue assessed on the land or upon its different sections; the proportions of the public revenue due during the remainder of the current Malabar year, and the time, place, and conditions of the sale.

Notice to be one month before sale.

This notice shall be posted, 30 days at least before the sale, in the nearest Police Station House, the Proverthicar's and Taluq Cutcherries and on some conspicuous part of the land or building as the case may be.

Public auction.

(3) The sale shall be by public auction to the highest bidder.

(4) A sum of money equal to 15 per cent of the price of the land shall be deposited by the purchaser with the officer conducting the sale at the time of the purchase, and when the remainder of the purchase money may not be paid within 30 days, the money deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

Deposit and payment of balance.

(5) Where the purchaser may refuse or omit to deposit the said sum of money or to complete the payment of the remaining purchase money, the property shall be re-sold after notice as prescribed in Clause 3 above at the expense and hazard of such purchaser, and the amount of all loss or expense which may attend such refusal or omission shall be recoverable from such purchaser in the same manner as arrears of public revenue. Where the lands may, on the second sale, sell for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

Procedure when the party fails to make the deposit or pay the balance of the purchase money.

(6) All persons bidding at a sale may be required to state whether they are bidding on their own behalf or as agents, and, in the latter case, to deposit a written authority signed by their principals. If such requisition be not complied with, their bids may be rejected.

Persons bidding on their own or on other's behalf.

SECTION 33. It shall be competent to the defaulter, or to any persons acting on his behalf or claiming any interest in the land, to tender the full amount of the arrears of revenue with the interest thereon and all charges which have been incurred in demanding the arrears or in attaching or managing the estate or in taking the steps necessary for sale, and thereupon the sale shall be stayed.

Sale may be stayed on tendering payment of arrears and costs.

Provided always that such tender must be made before the lot is knocked down and all sums so paid by any tenant or *bona fide* mortgagee or other encumbrancer may be recovered by the payer in the manner provided in Section 31.

SECTION 34. (1) Where a sale of immovable property has been conducted by a Tahsildar, he shall, as soon as may be after the conclusion of the sale, report the result thereof to the Division Peishcar.

Sale by Tahsildar to be reported to the Division Peishcar.

(2) At any time within thirty days from the date of such sale, application may be made to the Division Peishcar to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake or fraud in publishing or conducting it; but, except as otherwise is hereinafter provided, no sale shall be set aside on the ground of any such irregularity or mistake unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Division Peishcar that he has sustained substantial injury by reason thereof.

(3) If the application be allowed, the Division Peishcar shall set aside the sale and may direct a fresh one.

(4) On the expiration of 30 days from the date of the sale, if no such application is made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Division Peishcar shall make an order confirming the sale; provided that, if he shall have reason to think that the sale ought to be set aside notwithstanding that no such application has been made or on grounds other than those alleged in any application which has been made and rejected, he may, after recording his reasons in writing, set aside the sale.

(5) Whenever the sale of any lands is not so confirmed or is set aside, the deposit or the purchase money, as the case may be, shall be returned to the purchaser.

(6) After the confirmation of any such sale, the Division Peishcar shall register the lands sold in the name of the person declared to be the purchaser, and shall execute and grant a certificate of sale bearing his seal and signature to such purchaser.

Such certificate shall state the property sold and the name of the purchaser, and it shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of the purchase in all courts and tribunals where it may be necessary to prove the same; and no proof of the Division Peishcar's seal or signature shall be necessary unless the authority before whom it is produced shall have reason to doubt its genuineness.

Name and title to such purchaser to be published.

SECTION 35. Before the issue of the certificate referred to in Section 34, the Tahsildar shall publish, in the villages in which the lands sold are situated and in the Proverthicar's Cutcherry, the name of the purchaser and the date of the purchase, together with a declaration of the lawful succession of such purchaser to all the rights and property of the former landholder in the said lands.

Such purchaser to be put in possession by Civil Court, if necessary.

SECTION 36. Where, notwithstanding such publication, any lawful purchaser of land may be resisted and prevented from obtaining possession of his purchased land, the Division Peishcar, on application and production of the certificate of sale provided for by Section 34, shall cause the proper process to be issued for the purpose of putting such purchaser in possession in the same manner as if the purchased lands had been decreed to the purchaser by a decision of a Civil Court.

For purposes of this Section the Division Peishcar may exercise all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Certificates of sale to be registered.

SECTION 37. All certificates issued under Section 34 shall be registered under Regulation I of 1042 at the cost of the parties to whom they are issued.

Contracts of existing tenants to hold good with purchaser also.

SECTION 38. All contracts entered into by the defaulter with his tenants and all payments to him by them shall be binding upon the purchaser to the same extent and under the same conditions as laid down in Section 29.

Revenue Officials not responsible for incumbrances on the lands sold.

SECTION 39. All lands brought to sale on account of arrears of revenue due thereon shall be sold free of all incumbrances and, if any balance shall remain after liquidating the arrears, interest and the expenses of attachment and sale and other costs due in respect of such arrears, it shall be paid over to the defaulter unless such payment be prohibited by the injunction of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Defaulter entitled to recover arrears of rent due on day of sale.

SECTION 40. Arrears of rent which, on the day of sale, may be due to the defaulter from his under-tenants, shall, in the event of the sale, be recoverable by him after the sale, by any process which might have been used by him for that purpose before the said sale.

Lands sold to be proportionate to arrears due.

SECTION 41. It shall be lawful to the Division Peishcar or Tahsildar to attach or sell the whole or any portion of the land of a defaulter for the recovery of arrears of revenue, provided always that no larger portion of the land shall be attached or sold than may be sufficient to discharge the arrears with interest and expenses of attachment and sale.

SECTION 42. Where only a part of a property, bearing a single number in the account subject to the payment of a lump assessment, may be sold, the assessment upon such part shall be apportioned by the Division Peishcar previous to sale, under such rules as Our Dewan, with Our sanction, may, by Notification in the Gazette, from time to time, prescribe.

Apportionment of assessment when part only of a single property is sold.

SECTION 43. If, at any time before the lot is knocked down, a defaulter tenders security, it shall be lawful for the officer conducting the sale to accept the security and postpone the sale of the defaulter's property upon such conditions and until such time as he may appoint; in the event of default being made in the performance of such conditions, such officer may enforce the security subject to the provisions of Section 45.

Security before postponement of sale.

The security bond shall be in duplicate, one of which shall be kept in the custody of the officer conducting the sale and the other shall be forwarded forthwith to the Division Peishcar.

The security bonds given under this Section shall be exempt from stamp duty.

SECTION 44. The officer conducting a sale may, for sufficient reasons which shall be recorded, postpone the sale to a subsequent day.

Postponement of sale.

Whenever a sale is postponed under this Section, a fresh proclamation of the intended sale shall be published in the manner provided in Section 9 or 32 as the case may be.

SECTION 45. All the remedies prescribed by this Regulation in case of revenue defaulters may be employed against their sureties, and it shall be lawful for the Tahsildar or the Division Peishcar, as the case may be, to enforce the same simultaneously with, or either previously or subsequently to, their enforcement against the principal; so, nevertheless, that no more than the total sum of arrears with interest, costs and charges shall be realised from both.

Sureties liable for the arrears as well as the principal.

SECTION 46. Persons employed in serving notices or other processes under this Regulation shall be entitled to batta at such rates as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Dewan with Our sanction and published in the Gazette and such batta shall be treated as part of the costs.

Batta to persons serving processes.

SECTION 47. Where property, having been attached or distrained, may be ordered to be put up for sale, and the sale may be countermanded, the defaulter shall nevertheless be responsible for the expenses incurred in consequence of the attachment or distraint in the same manner as if the sale had taken place; in the event of such proprietor omitting to discharge the amount, it shall be recoverable by the process under which the original demand would have been recoverable.

Who to bear expense of countermanded sale.

SECTION 48. When a defaulter or his surety may hold property out of the Taluq wherein default has been made, the Tahsildar of the Taluq in which such defaulter or surety holds property shall, on the written application of the Tahsildar in whose Taluq such default has been made, proceed in all respects against

Procedure when a defaulter or his surety resides or holds property in another Taluq.

the property of the defaulter or surety or both in the same manner as if the default had been made in his own Taluq. Every such application shall be signed and sealed by the Tahsildar making it and shall be conclusive as to the amount due and the party in arrear in all proceedings against the Tahsildar acting upon such application, or any person acting under his authority, and no proof of the seal or signature or official character of the Tahsildar making the application shall be required unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its genuineness.

Saving right of any party to sue Tahsildar.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any party to sue, in his own district, the Tahsildar who made the application.

In such cases, the Peishcar of the Division who is the superior officer of the Tahsildar taking proceedings on the written application of a Tahsildar of another Division, shall exercise all the powers which may be exercised by the Peishcar of the Division in which the default was made.

When and how salaries and debts of defaulters may be attached.

SECTION 49. If no other property of the defaulter is available for the recovery of arrears of revenue, the salaries and debts due to him may be attached and realised for the recovery of any arrear due from him in the manner and to the extent provided for attachment and realisation of debts and salaries in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Dewan's powers of revision.

SECTION 50. The Dewan may, for sufficient reason, revise any orders passed, or proceedings taken, by a Division Peishcar, Tahsildar or Proventicar under the provisions of this Regulation.

Notice necessary.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this Section without previous notice to the party to be affected by such order.

Saving of rights to sue.

SECTION 51. Nothing in this Regulation shall be held to prevent parties deeming themselves aggrieved by any decision or order passed or proceedings taken under this Regulation, from suing the Government in the Civil Courts.

Limitation.

Provided that such suits shall be preferred within six months from the time at which the cause of action arose.

Provided further that the whole time occupied by the Dewan in revising the proceedings under Section 50 shall be excluded from the computation of the period of limitation of the said 6 months.

Question as to rate or amount of assessment not to be considered by a Civil Court.

SECTION 52. No Civil Court shall take into consideration or decide any question as to the rate of land revenue payable to Government or as to the amount of assessment fixed, or to be hereafter fixed, on the portions of a divided estate.

Judgment-creditor of the defaulter may pay arrears.

SECTION 53. Whenever any land, which is under attachment in execution of a decree of a Civil Court, is attached under this Regulation for arrears of revenue due on such land, the judgment creditor at whose instance the Civil Court attached the property may pay the arrears of public revenue and expenses of revenue attachment to the Tahsildar; and add the amount so paid to the judgment-debt and recover it as such. The Tahsildar shall grant a receipt under his signature and seal and it shall be conclusive evidence of such payment. Upon such payment, the revenue attachment shall be withdrawn.

SECTION 54. Whoever, knowing that any movable property is under distraint, removes such property without the permission of the distrainer, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Punishment for the removal of distrained property.

SECTION 55. When the property of a defaulter has been placed under the management of an agent, it shall be lawful for the defaulter to proceed by prosecution or suit against that agent in respect of any criminal or illegal act done by him to the injury of the defaulter or his estate, and all tenants or other persons holding by a subordinate title shall have the same remedies against him as they would have had against the defaulter if the act were done by the defaulter.

Liability of agent to suit or prosecution.

SECTION 56. When an attachment has been duly made under the provisions of this Regulation, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, during the continuance of attachment, shall be void as against the Government.

Private alienation of the attached property void.

SECTION 57. All payments on account of rent or profits actually due, made before public notice of assumption of management, to or on behalf of any land-holder by any person holding under him, shall be valid against the Government, and all such payments made after public notice of such assumption or made before they were actually due, shall be null and void against the Government, who shall be entitled to recover, as arrears of rent, the full amount from the parties by whom it was paid, leaving them to sue the defaulter in the ordinary Courts of law.

Payments by tenants of the lands whose management is assumed.

SECTION 58. Our Government may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise any officer by name to exercise all or any of the powers conferred by this Regulation on Division Peishcars, Tahsildars or Proverthicars.

Investiture of powers.

SECTION 59. All arrears of public revenue due to Government other than land revenue and all advances made by Government for cultivation or other purposes connected with the revenue or for providing labor or supplies, which arrears or advances are, according to a written engagement or usage, recoverable in the same manner as arrears of land revenue, may be recovered under the provisions of this Regulation.

The provisions of the Regulation applicable to the recovery of certain arrears of revenue and advances other than land revenue.

SECTION 60. No officer having in his official capacity any duty to perform in connection with any sale under this Regulation, shall, either directly or indirectly, bid for, acquire, or attempt to acquire, any interest in any property sold, at such sale.

Who shall not bid at revenue sales.

SECTION 61. This Regulation shall come into force from the 1st Vaikasi 1068.

Commencement.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1068.

A Regulation to make better provision for the Protection and Management of Forests passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 19th January 1893 corresponding with the 8th Makaram 1068.

Forest Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate, amend and define the law for the protection and management of Our Forests, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Forest Regulation of 1068", and it shall come into force on the 1st Auvany 1069.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Regulation and in all rules made hereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Division Peishcar."

(a) "Division Peishcar" means the Chief Executive Revenue Officer of a Division :

"Forest Officer."

(b) "Forest Officer" means any person appointed by name or as holding an office by or under the orders of Our Government to be a Conservator, Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, Ranger, Forester, Superintendent of a Timber Depot, Aminadar, Vijaripoo, Peon, or to discharge any function of a Forest Officer under this Regulation or any rule made hereunder :

"Forest produce."

(c) "Forest produce" includes the following things when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say, minerals (including limestone and laterite), surface soil, trees, timber, plants, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, fibres, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, galls, spices, juice, catechu, bark, caoutchouc, gum, woodoil, resin, varnish, lac, charcoal, honey and wax, skins, tusks, bones, horns, teeth and silk :

"Tree."

(d) "Tree" includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes :

"Timber."

(e) "Timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled and all wood, whether cut up or fashoned or hollowed out for any purpose or not :

"Forest offence."

(f) "Forest offence" means an offence punishable under this Regulation :

"Cattle."

(g) "Cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids :

"River."

(h) "River" includes streams, canals, backwaters, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

"Land at the disposal of Government."

(i) "Land at the disposal of Government" includes all unoccupied land, whether assessed or unassessed; but does not include land, the property of land holders such as Jenmies, Devasoms, or holders of Inam lands; also all holders of land in any way subject to the payment of land revenue direct to Government, and all other registered holders of land in proprietary right :

"Magistrate."

(j) "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by Government to try Forest offences : and

"Imprisonment"

(k) "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER II.

RESERVED FORESTS.

Power to reserve Forests.

3. The Dewan with Our sanction may constitute any land at the disposal of Our Government a reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

Notification by Our Government.

4. When it is proposed to constitute any land a Reserved Forest, the Dewan shall publish a Notification in Our Government Gazette—

(a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such land;

(b) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a Reserved Forest; and

(c) appointing an Officer (hereinafter called the Forest Settlement Officer) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favor of, any person, in or over any land comprised within such limits, or to any forest produce of such land, and to deal with the same as provded in this Regulation.

The Officer appointed under clause (c) of this Section shall ordinarily be a person other than a Forest Officer; but a Forest Officer may be appointed by the Dewan to attend, on behalf of Our Government, at the enquiry prescribed by this Chapter.

Suits barred.

5. Except as hereinafter provided, no Civil Court shall, between the dates of the publication of the Notification under Section 4 and of the Notification to be issued under Section 18, entertain any suit against Government to establish any right in or over any land or to the forest produce of any land included in the Notification published under Section 4.

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.

6. When a Notification has been issued under Section 4, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in Our Government Gazette and at the Head Quarters of each Taluq in which any portion of the land included in such Notification is situate, and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land, a Proclamation—

(a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of the land proposed to be included within the Reserved Forest, and

(b) requiring persons claiming any right referred to in Section 4 to prefer their claims before him within six months from the date of publishing such Proclamation in Our Government Gazette and to produce evidence in support thereof.

Bar of accrual of forest rights.

7. During the interval between the publication of such Proclamation and the date fixed by the Notification under Section 18,

no right shall be acquired in or over the land included in such Proclamation, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Our Government, or by or on behalf of some person in whom such right or power to create the same was vested when the Proclamation was published, or by succession from such person,

Prohibition of clearings &c.

and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made on such land.

Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest Settlement Officer.

Inquiry by Forest Settlement Officer.

8. When a claim has been preferred under clause (b) of Section 6, the Forest Settlement Officer shall inquire into such claim, recording all statements and the evidence in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force in appealable cases.

It shall also be competent for the Forest Settlement Officer to entertain a claim presented after the expiry of the time prescribed by clause (b) Section 6 and before the submission of his report under Section 14, if he is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient reason for not presenting the claim within the prescribed time.

He shall, at the same time, consider and record any objection which the Forest Officer (if any) appointed under Section 4 may make to any such claim

He shall also enquire into and record the existence of any rights mentioned in Section 4 and not claimed under Section 6, so far as they are ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same.

Powers of Forest Settlement Officer.

9. For the purpose of such inquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers (that is to say) :—

(a) power to enter by himself or any officer authorised by him for the purpose upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same, and

(b) the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force for compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

Order on closing of inquiry.

10. When the inquiry is completed, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting it wholly or in part.

When the claim admitted relates to any of the following rights :—

(a) a right of way;
(b) a right to watercourse or to a use of water;
(c) a right of pasture;
(d) a right to forest produce;

if the right is for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or building, he shall record the designation, position and area of such land, and the designation and position of such building.

Appeals from orders of Settlement Officers.

11. An appeal shall lie from the order referred to in Section 10 to the Zillah Court within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter is situated, in cases in which the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees 500. In other cases, the appeal shall lie to the High Court

Provided that no appeal shall lie against an order rejecting a claim on the ground that it was preferred after the period specified in Section 6.

Period within which appeals are to be preferred.

12. The appeal, if any, shall be preferred within 3 months from the date of the order so appealed against.

Forest Settlement Officer to carry out the appellate Court's order as his own.

13. If the order is reserved or modified in appeal or revision, the Forest Settlement Officer shall proceed to deal with it in like manner as if it had been in the first instance made by himself.

Forest Settlement Officer to report to the Dewan result of enquiry.

14. When the following events have occurred, *viz* :—

(a) The period fixed under Section 6 for preferring claims has elapsed, and no claim has been preferred; (b) all claims made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; (c) the period fixed by Section 12 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed; and (d) an appeal (if any) presented within such period has been disposed of by the appellate authority;

the Forest Settlement Officer shall submit to the Dewan a report stating that no claims have been preferred, or setting forth the claims which have been finally admitted or rejected, as the case may be.

Procedure by the Dewan in regard to admitted claims

15. When the claim admitted relates to the rights of the kind other than those specified in clauses *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* of Section 10, the Dewan may (1) come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of the right, or (2) exclude the land from the limits of the proposed reserve, or (3) proceed to acquire such land according to the law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Claims to rights of way &c.

16. When the claim admitted relates to a right of way or to a watercourse, or to a use of water, the Dewan shall either come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of the right or pass an order admitting such rights and provide for the exercise of such right.

Provision for rights of pasture or to forest produce admitted.

17. When the claim admitted relates to a right of pasture or to forest produce, the Dewan shall either come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of such right or provide for the exercise of such right.

(a) by altering the limits of the proposed reserved forest so as to exclude land of sufficient extent of a suitable kind and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimant,

(b) by recording an order continuing to the claimant a right of pasture or to the forest produce (as the case may be) subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Dewan.

The order passed under clause (b) shall record, as far as practicable, the number and description of cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze, the local limits within which and the seasons during which such pasture is permitted or the quantity of timber or other forest produce which the claimant is authorised to take or receive, the local limits within which, the season during which and the mode in which the taking of such produce is permitted and such other particulars as may be required in order to define the extent of the right which is continued and the mode in which it may be exercised.

18. When the proceedings prescribed in the preceding Sections have been taken, Our Dewan may publish a Notification in Our Government Gazette specifying the limits of the Forest which it is intended to reserve and declaring the same to be reserved from a date to be fixed by such Notification.

Notification declaring forests reserved.

Copies of the Notification shall also be published at the Head Quarters of each Taluk in which any portion of the land included in such Notification is situate and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land.

From the date so fixed the Forest shall be deemed to be a "Reserved Forest."

19. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government or some person in whom such right or the power to create such right was vested when the Notification under the above Section was issued or by succession from such person.

No right acquired over reserved forest except as here provided.

20. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, by Notification in the Gazette, direct that from a date to be fixed by such Notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Regulation shall cease to be reserved.

Power to declare Forest no longer reserved.

From the date so fixed, such Forest or portion shall cease to be reserved; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

Penalties for trespass or damage in Reserved Forests and acts prohibited in such Forests.

21. Any person who, in a Reserved Forest,—

(*a*) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by Section 7;

(*b*) sets fire to the Forest or kindles or leaves burning any fire in such manner as to endanger the same;

(*c*) trespasses or pastures cattle or wilfully permits cattle to trespass:

(*d*) fells, girdles, marks, lops, tops, uproots or burns any tree or strips the bark or leaves from or otherwise damages the same;

(*e*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects or subjects to any manufacturing process or removes any forest produce;

(*f*) clears, cultivates or breakes up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;

(*g*) in contravention of any rules made by Our Government, hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares;

(*h*) damages, alters or removes any wall, ditch, embankment, fence, hedge or railing: or

(*i*) sets fire to jungles or forests other than Reserved Forests without taking precautionary measures to prevent the spread of fire into such Reserved Forests;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done in accordance with any rule made by the Government or with the permission in writing of the Conservator of Forests or of an officer authorised by him to grant such permission.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION OF LAND AT THE DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT NOT INCLUDED IN RESERVED FORESTS.

22. Subject to all rights now vested in individuals and communities by law or custom or usage having the force of law, Our Government may make rules to regulate the use of the pasturage or of the natural produce of any land at the disposal of Government and not included in a Reserved Forest. Such rules may, with respect to such land,—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) regulate or prohibit the clearing or breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes;

(*b*) regulate or prohibit the kindling of fires and prescribe the precautions to be taken to prevent the spreading of fires;

(*c*) regulate or prohibit the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber and the collection and removal of natural produce;

(*d*) regulate or prohibit the quarrying of stone, the boiling of catechu, the burning of lime or charcoal or the distilling of essential oils;

(*e*) regulate or prohibit the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle and regulate the payments (if any) to be made for such cutting or pasturing; and

(*f*) regulate or prohibit hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares.

And whoever commits an infringement of any of those rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or to both.

Provided that Our Government may exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of all or any of these rules.

Power to close land against pasture.

23. Whenever fire is caused wilfully or negligently in any land to which all or any of the rules made under Section 22 have been extended, the Dewan may, notwithstanding that a penalty has been inflicted under that Section, direct that such land be closed against pasture for such period as he thinks fit;

Provided that an area sufficient in extent and in a locality reasonably convenient is left open for the use of persons having rights of pasture for such land.

Penalties.

24. Whoever pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass in land closed under Section 23 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT AT THE DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT OR IN WHICH GOVERNMENT HAS A LIMITED INTEREST.

On certain lands, the breaking up or clearing for cultivation &c. may be regulated or prohibited.

25. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste land not at the disposal of Government—

(*a*) the breaking up or clearing of land; or

(*b*) the firing or clearing of vegetation;

when such regulation or prohibition appears to be necessary for any of the following purposes:—

first—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods and landslips;

second—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents and the protection of land against erosion or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;

third—For the maintenance of a water supply in springs, rivers and tanks:

fourth—For the protection of roads, bridges, canals and other lines of communication;

fifth—For the preservation of the public health:

and may alter or cancel such Notification.

The Government may, for any such purpose, construct, at their own expense, in or upon any such Forest or land, such works as they think fit.

Provided that no such Notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such Forest or land calling upon him to show cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such Notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf and have been considered by the Government.

In case of refusal by owner, Government may take such lands on lease or acquire them.

26. Whenever the owner of such Forest or land may decline to comply with the regulations or directions contained in the said Notification, it shall be incumbent upon the Government, if they resolve to assume control of the said Forest or land, to take the said Forest or land, or so much of it as they may see fit, on lease from the owner for such term as they may deem it necessary to retain the same under control, and the owner shall be bound either to conclude such lease with the Government or to require that such Forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes and, in the latter event, the Government shall acquire such Forest or land accordingly. If such lease is agreed upon, the amount of annual rent to be reserved and all other questions arising between the owner or persons claiming

to be owners and the Government shall, in case of dispute, be determined by any officer appointed by Government on that behalf subject to an appeal to the Zillah Court.

Acquisition of Forest or land under the rules in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

27. In any case under this chapter in which the Government consider that, in lieu of taking the Forest or land under its control, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the law in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Protection of Forests at request of owners.

28. The owner of any land or, if there be more than one owner thereof, the owners of shares therein, whether divided or not, amounting in the aggregate to at least two-thirds thereof, may, with a view to the formation or conservation of Forests thereon, represent in writing to the Conservator of Forests their desire—

(a) that such land be managed, on their behalf by a Forest Officer, as a Reserved Forest, on such terms as may be agreed upon; or

(b) that such land be managed, subject to the control of the Conservator of Forests, by a person appointed by themselves and approved by the Conservator of Forests; or

(c) that all or any of the provisions of this Regulation or rules made thereunder be applied to such land.

The Government may in any such case by a Notification in the Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Regulation as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants.

Any such Notification may be altered or cancelled by a like Notification.

Management of Forests, the joint property of Government and other persons.

29. If the Government and any person or persons are jointly interested in any Forest or waste land or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may either—

(a) undertake the management of such Forest, waste land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same, or

(b) issue such rules for the management of the Forest, waste land or produce by the persons so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes, under clause (a) of this Section, the management of any Forest, waste land or produce, it may, by Notification in the Gazette, declare that any of the provisions contained in Chapters II and III of this Regulation shall apply to such Forest, waste land or produce and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

Persons employed to carry out the Regulation to be deemed Forest Officers.

30. All persons employed under Sections 26, 28 and 29 to carry out the provisions of this Regulation shall be deemed to be Forest Officers within the meaning of this Regulation.

CHAPTER V.

FOREST PRODUCE.

Royalties.

31. Trees of the following species, that is to say, teak, koleteak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood and cardamoms and ivory of wild elephants, whether grown or found on Government land or private property, are royalties, and no trade shall be carried on in them unless they have been duly obtained from Our Government.

The trees above named cannot be felled by any person without the written permission of the Conservator of Forests or such other officer as may be authorised by him in writing, but the owner of private property on which a teak, koleteak, blackwood, ebony or sandalwood tree is standing, may, after obtaining written permission from the Conservator of Our Forests or other officer authorised by him as aforesaid and on such terms as Our Government may decide, fell any such tree for his private use; and when any such tree is removed from such property on account of Government, the owner shall be entitled to a payment at rates which Our Government may from time to time determine.

Reserved trees.

32. The Dewan may, from time to time, with Our sanction, notify in Our Government Gazette the names of other trees which shall not be felled without the permission in writing of the Conservator of Forests or of an officer authorised by him in writing on that behalf when found standing in forests or on other land at the disposal of Our Government, or on land not permanently assessed to public revenue and any tree once reserved may by Notification in Our Government Gazette be excluded from that category.

Such trees shall be known as "Reserved Trees.

Framing of rules by Dewan.

33. It shall be lawful for Our Dewan to frame and publish with Our sanction, rules—

(1) for regulating or prohibiting the felling, lopping, cutting, maiming or otherwise maltreating of any tree which is a royalty or of any reserved tree,

(2) prescribing the routes by which alone timber and forest produce which are royalties may be moved within or exported from the State of Travancore,

(3) prohibiting the import and export or moving within defined local limits of timber and forest produce which are royalties without a pass from the land holder from whose lands it is brought or from an officer duly authorized to issue the same or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass,

(4) prescribing the form of passes and providing for their issue, production and return,

(5) providing for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber in transit within defined local limits or at stations established as hereinafter provided,

(6) establishing stations to which such timber shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination or marking, and the conditions under which such timber and forest produce which are royalties shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from such station,

(7) providing for management and control of such stations and for regulating the appointment and duties of persons employed thereat,

(8) authorizing the transport of timber and forest produce which are royalties, the property of Government, across any land and providing for the payment of compensation for any damage done by the transport of such articles,

(9) regulating or prohibiting the collection and transit of any other forest produce,

(10) fixing or prescribing the prices, fees, seigniorage and other charges to be paid to Our Government on trees, timber or other forest produce,

(11) prescribing the hours during which the transport of timber and other forest produce may take place from land within forest limits, and

(12) generally for the protection of the revenue from Our Forests.

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

34. Whoever

(a) fells any tree which is a royalty against the rules framed by Our Dewan, or

(b) fells such trees or reserved trees in places other than those for which he has obtained permission from a Forest Officer, or in quantities larger than, or different in kind from, those so permitted, or,

(c) is found in possession of such trees, or of any forest produce which is a royalty without having honestly obtained it,

shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment which may extend to six months, or a fine which may extend to 500 Rs., or to both.

In cases where the offence is said to have been committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after making preparation for resistance to the execution of any law or any legal process, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence, the convicting Magistrate may inflict double the punishment that would ordinarily be inflicted.

Punishment for infringement of rules under Section 33.

35. Whoever commits any infringement of the Rules framed under Section 33 shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

36. When there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed in respect of any timber or other forest produce, such timber or produce, together with all tools, ropes, chains, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence may be seized by any Forest Officer or Police Officer.

Report to Magistrate.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property or the receptacle (if any) in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, who shall immediately forward a report to the Magistrate.

Provided that when the timber or forest produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the Forest Officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

Procedure thereupon.

37. Upon the receipt of any such report, the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.

Timber, forest produce, tools &c. when liable to confiscation.

38. When any person is convicted of a forest offence, all timber or other forest produce in respect of which such offence has been committed and all tools, ropes, chains, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, and being the property of the offender or his abettor shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

Disposal on conclusion of trial for forest offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

39. When the trial of any forest offence is concluded, any timber or other forest produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by or under the authority of a Forest Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator;

and in any other case it may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may order.

Procedure when offender is not known or cannot be found.

40. When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate, if he is of opinion that an offence has been committed, may, on application on this behalf, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by or under the authority of a Forest Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator, or to be made over to any person whom the Magistrate considers to be entitled to the same;

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of two months from the date of seizing such property or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

The Magistrate shall cause a notice of any application under this Section to be served upon any person who, he has reason to believe, is interested in the property seized, or shall publish such notice in any way which he thinks fit.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under Section 36.

41. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under Section 36 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he might have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Appeal from orders under Sections 38, 39 or 40.

42. Any person claiming to be interested in property seized under Section 36, may, within two months from the date of any order passed under Section 38, 39 or 40, present an appeal therefrom which may be disposed of in the manner provided by Section 398 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Property when to vest in Government.

43. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under Section 38 or 40, and the period limited by Section 42 for presenting an appeal from such order has elapsed, and no such appeal has been presented, or when, on such an appeal being presented, the appellate court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or portion as the case may be, shall vest in the Government.

Saving of power to release property seized.

44. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent a Forest Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Conservator of Forests from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under Section 36 and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and for altering boundary marks.

45. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or any person, or to cause wrongful gain, as defined in the Indian Penal Code,

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest Officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(b) unlawfully affixes to any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest Officers; or

(c) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on any timber or standing tree by or under the authority of a Forest Officer; or

(d) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary mark of any Forest or any land to which any provisions of this Regulation apply;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Killing of elephants punishable.

46. Whoever, unless authorised to do so, kills, wounds or captures a wild elephant within the territories of the State, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to 3 months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or both for each animal, and the tusks and teeth of the animals which have been killed or the elephants that have been captured, shall be regarded as the property of the Sircar, and shall be delivered to the nearest Forest Officer or Police Officer.

Provided (1) that Our Dewan may, from time to time, on an application being made to him grant general or special permits in writing for the shooting or the capturing of elephants, and those who obtain such permits shall be exempted from the operations of the preceding para so long as they act in accordance with the rules given in the permits;

(2) that persons shooting or wounding elephants in self defence or for the protection of property shall be exempted from punishment.

Forest officer may arrest offenders.

47. Any Forest Officer or Police Officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest offence, if such person refuses to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, or if there is reason to believe he will abscond.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested to the nearest Police Station, and the officer in charge of such station shall thereupon act according to law.

Punishment for wrongful seizure or arrest.

48. Any Forest Officer or Police Officer who vexatiously and maliciously seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Regulation, or who vexatiously and maliciously arrests any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

49. Every Forest Officer and Police Officer shall prevent and may interfere for the purpose of preventing the commission of any forest offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

50. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes a forest offence, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Regulation or the rules made thereunder;

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Forest Officer to accept compensation.

51. Any Forest Officer drawing a salary of not less than one hundred rupees a month, if specially empowered in this behalf, may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any forest offence other than an offence under Section 45 or 48, a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees by way of compensation for the offence which may have been committed and, where any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

On the payment of such sum of money or such value or both as the case may be, to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

52. When in any proceedings taken under this Regulation or in consequence of anything done under this Regulation, a question arises as to whether any forest produce is the property of the Government, such property shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

Presumption that timber or Forest produce belongs to Government.

CHAPTER VII.

CATTLE TRESPASS.

53. Cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest or on lands on which the grazing of cattle has been prohibited by rules made under this Regulation, or which has been closed under Section 23 shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eighth Section of the Cattle Trespass Regulation No. I of $\frac{1056}{1880-1881}$ and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest Officer or Police Officer.

Cattle trespass Regulation No. I of $\frac{1056}{1880-1881}$ to apply.

54. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the tenth Section of the Regulation last aforesaid, there shall be levied, in all or any of the areas to which the Regulation applies, for each head of cattle impounded under Section 53 of this Regulation, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following :—

Power to alter fines fixed by that Regulation.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
For each elephant	10	,,	,,
For each buffalo or camel	1	,,	,,
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, calf, or heifer	,,	14	,,
For each ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	,,	7	,,

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

55. All Forest Officers shall be deemed to be Public Servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Forest Officers deemed Public Servants.

56. No criminal prosecution shall lie against any Public Servants for any thing done or omitted to be done in good faith under this Regulation.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

57. Except with the permission in writing of Our Dewan, no Forest Officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or forest produce or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any Forest or in any contract for working any Forest whether in Travancore or foreign territory.

Forest Officer not to trade.

58. All trees and timber found on land at the disposal of Government which may hereafter be granted for permanent cultivation under such rules as may be in force at the time, shall be held to be the property of Government; such trees shall on the application of the grantee be removed by the Forest Department within 18 months from the date of receipt of such application; if not so removed, such trees and timber other than royalties shall become the property of the landowner. Provided that nothing in this Section shall affect any right which Our Government may possess in trees or timber found on lands granted for cultivation prior to the enactment of this Regulation.

Trees and timber standing on land granted for permanent cultivation.

59. Our Government may invest, either temporarily or permanently, any Forest Officer drawing a salary of not less than 100 Rupees, with the following powers, and may withdraw the same :—

Investing Forest Officer with powers.

(*a*) the powers of a Settlement Officer;

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(*c*) power to hold enquiries into forest offences and, in the course of such enquiries, to receive and record evidence and to issue search warrants which may be executed in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(*d*) power to accept compensation for forest offences under Section 51

60. Our Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation—

Additional power to make rules.

(a) to declare by what Forest Officer or class of Forest Officers, the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Regulation on a Forest Officer shall be exercised or performed;

(b) to regulate the procedure of Forest Settlement Officers;

(c) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscation under this Regulation or from the Public Treasury;

(d) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber which are royalties, but grown on lands belonging to, or in the occupation of, private persons; and

(e) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

Rules when to have force of law.

61. All rules made by Our Government under this Regulation shall be published in the Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law. Such rules may be cancelled or varied by like notification.

Liability of persons engaged by Forest Officers.

62. All contractors or persons engaged by the officers of the Forest Department to fell, remove or deliver timber, collect produce, or to do any work for the Department, and all persons who have permission to collect and remove timber or forest produce on permits, licenses or leases, shall be held responsible for any loss or damage caused by any acts or omissions on the part of any of their subordinates, servants or agents infringing any of the provisions of this Regulation or of the rules framed thereunder.

Recovery of money due to Government.

63. All money other than fines payable to the Government under this Regulation or any rule made thereunder, or on account of timber or forest produce or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Regulation in respect of timber or forest produce, and all compensation awarded to Government under this Regulation may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force, as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Lien of forest produce for such money.

64. When any such money is payable for, or in respect of, any forest produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and if such amount be not paid when due, such produce may be taken possession of by or under the authority of a Forest Officer, not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator, and may be retained until such amount has been paid, or such Forest Officer may sell such produce by public auction and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed by the person entitled thereto within 6 months from the date of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government.

Land required under this Regulation to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under the law in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

65. Whenever it appears to Our Government that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Regulation, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of any law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Forests reserved previous to the passing of this Regulation.

66. The Dewan may, by Notification in the Gazette, declare any Forest, which has been reserved by order of the Government previous to the day on which this Regulation comes into force, to be a Reserved Forest under this Regulation;

Provided that if the rights of the Government or of private persons to or over any land or forest produce in such Forest have not been enquired into, settled and recorded in a manner which the Government thinks sufficient, the same shall be enquired into, settled and recorded in the manner provided by this Regulation for Reserved Forests, before the date on which the Notification declaring the Forests to be reserved takes effect.

All questions decided, orders issued and records prepared in connection with the reservation of such Forest shall be deemed to have been decided, issued and prepared hereunder, and the provisions of this Regulation relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such Forest.

67. Regulation IV of 1063 is repealed; but any forest which has been reserved by order of the Government in accordance with it shall be considered to be a Reserve, and any rules framed or any action taken under it shall hold good as if it were still in force.

SIGN MANUAL.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following Rules are published under section 33 of Regulation II of 1068.

With reference to the Proclamation of 4th Dhanu 1063 published in the Government Gazette dated 12th Magarom of that year, regulating the payment of seigniorage on timber felled by private parties and with reference to subsequent modifications, the rates of seigniorage have been revised as per list annexed with effect from the 1st Thye 1070. / 13th January 1895.

2. The procedure to be followed in the matter of felling and removing timber is that prescribed in the Proclamation above referred to and shall be considered as having been framed under the Forest Regulation so far as it is in conformity with the Regulation.

Rates of Seigniorage.

1st class.	Anjelly ... ... Jack ... ... Thambagom or Kongu ... Vengai... ... ... Edangkorna or Pathiri ...	Rs. Rs. In log 2/ sawn 4/.
2nd class.	Thembavu or Karimaruthu... Agil ... ... Iroomool or Kada ... ... Venteak ... ... Punnapamarom ... ... Cherupunnay	Rs. Rs. In log 1½/ sawn 3/.
3rd class.	Madagarivembu or Thevadaren... Karuntagara and all kinds of Vaga... Mayila... ... ... Manjacadamboo ... ... Manimaruthu... ... ... Puvan	Re. Rs. In log 1/ sawn 2/.

All other jungle woods in log 8 As. sawn 1 Rupee per candy.
100 Bamboos ... ... Rupees 2/.

Boats.

	As.
Anjelly and jack per vannom	8.
Cheeni & Ilavu do.	6.
Jungle wood do.	4.

No permits will be given for boats of Thumbagom, Thembavu or Vengai.

3. These rules supersede the notice published in the Gazette of the 11th December 1894. / 27th Vrichigam 1070.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
18th January 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

FOREST RULES.

Under sections 22, 33, 59 and 60 of the Travancore Forest Regulation (No. II of 1068), the following rules are enacted with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajab for regulating the use of the pasturage and of the natural produce of lands at the disposal of Government and not included within a Reserved Forest. Provided, however, that they shall apply to all lands at the disposal of Government which may, from time to time, be notified as lands proposed to be constituted a Reserved Forest under section 4 of the said Regulation and until the date fixed in the Notification (to be issued under section 18 of the said Regulation) declaring the said lands to be a Reserved Forest. From that date, however, these rules shall cease to apply to, or to be in force in respect of, the lands specified in such Notification.

I. The lands at the disposal of Government may, for the purpose of these rules, be classed as follows:—

(a) Lands of which the Government has acquired the ownership or possession by purchase, lease or otherwise,

(b) Assessed but unoccupied lands,

(c) Unoccupied and unassessed lands, that is waste lands which are unassessed and unsurveyed for purposes of revenue,

(d) Occupied but unassessed lands.

II. So much land of the above four classes as the Conservator of Forests may, from time to time (with the sanction of the Dewan), set aside for reservation in any Division shall be "Reserved lands." Provided that no land of classes *(a)* and *(b)* shall ordinarily be so recommended for reservation unless it has been unoccupied for at least 18 months.

III. The lands which are not set aside as reserved lands will be "Unreserved lands."

IV. No reserved land shall be cleared or broken up for cultivation or other purposes except as hereinafter provided and no Patta shall be granted for any Reserved land but with the sanction of the Dewan.

V. Unreserved lands may be granted on Patta, but when they are so assigned, the value of any trees standing or of any timber found on them as settled by the Conservator of Forests or an officer authorised by him must be paid before the applicant is put in possession, or if the applicant so elects, the trees and timber found upon the land shall be removed by the Forest Department on application of the grantee as laid down in section 58. Provided that all applications for any unreserved lands in the forests or connected with them or having any forests in them shall be referred to the Conservator for his opinion and the Patta shall not be granted before receipt and consideration of his opinion and decision by the Dewan.

VI. Temporary cultivation shall be regulated by the Revenue Department in areas defined by the Conservator and approved of by the Dewan for the purpose, in all cases to which Regulation II of 1067 does not apply, under such rules as may be in force for the time being.

VII. Should any person carry on such cultivation without conforming to such Rules or cultivate more land than was allowed, or in places or at times, other than those permitted, or should he fell, burn, lop, cut or otherwise damage any royalty or reserved tree whether growing on the land under cultivation or elsewhere, such person will be held responsible for the damage done besides being liable to criminal punishment under the Regulation, and the crop or produce raised on such land may be confiscated by Government.

VIII. Trees of the following species are reserved trees wherever found on reserved or unreserved lands, but their number may be reduced or increased as laid down in Section 32 of the Regulation.

Royal trees.

Tectona grandis—Teak.
Dalbergia latifolia—Blackwood, Etti or Thothagatti.
Diospyros ebenum } —Ebony, Karungali or Karunthali
D. Melanoxylon }
Santalum album—Sandalwood or Santhanam.

Reserved trees.

Artocarpus hirsuta—Anjili or Ayani.
A. integrifolia—Jaek or Plavu.
Hopea parviflora—Thambagom or Kōngu.
Pterocarpus marsupium—Venga.
Stereospermum xylocarpum—Edankorna or Pāthiri.
Terminalia tomentosa—Thēmbavu or Karimaruthu.
Dysoxylum malabaricum—White ceder or Agil.
Xylia dolabriformis—Irumullu or Kada.
Lagerstrœmia lanceolata—Venteak or Senjal.
Calophyllum tomentosum—Punnapā.
C. Wightianum—Cherupunna.
Cadrela toona—Red cedar, Madagiri vembu or Thevatharam.
Albizzia Lebbek—Karinthagara or Vāga.
A. procera—Vàga.
A. Odoratissima—Kari vāga.
Vitex altissima—Mayila.
Adina cordifolia—Manjakkadambu.
Lagerstrœmia flos reginoe—Mani Maruthu.
Schleichera trijuga—Pūvan.
Polyalthia fragrans—Nedunār.
Mesua ferrea—Nangu.
Vateria indica—Payin.
Bombax malabaricum—Ilavu or cotton.
Thespesia populnea—Portia or Checlanthi.
Grewia tiliœfolia—Unu or Chadiccha.
Aglaia Roxburghiana—Chokkala.
Lophopetalum wightianum—Vengkotta.
Mangifera indica—Mango or Māvu.
Odina wodier—Uthi or Kalasan.
Tamarindus indica—Tamarind or Puli.
Carrallia integerrima—Kadapla or Valogam.
Terminalia paniculata—Maruthu.
Anageissus latifolia—Vekkali or Maru Kanjiram.
Eugenia jambolana—Nagal or Narval.
Tetrameles nudiflora—Cheeni.
Bassia longifolia—Illupa.
Dichopsis elliptica—Mala ilupa or palli.
Machilus macrantha—Uravu or Kolla Mā.
Bridelia retusa—Mulluvenga or Mookayni.
Bischofia javanica—Mla Chithiyan or Thondi.

Total—5 Royal trees and 40 Reserved trees.

IX. Nothing in these rules applies to the conditions of the cultivation and collection of cardamoms which, while a royalty, shall be subject, as hitherto, to the monopoly system under the rules, regulations and orders of Government until and except in so far as the same may be hereafter modified or altered likewise by Government.

X. In unreserved forests in which the people have hitherto enjoyed, free of charge, the privilege of cutting grass, of grazing cattle, of cutting or removing timber or leaves of trees (other than royalties and reserved trees) for manure or agricultural purposes, of gathering sticks for fuel or of collecting minor forest products, or of the cutting of other than reserved trees, such privileges may be continued free of charge, except stamping fees in the case of trees. Provided that, if any of the privileges or any of these products are bartered or sold or if any damage be done to the land or the produce of it by the exercise of such privileges, the Dewan may prohibit the enjoyment of any or all of the privileges aforesaid or charge fees for them, and a disregard of such prohibition or a refusal to pay the charges imposed shall render the person accused liable to punishment under section 22 of the Regulation.

XI. The Conservator of Forests may (with the sanction of the Dewan) select any land at the disposal of Government, whether reserved or unreserved, to be placed under special fire protection as fuel or fodder reserves or grazing grounds or for any other special purpose. After the limits of these areas have been clearly indicated and duly notified in the Gazette, no person within such areas shall wilfully or negligently set fire to the trees, timber, grass or other forest produce or shall kindle or keep burning any fire except at such places and subject to such precautions as may be prescribed by the Consevator of Forests by Notification in the Government Gazette.

XII. The cutting of grass and the pasturage of cattle are permitted free in all unreserved lands not expressly closed against such free use and on the lands set apart as above. On all others, they shall be permitted only with the consent of the Conservator or other officer duly authorized by him, and on payment of the fees now in force or hereafter to be prescribed by the Dewan.

XIII. All the trees and other natural produce of reserved and unoccupied unreserved lands shall, when not private property, vest in the Government, subject to the provisions of Rules X and XII and subject to such exceptions as may hereafter from time to time be notified by Government.

XIV. All the trees, pasturage and natural produce of lands, which have been duly notified as fuel and fodder reserves or grazing grounds or as placed under special fire protection, shall be in the charge of the Forest Department without any exception.

XV. Subject to the exceptions of Rules X & XII and such as may be notified under Rule XIII, no person shall fell, girdle, mark, lop, top, uproot or burn or strip off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damage, any tree growing on any reserved or unreserved land or remove the timber or collect the natural produce of such trees or lands, unless such person be a forest or other duly authorized officer in the execution of his duty or be acting *bona fide* under the orders of such officer or under the authority and in accordance with the conditions of a written or special contract, permit or lease granted by the Conservator of Forests or other duly authorized person.

XVI. The felling, conversion, or removal of trees and timber and the collection or removal of other natural products vesting in the Forest Department under Rule XIV may be effected in one or other of the following ways :—

(*a*) departmentally, that is, by the officers of the Forest Department, or by persons acting under their immediate superintendence, control or orders ;

(b) by persons holding permits duly issued by any Forest Officer or other authorised person and on payment of the prescribed fees;

(c) by any person holding the right under a lease or contract granted by the Conservator of Forests or any officer duly authorised in that behalf.

XVII. The timber of royalties and of the more valuable trees will ordinarily be sold to the public from Government timber depôts, which will be located at such places as the Conservator of Forests (with the sanction of the Dewan) may select. The names of such depôts, as may hereafter be opened, as also the closing of any depôt will be notified in the Government Gazette.

XVIII. Each depôt will be under the charge of a Superintendent or Vijarippu, who may be empowered to sell by retail all kinds of logs, bamboos, sawn materials, boats and other articles under such rules as the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Dewan, from time to time prescribe. The price of the logs, bamboos, sawn materials &c. will be fixed from time to time by the Conservator of Forests with the sanction of the Dewan, and all alterations in the price shall be notified in the Government Gazette, together with any rules affecting the general public.

XIX. Persons requiring sawn materials of any particular dimensions or boats or timber not in stock should make an application to the Conservator, Deputy Conservator or Assistant Conservator having immediate control over the depot.

XX. When timber is required by the D. P. W. or Marahmut Department, the Chief Engineer, or other officer in charge of the District in which the timber is wanted, shall apply to the Conservator of Forests or other officer of the District not below the rank of Assistant Conservator, giving particulars as to the quantity and quality of the timber required and the place where it is wanted. No timber shall be handed over to any one but a person authorized in writing to pay for it or to give receipt for it, and the receipt given shall entitle the Forest Department to payment on presentation or credit for the amount in the Sirkar accounts.

XXI. Private persons living at a distance from any depôt and near the Forests and wishing to be supplied with timber may, on application to the Conservator of Forests or other Forest Officer of the District not below the rank of Assistant Conservator, be supplied with it, if this is considered by the Conservator advisable, and can be managed at the place where they wish the timber to be delivered, on condition that in all cases payment is made before delivery and precautions prescribed against frauds are submitted to, and provided that royalties are not so supplied without reference to the Conservator or the officer authorized by him to sell royalties.

XXII. All timber shall be measured in the depôts or elsewhere with the standard kole of 24 viral = 30 inches. No reductions in the measurement shall be made for defects, but in logs and in large beams the drag-hole shall be excluded.

XXIII. The Deputy and Assistant Conservators may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Conservator, sell timber by auction at the depôts in their respective charges. Such sales, with the names of the depôts at which they are to be held, shall be notified in the Gazette at least a fortnight before the date fixed for the sale.

XXIV. Subject to the exceptions mentioned in Rule XX, no timber shall on any account at any time be removed beyond the limits of a depôt until paid for.

XXV. Any person wishing to obtain a permit for timber or other forest produce except bamboos, firewood, reeds, rattans, charcoal and leaves for manure must pay the prescribed fees into the Treasury of the Forest officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator, who has control over the forests from which he wishes to procure the timber or other forest produce. A permit on a printed form will then be given him by the officer empowered to give permits in that range addressed to the officer in immediate charge of the forest. This permit shall state the name of the applicant, the locality where he wishes to fell the quantity and kind of timber &c. required, the time allowed for felling and removal (limited to 18 months) and such other particulars as may be needed. The permit must then be taken to the Forest officer mentioned in it, who will endorse the permit and direct the applicant how and where to collect the produce within the time allowed by the permit and subject to the conditions set forth in it. Should the officer in immediate charge of the forest consider it necessary to refuse to allow the collection of the timber or forest produce, he shall endorse the permit with a request that the money may be refunded, and on presenting the permit, as endorsed, at the office where the permit-holder paid the money, it will be repaid to him. When the applicant has procured and wishes to remove any or all of the produce paid for, he shall apply to the officer who will proceed to the spot, measure and stamp the timber and otherwise mark it, or estimate the produce, enter the quantity with description and date on the permit and the duplicate in his office and give a pass for the removal of the timber or other forest produce in accordance with the rules in force at the time under section 33 of the Regulation for the control of timber &c. in transit. Provided the time allowed in the pass shall not exceed one month for the removal of the timber covered by it and shall be within the period fixed in the original permit.

XXVI. It shall be lawful for the officer authorized to issue permits to refuse to grant a permit, if he has reason to believe that the person applying for the permit is concerned or is reputed to be concerned in any illegal practice with regard to timber or other forest produce, or for other good and sufficient reason.

XXVII. All permits must be returned to the issuing officer within the time specified therein, whether the timber or other forest produce for which they were issued has been removed or not, and it shall be the duty of the officer issuing the pass to recover the permits. Extension of time may be granted to the holders of permits at the discretion of the Forest officer issuing the permits, subject to such rules as may be laid down from time to time by the Conservator of Forests with the sanction of the Dewan.

In those districts where depots have been opened for the sale of timber to the public, permits will not be given for such timbers as are available for sale at the depots or can conveniently be procured for sale there.

XXVIII. Permits allowing the holders to take bamboos, firewood, reeds, rattans, charcoal and other minor produce and to graze cattle may be issued by officers not below the rank of Aminadars, on such conditions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Conservator of Forests with the sanction of the Dewan.

XXIX. Permit forms shall be in triplicate, the original being given to the applicant, the duplicate being forwarded to the officer in charge of the forest for the purposes of check, and the triplicate retained by the issuing officer as a record. In the case of the minor articles mentioned in Rule XXVIII, the duplicate shall be sent to the office of the Conservator or the Deputy, or Assistant Conservator in charge of the Range.

XXX. Whoever

(1) collects timber or other forest produce without first obtaining a permit,

(2) while holding a permit, collects timber or other produce different from or in excess of that allowed by the permit,

(3) while holding a permit, collects the timber or forest produce mentioned in the permit in places or at times not allowed by the permit,

shall be liable to have the produce confiscated and to be further punished with fine and imprisonment as per section 22 of the Regulation.

XXXI. The right of collecting the produce of all trees, whether of the reserved kind or not, and of all plants or shurbs of any cammercial or medicinal value, on all reserved and unreserved lands, may either be exercised departmentally, or may be granted on permit or leased or sold by auction by the Conservator of Forests or other authorised officer on such terms as he thinks fit. No person shall collect plants or shurbs or the produce of any trees in contravention of this rule, except in accordance with the provisions of Rule X.

XXXII. No person shall quarry or collect stones, lime, gravel, or earth of any commercial or medicinal value in any reserved or unreserved lands, without the written permission of the Conservator of Forests or other officer authorized by him, and without the payment of the fees now in force or hereafter to be prescribed.

XXXIII. No person shall boil catechu, distil wood-oil or burn lime or charcoal in any reserved or unreserved lands, save in such places as may be specially set apart for the purpose by the Conservator of Forests or other officer authorized by him.

XXXIV. The Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills may set apart certain portions of unreserved forest as pasture ground for the grazing of foreign cattle.

XXXV. All persons bringing foreign cattle to graze in such pasture ground shall pay the fees prescribed by Government, after which a license shall be granted to them stating the amount of fees paid and the number of cattle permitted to graze in such pasture ground. This license is not transferable and shall hold good for such season or part of a season as the cattle remain on that pasture ground. Cattle-keepers leaving the country and returning with cattle again in the same season will have to pay a second fee.

XXXVI. All cattle on which no fees have been paid, found grazing on any pasture ground contrary to the provisions of Rule XXXV, shall be deemed to be causing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the Cattle-trespass Regulation (No. I of 1056), and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest or Police officer.

XXXVII. Within such areas of unreserved forest as may be set apart for the grazing of foreign cattle, no person shall set fire to the trees, timber, grass or other forest produce or shall kindle and keep burning any fire in contravention of any rules passed by the Conservator of Forests or the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills or other authorised officer.

XXXVIII. In fuel and fodder-reserves and in areas under special fire protection, no person shall hunt or shoot or set traps for game or fish, without the written permission of the Conservator of Forests or other officer authorized by him.

XXXIX. The poisoning or dynamiting of water in any reserved or unreserved land is absolutely prohibited.

XL. The Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of Government, at any time abolish or alter fees at present levied on any of the forest products, or may levy a fee on any other forest products which he may think it advisable to tax. A table of the existing fees levied under these rules shall be published in the Government Gazette and all remissions and alterations of fees and all impositions of new fees shall be notified in the Gazette and, until such notification has been made, such alterations shall not be enforced.

XLI. The Conservator of Forests or an officer authorised by him may cause to be lopped or felled or removed, either by contract or otherwise, the royalties growing or found on any private land and any trees growing or found on land permanently granted for cultivation or other purposes on which the right of Government in the said trees is expressly reserved in the deed, in the same manner as he is authorized to deal with trees found on land at the disposal of Government as laid down in these Rules, and for such purpose the land may be entered on without obstruction on the part of the owner or occupant. Provided that in accordance with section 31 of the Regulation, the owner of private property on which any tree which is a royalty is standing, may fell it for his own use, on payment of three-fourths of the value of the tree determined at the rate fixed for the sale of such class of timber at the nearest Government Depôt. When any such tree is removed from such property on account of Government, the owner shall be entitled to one-fourth of the net profit accruing from the disposal thereof.

XLII. The lopping, cutting, maiming or otherwise maltreating of any tree, whether a royalty or otherwise, under Rule XLI is strictly prohibited.

XLIII. Timber and forest produce which is a royalty may be imported into, and exported from, the State of Travancore by the following routes only :—

(1) The ports of Munambam, Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel,

(2) By water at Veerapoly, Vallom and Arukutty,

(3) By land at Athirapura, Aramboli, Kannupillay Mettu, Puliyara, and the routes leading from the Ariancavu Pass, Mekkarai at the Achenkoil Pass, Kumili and Ramakkal.

XLIV. It shall not be lawful to import timber or forest produce which is a Royalty by a water or land route, as noted in clauses (2) and (3) of the last rule, unless it is marked and is accompanied by a pass, issued by a responsible officer of the Government of the territory from which the article comes, giving a description of the article aforesaid. The person in charge of such timber or forest produce must produce this pass on demand of the Travancore Forest Officer at the Frontier or at such stations as are notified in the schedule or may hereafter be notified.

XLV. The officer in charge of the frontier or other prescribed station reached by the timber, or forest produce which is a royalty, in transit, shall examine the articles, and shall allow them to proceed after writing on the back of the pass his name and office, the date and the fact that the articles mentioned are correct.

Such endorsement shall protect the timber, or forest produce which is a royalty during any further transit, and the pass shall be produced when called for by any Forest or Police Officer.

XLVI. It shall not be lawful to export timber, or forest produce which is a royalty, from Travancore by any route, unless the article is stamped or marked, and is covered by a pass in Form A, or such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed, signed, in the case of timber by the Conservator of Forests or by an officer duly authorized

by him on that behalf, and, in the case of forest produce which is a Royalty, by any officer authorized by the Dewan.

XLVII. Export passes for timber sold from the depots shall ordinarily be issued by the depot superintendents, if so authorized, who may allow a time not exceeding one month from the date of issue of the pass for its export. Passes for the export of timber other than issuing from Government depots shall be granted by duly authorized officers, on the production of proof that the timber has been legitimately obtained.

XLVIII. All timber issuing from depots shall be stamped with the depot stamp and be covered by a pass in Form B (or such form as may from time to time be prescribed), signed by an officer authorized for that purpose.

XLIX. Timber cut by permit-holders in accordance with the rules framed under section 22 or any other section of the Regulation must be marked, as soon as it is felled or ready for removal, with the name of the permit-holder and the number and year of the permit. It shall then be brought to the nearest river, if it has to be transported by river or road; if by road, to be stamped and registered. For the convenience of the registering officers, timber may be floated down to the places noted in the schedule for the purpose of registration. The timber shall there be stamped and registered as laid down in the rules and shall be covered by a pass in Form C or such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed.

L. Unmarked timber shall not be stamped or registered, and no timber in excess of the quantity allowed in the permit shall be passed without the sanction of the Conservator or the officer authorized by him to pass it.

LI. Timber sold by the Forest Department in places other than depots shall be covered by a pass in Form D or any other form prescribed for the purpose and shall, if possible, be stamped. If no stamp is affixed, the fact should be noted on the pass.

LII. Persons holding contracts or licenses to deliver timber at depots or elsewhere shall be required to register their stamps or special marks in the office from which the said contract or license was issued. These stamps or marks shall be affixed to the timber before it is removed to the road or riverside, and the timber when transported by road or water must be accompanied by a pass in form E (or such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed) signed by the contractor or his agent. The counterfoils of such passes shall be filed by the contractor for one year after their issue, and he shall produce them if called for. Such forms shall be procurable from the offices of the Forest Department.

LIII. Merchants and other persons dealing in timber shall be required to issue passes in Form F (or such form as may from time to time be prescribed), which shall be obtainable from the Forest Department, to cover the timber in transit, and also to mark it with their registered property marks. And they shall be called on to preserve the counterfoils of the passes for one year from their issue and to produce them for reference when required.

LIV. The fee for the registration of each property mark shall be Rs 10 and for each renewal of the registration thereof Rs. 5. The registration shall hold good until the 1st Auvany following. Property marks shall be registered by the officers of the superior staff in books kept for that purpose. It shall be lawful for the registering officer to refuse to register a property mark or to cancel the registration of a property mark, if he considers that such property marks cannot easily be distinguished from a Government mark or from a property mark used by another person, or if he has reason to believe that the person using the property mark is concerned, or is reputed to be concerned,

in any illegal practice with regard to timber, or for other good and sufficient reason which shall in every case be placed on record by the officer and submitted for the approval of the Conservator. It shall not be lawful for any person to make use of a property mark, which has not been registered by an officer of the superior staff, or of which such officer has cancelled the registration. A certificate of registration in form G shall be granted by the registering officer to the person registering.

LV. Persons owning timber and wishing to transport it beyond the limits of their properties, whether by land or water, shall apply to the officer of the superior staff in charge of the range with a certificate of ownership given by a competent Forest or Revenue officer, and shall state where the timber is to be transported, its quantity and the time required for removal. A pass in form H or any other form as may from time to time be prescribed, may then be issued for it, if there is no reason for refusing, and the timber shall be marked or stamped.

The charge for issuing the pass and stamping or marking shall be 4 annas per candy for logs, 8 annas per candy for sawn materials, and one Rupee per boat.

Passes F and H will only cover timber on transit in the low country and at distances from the forests.

LVI. It shall not be lawful to remove any timber from any forest or to move any timber, or forest produce which is a royalty along a cart-road or by water, unless covered by a pass in one of the forms above noted or such form as may from time to time be prescribed.

Provided that timber collected under permits issued by the Forest Department may be moved without a pass down the rivers as far as the stations mentioned in the schedule (or hereafter to be chosen), which have been established for the marking and stamping of timber and may be floated down the tributaries of the same rivers as far as the main stream but not into it.

LVII. Every person transporting timber, or forest produce which is a royalty along a cart-road or by water shall submit it for examination at all authorized depots and watch stations and when called upon by any forest officer or Police officer. A list of authorised depots and watch stations is given in the schedule.

LVIII. The Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of Government, open new depots and watch stations or close those in existence at any time. The names of all such stations opened and those struck off the list shall be published in the Gazette and they shall be considered as opened or closed, as the case may be, from the date of publication of such notification. Similarly, all alterations in the river registering stations referred to in Rules XLIX and LVI shall be notified in the Gazette.

LIX. The officer in charge of any depot or watch station reached by the timber, or forest produce which is a royalty, in transit, shall examine it and, if it corresponds with the description given in the pass under which it is being transported, shall make an endorsement to that effect on the pass and shall return such pass to the person transporting the timber or forest produce and allow it to proceed on its way.

LX. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove timber, or any forest produce which is a royalty under a time-expired pass, whether the full amount of timber or forest produce which is a royalty, specified in such pass, has been removed or not.

LXI. In all cases, the marks put on the timber shall be either cut with a chisel or impressed with a stamp, and they shall be placed close to the drag-hole in the case of logs, and within half a kole of each end in the case of sawn timber.

LXII. It shall not be lawful for any person to move timber or forest produce which is a royalty within a reserve forest between sunset and sun-rise, unless specially permitted in writing to do so by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator.

LXIII. Every Forest officer and Police officer is authorized to inspect timber, or forest produce which is a royalty, when in transit, and to detain it if not accompanied by a pass in the form prescribed, or if the rules above mentioned have not been complied with.

The timber, or forest produce which is a royalty thus arrested must be marked and delivered to the nearest depot, watch station or police station.

LXIV. Government is not responsible either on its own behalf or that of its employes for any damage to the timber, or forest produce which is a royalty or for any loss occurring to the owner thereof, when such timber or forest produce has been detained at an authorized depot or watch station for examination, or has been arrested for want of a pass or in consequence of the disregard of any of the above rules.

LXV. It shall be competent to Government to store timber on private land or to transport it across such land if such a step is necessary, and, if any damage is caused by such storage or transport, fair compensation shall be paid for the same, or the damage shall be repaired at the expense of Government. If compensation is to be paid, the damage shall be assessed by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar in the presence of a Forest Officer deputed to attend.

LXVI. It shall not be lawful for any person to close a water channel used for the transport of timber by throwing a dam or barrier across it without the permission of Government.

LXVII. All drift timber, all timber bearing marks not registered or on which the marks have been obliterated or burnt, all timber lying abandoned for two years, and all unmarked timber, shall be deemed to be the property of Government except as hereinafter provided, and all Forest Officers and policemen and others acting under their orders are authorized to take such timber to the nearest depôt or watch station.

LXVIII. A notification shall then be published in the Gazette calling for claimants to the timber so taken. If any person proves his claim to the said timber, he may remove it on payment of the salving charges (and a reward to the informant if such is deemed due), but if no claim is proved the timber shall be sold, and the price realized be credited to Government, deducting the reward, if any, paid to the informant or person delivering the timber and the salvage.

Explanation: The amount of reward will be settled by the Conservator of Forests.

LXIX. Except in the case of owners of cardamom gardens collecting cardamoms on their own lands, cardamoms and other forest produce falling under the class of royalties can only be collected by persons holding licenses or contracts from the Conservator of Forests or the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills or by an officer authorized by either of them to give licenses or contracts. All such articles shall be delivered to officers appointed to receive them at the rates in force for the time being.

LXX. All forest produce falling as royalty under rules 43, 44, 45, 46, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63 and 64 shall not be transported, except under cover of passes issued by a Forest or Cardamom Officer authorized to issue them in such form, as may from time to time be prescribed.

LXXI. Persons desirous of cutting and removing bamboos growing on Government land, shall be entitled to do so on the payment of fees prescribed from time to time. The license or pass permitting such removal shall be given in form K by an authorized forest officer. Bamboos growing on private property may be moved under a pass to that effect granted by a Proverthicar or Tahsildar or Forest Officer.

LXXII. It shall not be lawful to move bamboos by any route, land or water, unless covered by a pass as required in the last para. Such passes must be presented at all the watch stations and must be shown to any Forest or Police Officer demanding them as in the case of timber.

LXXIII. In localities where fees are levied for the collection of fuel, charcoal or other forest produce, it shall not be lawful to move such articles by any route unless covered by a pass in form L issued by the Conservator or by an officer authorized by him for the purpose or, in case the collection of these articles is given on contract, they must be covered by the contractor's pass in the form which may be prescribed.

LXXIV. The officers of the Forest Department in Travancore, named in the 1st column of the following schedule, shall exercise the powers of Forest officers under the sections of the Forest Regulation entered in the second column of the said schedule over against each such class of officers respectively.

SCHEDULE.

Class of officers empowered.	Section of the Regulation under which powers are given.	Brief description of nature of powers conferred.
The Conservator and all Deputy Conservators of Forests in respect of cases arising in the taluqs under their jurisdiction.	51 and 59 (d)	Power to compound offences. Power to accept compensation under section 51.
The Conservator and all Deputy and Assistant Conservators.	59 (b).	The powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.
	59 (c).	Powers to hold enquiries into forest offences and, in the course of such enquiries, to receive and record evidence and to issue search warrants which may be executed in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

LXXV. Any Forest officer duly empowered to exercise the powers defined in section 51 shall, in compounding an offence under that section, immediately record a statement setting forth the circumstances of the case and the sum for which he compounded it, and shall submit a copy of the statement for the information of the Conservator. The amount received as compensation shall

be paid into the nearest Forest Treasury and the number and date of the receipt of the same be quoted in the copy of the statement.

LXXVI. All statements shall be carefully recorded in the office of the officer authorized to compound offences and an abstract furnished yearly to the Conservator of forests with the annual report.

LXXVII. The Conservator of forests, as the head of the Forest Department, is authorized to exercise the powers and to perform the duties which, under this Regulation, appertain to his office and to generally control the working of the Department.

LXXVIII. A Deputy Conservator of Forests is subordinate in rank to the Conservator and is under his orders and may exercise the following powers in addition to those exercised by all officers of a lower rank:—

(a) under section 44 of the Regulation to direct, at any time, the immediate release of any property seized under section 36 and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property;

(b) under sections 51 and 59 to compound offences and accept compensation.

LXXIX. An Assistant Conservator of Forests is subordinate in rank to a Deputy Conservator, and is under the orders of the Conservator and of the Deputy Conservator (if any) in charge of his District, and he may exercise the following powers in addition to those exercised by all officers of a lower rank:—

(a) under sections 39 and 40 to take possession of any timber or forest produce when handed over by a court on the conclusion of an enquiry or when the owner cannot be found;

(b) under section 59 to exercise the powers of a Civil Court and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(c) under section 59 to hold enquiries into Forest offences and, in the course of such enquiries, to receive and record evidence and to issue search warrants which may be executed in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(d) under section 64 to take possession of any forest produce upon which money is due to the Forest Department and to sell it by public auction.

LXXX. Every Forest officer is authorized

(a) under section 36 to seize all timber or forest produce together with all tools &c. used in committing an offence when he thinks an offence has been committed;

(b) under section 46 to take charge of the teeth and tusks of any wild elephant that has been killed or has died or of any elephant captured by any one without permission;

(c) under section 47 to arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest offence, if such person refuses to give his name or gives a false one, or if there is reason to believe he will abscond, and

(d) under section 49 to prevent, and interfere for the purpose of preventing the commission of, any forest offence.

LXXXI. It is the duty of every Forest Officer to inform his immediate superior, up to the officer empowered to dispose of the case, of any and every offence intended, in course of commission, or committed, against the Forest Regulation or the Rules framed thereunder, and to submit a detailed report thereof wherever it is necessary. For the purpose of this report, he is authorized to write yadasths and to collect evidence which may be committed to writing, if need be.

LXXXII. All officers of Government drawing less than Rs. 50 and all persons not in the employ of Government are eligible for rewards under these rules.

LXXXIII. Any Magistrate convicting an offender of any Forest offence, ordering any compensation for damage under section 21 or directing the confiscation of any property under sections 38 and 40 of the Regulation may grant in such proportion, as he thinks fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the property or the conviction of the offender, a reward not exceeding one-third of the net value of the property confiscated and one-third of the amount of any fine imposed.

LXXXIV. The Forest officer prosecuting the case may, if no reward is granted by the Magistrate, apply to him for orders regarding the distribution of fines and the value of forfeitures. In the event of the Magistrate's refusal to pass such orders, the matter should be reported to the Conservator.

LXXXV. Rewards granted under these rules shall be disbursed at once, if they are less than 100 Rs. If they exceed that sum, Rs. 100 only shall be disbursed at once, and the rest after the period of appeal has expired or the appeal has been rejected. In the event of the conviction being reversed in appeal, the amount paid in rewards shall not be recovered from the persons to whom it was paid, unless it shall appear that they have acted fraudulently.

LXXXVI. In cases where, under section 51 of the Regulation, a Forest officer has accepted a sum of money as compensation for any damage which has been committed or has released any property liable to confiscation on payment of its value, the Conservator of Forests may authorize the payment of a portion of the compensation levied and the value of the property released not exceeding one-third in each case as a reward to any person who may have contributed to the discovery of the offender.

LXXXVII. The term "timber" as used in Rules 30, 42, 43, 45, 46, 49, 56, 60, 62, 63, and 64 shall include timber of every description whether royalty or otherwise.

These rules shall come into force from the first of Medom 1070, corresponding with the 13th April 1895.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
3rd April, 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE A.

LIST OF DEPOTS.

NORTHERN RANGE.

1. Verapoly.
2. Vettikattu Mukku.
3. Parampuzha.
4. Kumili.
5. Ramakkal.

CENTRAL RANGE.

1. Viyapuram.

QUILON RANGE.

1. Tuet.
2. Quilon.

SOUTHERN RANGE.

1. Perukata.
2. Nagercoil.

LIST OF WATCH STATIONS.

NORTHEN RANGE.

1. Yetattumugam W.
2. Elanthikarai W.
3. Chaprom W.
4. Kottuman W.
5. Alwaye W.
6. Verapoly W.
7. Muvattupuzha W.
8. Paravur W.
9. Vettikatmukku W.
10. Karapanthora W.
11. Thannirmukkam W.
12. Lalam W.
13. Parampuzha W.

CENTRAL RANGE.

1. Pambady L.
2. Velliyam W.
3. Ranni W.
4. Puthenkavu W.
5. Konni W.
6. Kollakadavu W.
7. Thariyamukku W.
8. Viyapuram W.
9. Porakode L.
10. Kayankulam W & L.
11. Thodi W.
12. Punalur W & L.

QUILON RANGE.

1. Kalleda W.
2. Tuet W.
3. Ayur L.
4. Nelamel L.
5. Velavellur L & W.
6. Nadiyara L & W.
7. Vamanapuram L & W.

SOUTHERN RANGE.

1. Nedumangad L.
2. Vellanaud L.
3. Karamana L.
4. Kattakada L.
5. Panichamudu L.
6. Neyattinkara L & W.
7. Kuzhittura L & W.
8. Colashagram L.
9. Meycodo L.
10. Thittuvilai L.
11. Balaramapuram L.
12. Veerapoli L.
13. Moopandel L.

N. B.—*L* denotes Land and *W* denotes Water.

NOTICE.

The following depots and watch stations are added to the list of stations where timber and forest produce will be examined, published under Schedule A. of the Forest Rules notified in the Government Gazette of the 9th April 1895.

Depots.

Quilon Range.

1. Puliyara.
2. Achenkoil.

Watch Stations.

Central Range.

1. Alleppey.

Quilon Range.

1. Kannupally.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th May 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

The following revised list of Royal and Reserved Trees is published for general information, in supersession of the list given under section VIII of the Forest Rules, dated the 3rd April 1895 and published in the Government Gazette of the 9th idem.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th May 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

LIST OF ROYAL AND RESERVED TREES.

Royal Trees.

1.	Tectona Grandis.	Teak.
2.	Dalbergia latifolia.	Etti or blackwood.
3.	Diospyroos ebenum and melanoreylon.	Ebony or Karungali.
4.	Santalum album.	Sandalwood or Santhanam.

Reserved Trees.

1.	Artocarpus hirsuta.	Anjili.
2.	A. integrifolia.	Jack or Pilavoo.
3.	Hopea parviflora.	Thambagom or Kongu.
4.	Ptorocarpus marsupium.	Venga.
5.	Stereospermum Xylocarpum	Edangkorna or Pathiri.
6.	Terminalia tomentosa.	Thembavoo or Karimaruthu.
7.	Dysoxylum malabaricum.	Vellei Agil.
8.	Xylia dolabriformis.	Irumul or Kada.
9.	Lagerstrœmia lanceolata.	Venteak or Veveyla.
10.	Calophyllum tomentosum.	Punnapa.
11.	C. Whitianum.	Cherupunna.
12.	Cedrela toona.	Mathagirivemboo or Thevatharem.
13.	Albizzia lebbek.	Karinthagara or Vaga.
14.	A. procera.	Vaga.
15.	A. odortissima.	Karivaga.
16.	Vitex altissima.	Mayila.
17.	Adina cordifolia.	Manjakkadamboo.
18.	Lagerstrœmia flos Reginœ.	Mani maruthu.
19.	Schleichera trijuga.	Puvan.
20.	Polyalthia fragrans.	Nedunar.
21.	Mesua ferrea.	Nangu.
22.	Vateria indica.	Payin.
23.	Bombax malabaricum.	Cotton or ilavu.
24.	Thespesia populnea.	Portia or cheelanthi.
25.	Greivia tiliorfolia.	Oonam or chadicha.
26.	Aglaia Roxburghiana.	Chokkala.
27.	Lophopetalum Wightianum.	Vengkotta.
28.	Mangifera indica.	Mango or Mavu.
29.	Odina wodier.	Uthi or Kalasan.
30.	Tamarindus indica.	Tamarind or Pulli.
31.	Carallia integerrima.	Kadapla or Valogam.
32.	Terminalia paniculata.	Maruthu.
33.	Anogeissus latifolia.	Vekkali or Maru Kanjiram.
34.	Eugenia Jambolana.	Nagal or Narval.
35.	Tetrameles nudiflora.	Cheeni.
36.	Bassia longifolia.	Illupa.
37.	Dichopois elliptica.	Malei illupa or Palei.
38.	Machilus macrantha.	Uravu or Kolla ma.
39.	Bridelia retusa.	Mulluvenga or Mukayni.
40.	Bischofia Javanica.	Mla chithiyan or Thondi.

Total—4 Royal and 40 Reserved Trees.

NOTIFICATION.

The following revised list of the Depots and Watch-stations in Travancore is published for general information in supersession of the lists given in Schedule A of the Forest Rules, dated the 3rd April 1895, and the Notification of the 6th Instant, published in the Government Gazettes dated the 9th April and 14th May respectively.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
25th May 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE A.

LIST OF DEPOTS.

NORTHERN RANGE.

1. Verapoly.
2. Vettikattu Mukku.
3. Parampuzha.
4. Kumili.
5. Ramakkal.

CENTRAL RANGE.

1. Viyapuram.

QUILON RANGE.

1. Tuet.
2. Quilon.
3. Puliyarah.
4. Achencoil.

SOUTHERN RANGE.

1. Porukata.
2. Nagercoil.

LIST OF WATCH STATIONS.

NORTHERN RANGE.

1. Yelattumugam W.
2. Elanthikarai W.
3. Chaprom W.
4. Kottuman W.
5. Alwaye W.
6. Verapoly W.
7. Muvattupuzha W.
8. Piravom W.
9. Vettikatmukku W.
10. Kurupanthora W.
11. Thannirmukkam W.
12. Lalam W.
13. Parampuzha W.

CENTRAL RANGE.

1. Pambady L.
2. Volliyam W.
3. Ranni W.
4. Puthenkavu W.
5. Konni W.
6. Kollakadavu W.
7. Thariyamukku W.
8. Viyapuram W.
9. Porakode L.
10. Kayankulam W & L.
11. Thodi W.
12. Punalur W & L.
13. Alleppey W.

QUILON RANGE.

1. Kalleda W.
2. Tuet W.
3. Ayur L.
4. Nelamel L.
5. Ithikaray L & W.
6. Nadayara L & W.
7. Vamanapuram L & W.
8. Kannuppulli L.

SOUTHERN RANGE.

1. Nedumangad L.
2. Parithipalli L.
3. Karamana L.
4. Kattakada L.
5. Panichamudu L.
6. Neyattinkara L & W.
7. Kuzhittura L & W.
8. Colashagram L.
9. Meycode L.
10. Thittuvilai L.
11. Balaramapuram L.
12. Veerapoli L.
13. Moopandol L.

N. B.—*L* denotes Land and *W* denotes Water.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the places mentioned in the appended schedule have been selected in accordance with the proviso to section 56 of the Forest Rules for the collection of timber being transported by water. Timber obtained under permits higher up the river than the places mentioned, may be brought down as far as those places without being stamped and the Aminadar will stamp and register it there, but any timber found in the main streams below these places without being stamped and registered will be liable to confiscation and its owner to punishment in accordance with the Forest Regulation and Rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th August 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Schedule.

Name of Ameenah.	Name of river.	Places where timber may be collected.	Nearest watch station.	distance from the same.
				miles.
Tirknriver.	Kodasheri.	Varamban.	Ellattumukkam.	5
do.	Peryaur.	Peranthode.	Chaprem.	5
Thodupuzha.	Thodupuza.	Moottam.	Thodupuzha Aminadar's office	6
do.	Kaliyeli.	Kalampur.	Muvattupuzha.	6
do.	Kothamangalam.	Adachooty.	do.	6
Meenachel.	Kottayam.	Mukkadavoo.	Lalam.	8
Manimala Kanjirapalli	Manimalai.	Vallayakayam.	Manimalai Ameenah office.	5
do.	Rani.	Naraynamuzi.	Rani watch station.	6
Rani.	Rani.	Mukkam.	do.	4
Pathanapuram.	Koni.	Nadavathumuri.	Koni watch station.	6
do.	Punalur.	Parappar.	Punalur do.	13

Note—If timber collected on the Peryaur has to be taken across to the Muvattupuzha river, it must be stamped and registered at Thattakad before being moved.

NOTIFICATION

Prohibiting the shooting of Elephants.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified to all concerned, that the Travancore Sircar strictly prohibits the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants, in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this Notification will be summarily punished by the Magistracy with fine not exceeding 50 Rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both.

3. In special cases, the Dewan will, on application, grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those, who obtain such permits and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the penalties specified in the preceding para.

4. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of this State as possess properties in or near jungles infested by wild elephants; and such subjects will be authorised by the permits to kill elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only.

5. Persons killing wild elephants in self-defence will be exempted from the penalties specified in para 2 of this notification; but such persons shall immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police officer.

6. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c. of wild elephants, however death may have occurred, will as hitherto be the property of the Sircar, and are deliverable to the nearest Police officer.

7. The Sircar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of the elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
18th October 1869.

T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules for cattle grazing on the Cardamom Hills, sanctioned by Huzur No. $\frac{3747}{R.\ 626}$ dated 31st July 1891.

I. Each estate is allowed the right of getting up 500 heads of cattle free of tax for grazing.

II. The right is transferable from one estate to another as per Dewan's No. $\frac{1981}{R.\ 275}$ dated 8th May 1885.

III. The tax (3 annas per head) must be paid in advance to the Sircar Agent at Kombai, or any other official appointed in his behalf for the purpose, and a refund will be made after the tickets have been examined and the cattle counted.

IV. If the right of grazing is transferred from one estate to another, the fact must be notified to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills.

V. The name of the estate to which cattle are going must be entered on the grazing pass in the case of grazing rights being transferred, the name of the estate to which cattle are going must be entered and not the name of the estate that has transferred the right.

VI. The pass to be in printed form, numbered and sent, and must be initialled by the Peon at the Chowkeys and Mettoos.

VII. Cattle found on the Hills without a pass will be charged double tax viz. 6 annas per head.

VIII. Cattle-men must produce their tickets at any time when called upon to do so by any authorized Sircar Officer.

IX. When cattle are found on an estate or grazing ground different from that mentioned in the pass, a fine of annas three will be inflicted.

If cattle roam about from one grazing ground to another, it is impossible to check the numbers and the Sircar is defrauded.

X. When the cattle have been counted and the tickets examined the Sircar Officer will note the fact by signing the ticket.

XI. When it is desired to move cattle from one estate or grazing ground to another, it is necessary to apply to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills and send the tickets to him, and an order for their moving will be granted and no fine will be enforced as per Section IX of these rules.

XII. Calves and cattle under 12 months of age are not taxed.

XIII. The Sircar has the right to impound cattle if the tax or fine is not promptly paid on application. When a fine is paid, the officer who receives it will give an acknowledgment in a printed form.

XIV. Cattle grazing on the Periaur Project land must pay the prescribed duty and are under these rules; but milch cows which are kept permanently at the Works are exempt fram the tax.

J. S. SEALY,
Acting Superintendent and
Magistrate, Cardamom Hills,

REGULATION IV OF 1068.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 19th January 1893 corresponding with the 8th Makaram 1068.

Regulation extending the Revenue Recovery Regulation to Kilimanoor & Edapully Estates.

Preamble.

Whereas the arrears of rents due to the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edapully have been hitherto recovered by officers of Our Government as arrears of public revenue and whereas it is expedient to continue the existing practice and to clearly define the conditions on which these Estates are administered, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

Commencement.

1. This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st Vaikasi 1068.

Rights of holders.

2. The holders of land in the Estates of Kilimanoor and Edapully shall have the same rights in respect of their holdings as the holders of land under Our Government.

Rates of assessment of rent.

3. The rent recoverable from the holders of land in the said Estates shall be at the rates assessed by Our Government from time to time.

Grant of waste lands how regulated.

4. The granting of waste lands shall be regulated, in respect of permanency of occupation and the rates of assessment, by the law and rules for the time being in force for Government waste lands.

Form in which rent-roll and other accounts are to be kept.

5. The rent-roll and other accounts bearing upon the land shall be kept in the form in which Our Government accounts are kept, and they shall be subject to the supervision of Our Government.

Mode of recovery of rents.

6. The rents due to these Estates shall be treated as public revenue and all arrears shall be recovered by Our Officers in the manner prescribed by Regulation I of 1068, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by Our Government from time to time.

Estates liable for charges on account of recovery.

7. The Estates shall be liable to pay all charges and losses that may be incurred in connection with any proceedings taken under Section 6.

Sale of land to be free from encumbrances.

8. The sale of land made for arrears of rent, under the authority of this Regulation, shall be free of encumbrances, if such sale is made to recover the rent due on the land sold.

Saving of the Edapully Chief's right as Jenmi.

9. Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to apply to lands held by the Edapully Chief in his capacity of a Jenmi under the Royal Proclamation of 1042.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION V OF 1068.

A Regulation to amend the Limitation Regulation II of 1062 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 13th August 1893 corresponding with the 30th Karkadagom 1068 under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Regulation amending the Limitation Regulation

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Limitation Regulation II of 1062, We are hereby pleased to enact as follows :—

1. This Regulation shall be taken as part of Regulation II of 1062, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. The following definitions shall be added to Section 3 of Regulation II of 1062 :—

" ' Immovable property ' shall include land, benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth, but not growing crops nor grass.

Explanation.—When a thing attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth, is detached, it shall cease to be immovable property.

" ' Movable property ' shall mean property of every description except immovable property."

3. The following shall be substituted for the definition of " easement " given in Section 3 of the said Regulation:—

" An ' easement ' is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own:

" The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof, the dominent owner; the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof, the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the two preceding clauses, the expression ' land ' includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression ' beneficial enjoyment ' includes also possible convenience, remote advantage and even a mere amenity: and the expression ' to do something ' includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

" (*b*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

" (*c*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

" (*d*). A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants, water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

"(e). A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and re-passing. This right is not an easement.

"(f). A is bound to cleanse a water-course running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement."

4. The following explanation shall be added to Section 5 of the said Regulation :—

"*Explanation.*—An application for leave to appeal as pauper is an 'appeal' within the meaning of this Section."

5. The following shall be substituted for the first three paras of Section 7 of the said Regulation :—

"If a person entitled to institute a suit or to make an application be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the 3rd column of the Schedule annexed to Regulation II of 1062.

"When he is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after both the disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

"When his disability continues up to his death, his legal representative may institute a suit or make an application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed."

6. For the first para of Section 8 of the said Regulation, the following shall be substituted :—

"If the disability to sue or to make an application begins after the time has begun to run, but before the expiration of the prescribed period, or if the person entitled to sue or to make an application dies after the time has begun to run, but before its expiration, and his legal representative is, at the date of his (former's) death, affected by any disability, the running of the time shall be suspended while the disability continues."

7. The first "or" in Section 10 of the said Regulation shall be omitted.

8. The following para shall be added to Section 13 of the said Regulation :—

"If there are more persons than one liable to the Plaintiff's claim and some of them reside in India, the provisions of the first part of this Section shall not apply to persons residing in India; and any decree or judgment obtained against them shall not debar the Plaintiff from suing, on the same cause of action, the persons who were absent from India, on their return to India."

9. The following shall be substituted for Section 15 of the said Regulation :—

"In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or for any *application*, the institution or making of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made and the day on which it was withdrawn shall be excluded."

10. The words "or for any application" shall be inserted between the words "suit" and "for possession;" and the words "or any other person interested in the property," after the word "judgment-debtor," in Section 16 of the said Regulation.

11. The following new Section shall be inserted between Sections 19 and 20 of the said Regulation :—

"19A. If, before the expiration of the period prescribed for the redemption of a mortgage, the mortgagee accepts from the mortgagor a Puravaipoo or Poorakadam deed creating a further charge on the mortgaged property and duly registered, the prescribed period of limitation shall be computed from the date of such Puravaipoo or Poorakadam deed.

"If, under the terms of the mortgage deed, the mortgagee is bound to pay michavaram to the mortgagor and if such michavaram is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the mortgagee to the mortgagor and if the fact of such payment is evidenced by a duly registered receipt, the prescribed period of limitation shall be computed from the date of such payment.

"*Explanation.*—The word 'mortgagee' includes any person who could legally represt the mortgagee or any person authorized by him to act on his behalf."

12. The following words shall be added to the Explanation to Section 21 of the said Regulation :—"or as applying to the interest or liability of the person who is a party to the written acknowledgment or payment, where such interest or liability is distinct from that of his joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees."

13. The following Section shall be substituted for Section 26 of the said Regulation :—

"Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith as an easement without interruption and for twenty years,

and where support from one person's land or things affixed thereto has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, without interruption and for twenty years,

and where a right of way or any other easement has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support or other easement shall be absolute.

"Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

"*Explanation* I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this Section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

"*Explanation* II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this Section unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to, or acquiesced in, for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

"*Explanation* III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this Section.

"*Explanation* IV.—In the case of an easement to pollute water the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

"When the property over which a right is claimed under this Section belongs to Government, this Section shall be read as if, for the words 'twenty years', the words 'fifty years' were substituted.

Illustration.

"(*a*). A suit is brought in 1068 for obstructing a right of way. The Defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The Plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption from 1047 to 1067. The Plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

"(*b*). In a like suit, the Plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The Defendant proves that, for a year of that time, the Plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed as an easement for twenty years.

"(*c*). In a like suit, the Plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The Defendant proves that the Plaintiff, on one occasion during the twenty years, had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as of right' for twenty years."

14. The following new Section shall be entered after Section 28 of the said Regulation as Section 29 :—

"If any person is dispossessed, without his consent, of any house, building or land, otherwise than in due course of law, he or any person claiming through him may, by suit instituted within the period prescribed in Article 2 of the Shedule appended to Regulation II of 1062 recover possession thereof, notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit.

"Nothing in this Section shall bar any person from suing to establish his title to such property and to recover possession thereof.

"No suit under this Section shall be brought against the Government."

15. The words "on any ground other than that the judgment-debtor or his family or tarward had no right, title and interest in the property sold" shall be added after the word "brought" in clause (a) under the first column of Article 8 of the Schedule appended to the said Regulation.

16. The following shall be substituted for Articles Nos. 97 and 98 of the Schedule appended to the said Regulation and Articles 58 and 98 shall be omitted.

97	For money or grain, due on a bond, pro-note or any other written agreement, registered or unregistered, that it shall be paid on demand.	6 years.	The date of the bond, note or agreement.

17. The following explanation shall be added to, and entered under, the first column of Article No. 104 of the Schedule appended to the said Regulation :—

"*Explanation.*—The words "father" and "Karanaven" in this article include the manager of a Makkathayam undivided Hindu family or of a Malabar Tarwad for the time being."

18. Article No. 131 of the said Schedule shall be omitted ;

and the words "or imprisonment for life" after the word "death" in the first column of Article No. 126 ;

the words " or appellant " after the word " plaintiff," the words " or respondent " after the word " defendant " in the first column of Article No 146 ; and the words " or appellant's " after the word " plaintiff's " in the 3rd column of Article No. 146 ;

the words " or the respondent " after the word " defendant " in the two places in the first column of Article No. 147 ; the words " or respondent's " after the word " defendant's " in the 3rd column of Article No. 147 ;

and the words " or a memorandum of the decree or order relating to immovable property is entered or filed as required by Section 52 of Regulation I of 1042 " between the word " registered " and the words " six years " in column 2 of Article No. 153,

shall be inserted.

19. The words " the date of the order passed on such application or the date on which such order was carried out or " shall be added to clause four under 3rd column of Article No. 153 of the Schedule appended to the said Regulation ; and the words " the date of the service of such notice or " shall be added to clause 5 under 3rd column of the said article.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1069.

A Regulation to amend the Arms Regulation III of 1061 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 8th September 1893 corresponding with the 25th Chingom 1069.

Regulation amending the Arms Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to better regulate the fee payable under section 9 of Regulation III of 1061, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

Amendment to section 9.

1. Section 9 of Regulation III of 1061 is hereby repealed and the following section substituted in its place.

Application to be accompanied by a fee to be determined by Government.

Every application shall be accompanied by a fee the amount of which will, from time to time, be determined by Our Government and published in the Official Gazette. Such amount shall not exceed Rupees fifty. The fee will be returned to the applicant in case the license is refused.

Commencement.

2. This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st Kartigay 1069.

SIGN MANUAL.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to para I of Regulation I of 1069, (a Regulation to amend the arms Regulation III of 1061) it is hereby notified for general information that until further orders every application for a license to manufacture or sell arms and ammunition shall be accompanied by a fee of British Rupees 15–0–0. Such license shall hold good only for the year during which it is issued in whatever month of the year it was granted.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
2nd October 1893.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that in future no consignments of arms and ammunition will be allowed to enter the country without the British or Cochin Government export permits as the case may be.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
6th October 1893.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

REGULATION II OF 1069.

A Regulation to provide for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 25th January 1894 corresponding with the 13th Magarom 1069.

The Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of Towns, We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short Title.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation 1069."

Local extent.

(2) It extends to such specified areas as Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette from time to time, declare a "Town."

Commencement.

(3) It shall come into force in each of such areas on such day as Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Interpretation.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Town."

(1) 'Town' means any specified area declared by Our Government, by Notification in the Gazette, to be a town under this Regulation:

"Street."

(2) 'Street' includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space in a town over which the public or any section thereof have a right of way:

"Building."

(3) 'Building' means any house, hut, shed or roofed enclosure, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise, and includes also a wall:

"Committee."

(4) 'Committee' means a Committeee appointed under this Regulation:

"Notice."

(5) 'Notice' means a notice written, printed, lithographed or cyclostyled:

"Gender."

(6) The pronoun 'he' and its inflections are used of any person, whether male or female.

Number.

(7) Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

Composition of the Committee.

3. (1) A Committee consisting of a President and of such number of members not less than four as Our Government may fix in this behalf, shall be appointed for each town.

Proviso.

Provided that the members who are salaried officers of Government shall not exceed three-fifths of the whole Committee including the President.

(2) The President and the members shall be appointed by Our Government either by name or by office.

When members are appointed by office the person holding the office to be a member until otherwise ordered.

4. (1) If a member of a Committee is appointed by office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be a member thereof until Our Government shall otherwise direct.

Other members to hold office for three years.

(2) The term of office for which other members of a Committee shall be appointed shall be three years.

Re-appointment of out-going members.

(3) An out-going member may, if otherwise qualified, be re-appointed.

Resignation of members other than those appointed by office.

(4) Any person appointed under clause 2 Section 3 and not falling under clause 1 Section 4 may tender his resignation to Our Government and on such resignation being accepted, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Circumstances under which a member is to be removed from office.

5. Our Government may remove any member of a Committee,

(a) if he refuses to act or becomes, in the opinion of Our Government, incapable of acting or has been dealt with under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, or convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(b) if he has been declared by Notification to be disqualified for employment in or has been dismissed from the public service;

(c) if he has, without reasonable cause, absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Committee;

(d) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of Our Government, dangerous to the public peace or order; or

(e) in the case of an officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of Our Government, unnecessary or undesirable.

Notification of the appointment and removal of President and members.

6. The appointment and removal of the President and members of a Committee shall be notified in the Gazette.

The Committee to meet once a month.

7. (1) Every Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month.

Power of the President to convene a meeting.

(2) The President may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than two of the members of the Committee, convene a meeting.

Quorum.

8. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting shall be one-half of the Committee, but shall not be less than three.

President or when absent, elected member to preside at meetings.

9. At every meeting of the Committee, the President or, if he is not present, such one of their number, as the members present may elect, shall preside.

Questions to be decided by a majority of votes.

10. Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, all questions which come before any meeting of the Committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the Chairman of the meeting, in the case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote.

Minutes of proceedings to be recorded and published.

11. Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting and shall also be published in the Gazette.

Power of the Committee to make by-laws.

12. The Committee may, from time to time, make by-laws consistent with this Regulation as to—

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given;

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings; and

(d) all other similar matters.

No by-law to take effect until approved and published in the Gazette.

No by-law made under this Section shall take effect until it is approved by Our Government and published in the Gazette.

Duties of the Committee.

13. The following are among the duties of the Committee :—

Views on references by Government.

(*a*) to express an opinion on orders of, or references made to them by, Our Government,

To call attention to neglect, waste, wants, &c.

(*b*) to call the attention of the President to any neglect in the execution of any work entrusted to the executive, to any waste of its property, to the wants of any locality as noticed personally by any member of the Committee or made known to him by the inhabitants and to suggest any improvements which appear desirable,

General questions.

(*c*) to bring forward general questions connected with the "Towns Improvement Fund" hereinafter mentioned or any new measures relating to purposes authorised by this Regulation,

Consideration of annual report.

(*d*) to consider, approve or disapprove the annual administration report specified in Section 50 clause 5 and append such observations thereto as they think fit, prior to its submission to Government,

Creation of new appointments.

(*e*) to adopt, modify or reject proposals for creating any new appointment before the submission of the proposal to Government for their approval,

Passing of periodical statements.

(*f*) to consider the periodical statements of receipts and disbursements specified in Section 50 and progress reports of work done and pass such resolutions thereon as they think fit.

President to carry out the resolutions of the Committee.

14. The resolution of the Committee shall be carried into effect by the President.

Proviso.

Provided that if the President and the majority of the members at a meeting differ in opinion, and if he thinks that the resolution passed by the majority is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to riot or affray, or is otherwise open to objection on public grounds, he may suspend the execution of the resolution and submit the resolution to Our Government with his opinion.

Government to pass orders on reference made.

Our Government may pass such orders as they may deem fit on such reference. Such orders shall be final and shall be carried out by the President.

President empowered to act in cases of emergency.

15. (1) In cases of emergency, the President may do any act which the Committee is empowered to do and the immediate doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or the safety of the public.

President to report his action to Government.

(2) In such cases the President shall forthwith submit a report to Our Government explaining his reasons for using the power under this Section, and Our Government may deal with the matter as they deem proper.

16. Subject to such rules as Our Government may, from time to time, prescribe, the Committee shall have the power of appointing, fining, suspending or dismissing servants attached to the establishments allowed by Our Government for the purposes of this Regulation.

Committee to appoint, fine, suspend and remove subordinates.

17. (1) The President may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may, at his discretion, withdraw such permission.

President to grant permission to temporarily occupy any street for certain purposes.

Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in the case of an officer of the P. W. or Marahmut Departments acting as such.

Proviso.

(2) Whoever without such permission or in disregard of the conditions subject to which the permission was given, does any of the acts prohibited by clause 1 shall be punished with a fine which may extend to 20 Rupees.

Penalty for disobedience.

18. (1) Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, direct that, within certain specified limits in a town, the roofs and walls of buildings shall not consist of leaves, mats, grass or other easily inflammable materials. Our Government may also withdraw such Notification by notice in the Gazette.

Power of Government to prohibit the use of inflammable materials.

(2) Two weeks after the publication of the Notification in the Gazette under the first part of the preceding clause, the Committee shall serve a notice upon the owner of any building whose roof or wall is wholly or in part made of leaves, mats, grass or other easily inflammable materials, calling upon him to remove, within three months from the date of the service of the notice, such leaves, grass, mats or other easily inflammable materials.

Committee to serve a notice on the owner of the building to remove such materials.

(3) (*a*) If, after the due service of the notice mentioned in clause 2, the owner of the building fails to comply with the directions given in such notice within the time therein prescribed, the Committee shall serve on him a further notice stating that the Committee will, on the expiry of two weeks from the date of the service of the latter notice, enter upon the premises and remove such roof or wall and replace it with such materials as are not inflammable and recover from him the cost thereof with interest in the manner hereinafter provided.

Power of Committee to remove inflammable materials if owner does not comply with their requisition.

(*b*) If, either at or before the time of the removal of the roof or wall, the owner put in an application for extension of time, the Committee shall consider the same and pass such orders as they may deem fit.

Extension of time may be granted by Committee.

(4) If, within the time fixed in the notice issued under clause 3, the owner of the building does not remove such roof or wall, it shall be lawful to the Committee to cause the removal of such roof or wall and recover the cost of removal as arrears of revenue.

Power of Committee to cause removal of roof or wall and recover cost.

(5) If, within four weeks from the removal of such roof or wall, the owner of the building fails to renew the roof or wall with non-inflammable materials, the Committee shall prepare an estimate of the cost of such renewal and serve upon the owner a copy of such estimate with an intimation that any objections to the details of the estimate may be preferred in writing within a week from the date of the service. The Committee after the expiry of the said one week, if no objections be preferred within the time, or after the consideration of the objections, if any, preferred, shall submit to Our Government for sanction the original estimate or the estimate as revised and settled after hearing the objections, as the case may be. A copy of the revised estimate shall be delivered to the owner of the building. The date of delivery shall be noted on the revised estimate by such officer as the Committee may, from time to time, appoint.

Committee to draw up estimate of cost of removal of roof or wall.

(6) (*a*) Unless, within four weeks from the date of the service of the original estimate or of the delivery of the copy of the revised estimate in cases in which objections to the original estimate were preferred, the owner of the building intimates in writing to the President of the Committee his intention of converting the building for such use as may not require the renewal of the roof or wall, or satisfies the Committee that he has taken the necessary steps to renew the roof or wall with non-inflammable materials, the Committee shall carry on the required work according to the sanctioned estimate and complete it within a reasonable time.

Power of Committee to renew roof or wall if owner fails to do so.

(*b*) If, during the progress of the work, the Committee find that it cannot be completed within the amount of the estimate mentioned in clauses 5 and 6 (*a*) of this Section, they shall cause a supplemental estimate to be prepared and serve a copy thereof on the owner of the building in the manner aforesaid and follow in respect thereof all the procedure prescribed for the original estimate.

Committee to draw up supplemental estimate if original is insufficient and serve it on owner.

(7) The cost of renewal not exceeding the amount stated in the sanctioned estimate or estimates shall bear interest at 3 percent per annum from the date of the completion of the work of which a written notice shall be given to the owner. It shall be a charge on the building, on the land on which the building stands and on the compound, if any, attached to the building: and shall take precedence over any encumbrance on the property of a prior or subsequent date. It, together with interest thereon and the process fees due in respect of the notices and estimates served upon the owner of the building under the preceding clauses, shall be recovered for the Committee by the Dewan Peishcar of the Division in which the town is situated in four equal and annual instalments in the manner provided for recovery of arrears of revenue. The first instalment shall become due on the expiry of twelve Malabar months from the date of the service of notice of completion. If, by process of attachment and sale, a sum larger than the amount due on account of the expired instalment be realised, the excess shall be applied in liquidation in part or whole of the amount due in respect of the other instalments, although they may not have fallen due.

Recovery of cost of renewal.

(8) The Committee shall levy fees for service of notices and estimates under this Section according to the scale which Our Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

Committee to levy fees for service of notices and estimates.

(9) In the absence of the owner, service of notice or estimate may be effected by delivering a copy thereof to some adult male member of the family, to the occupant of the building or to the agent of the owner, or by affixing such copy on a conspicuous part of the building in the presence of two witnesses.

Procedure for service of notice or estimate in the absence of owner.

(10) The serving officer shall, if practicable, obtain on the original notice or estimate the signature of the owner or of the person to whom the copy of notice or estimate was delivered under clause 9 or of the witnesses in whose presence the copy was affixed to the building, in acknowledgment of the service. He shall endorse on the original the fact and the date of service and the manner in which the service was effected and add a declaration under his signature that the statements made by him are true.

How service is to be effected.

(11) Our Government may, on the recommendation of the Committee, exempt the kyala or compound wall of any building from the operation of this section.

Exemption by Government of the kyala or compound wall from the operation of this section.

(12) No suit against the Government or the Committee shall lie in respect of anything regularly done under the provisions of this section. No proceedings under this Section shall be held invalid on the ground that the person on whom any notice or estimate was served was not the owner of the building or member of his family or his agent.

No suit to lie in respect of proceedings under this section.

Explanation:—The word 'owner' in this Section includes a mortgagee or other person having a pecuniary or proprietory interest in the building, its site and compound for purposes of removing the leaves, mats, grass, or other easily inflammable materials of which a roof or wall of a building may consist and re-placing the roof or wall with non-inflammable materials.

19. The Committee may, at any time, interfere to put a stop to the erection or restoration in a town of any building if they think that the work in progress is dangerous to human life.

Committee may stop erection or restoration of any building.

20. It shall not be lawful, without the written permission of the Committee, for any person to add to, or place against or in front of, any building in a town, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on, any street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

Projections into the street &c. not to be put up without the permission of the Committee.

21. The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building in a town to remove or alter any projection or encroachment of the description given in the next preceding Section.

Power of Committee to require owner or occupier of any building to remove the projection.

Provided that in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the time this Regulation comes into force, reasonable compensation shall be made for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

Proviso.

22. The Committee may, when it appears to them to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by notice prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials or

Power of Committee to prohibit stacking of inflammable materials, lighting fires &c.

placing mat or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any specified limits in a town.

Power of Committee to require owner of building or land to keep troughs and pipes.

23. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

Power of Committee to require owner of building or land to remove or repair drain, privy &c.

24. (1) The Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land to remove, provide or repair any drain, privy, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or provide any additional drains, privies, cesspools, or other receptacles as aforesaid which should, in their opinion, be provided for the building or land, in such manner as the Committee may direct.

Power of Committee to require persons employing more than 20 men to provide latrines and urinals.

(2) The Committee may, by notice, require any person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment employing more than twenty workmen to provide such latrines and urinals as they may think fit and cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Power of Committee to require owner or occupier of building to shut out privy from public view.

(3) The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a roofed building or sufficient wall or fence, from the view of the persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the Committee may direct, any door or trap door of a privy opening into any street or drain.

Power of Committee to require owner or occupier of land or building to cleanse private well, tank &c.

25. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation therein which may appear to the Committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Proviso.

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this Section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, the Committee shall apply to Our Government to furnish such land or pay such compensation and shall postpone any action until the orders of Government are received.

Power of Committee to require owner or occupier of any land to do certain acts.

26. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land—

(1) to clear away and remove from it any noxious vegetation or undergrowth which may appear to the Committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

(2) to cut or trim the hedges growing therein and bordering on any street, or any branches of trees growing therein which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Power of Committee to require owner or occupier of building or land to cleanse it or well or tank thereon.

27. Should any owner or occupier of any building or land or a well or tank in the land suffer the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the Committee may, by notice, require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within a reasonable time.

Power of Committee to prevent offensive or dangerous trades.

28. (1) The Committee may, if they think that any place within the town used for melting tallow, boiling bones, offal or blood or as a soup house, tannery, brick-kiln or lime kiln or as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise or as a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or other dangerously inflammable material or as store-house for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, by notice, require the occupier of such place to discontinue the use thereof or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the Committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Penalty for non-compliance with notice.

(2) Whoever, twenty-four hours after any such notice has been given, uses such place or permits it to be used in such manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to 200 Rupees and with a further fine not exceeding 40 Rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted for such offence.

Removal of persons suffering from cholera or small pox who are without lodging or living in Chatram or Travellers' Bungalow &c. to Hospital

29. When any person suffering from cholera or small-pox is—

(a) without proper lodging or accommodation, or

(b) living in a Chatram, Travellers' Bungalow, Club or public hotel, the Committee by any person authorised by them in their behalf may, on the advice of a Medical Officer of rank not inferior to an Apothecary, remove the patient to any Hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment and may do anything necessary for such removal.

Committee to assign places for bathing, washing clothes &c.

30. The Committee may set apart suitable place for the purpose of bathing and may specify the times at which and the class and sex of the persons by whom such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals and clothes or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing or washing animals or clothes in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified and any other act by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Committee to fix places for the deposit of refuse &c.

31. The Committee may fix places for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in, and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

32. (1) The Committee may fix premises for the slaughter of animals for sale or of any specified description of such animals and may grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such premises.

Committee to fix slaughter-houses.

(2) Should any one slaughter for sale any such animal at any other place, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty Rupees.

Penalty for slaughtering animals at places other than slaughter-houses.

33. With the previous sanction of Our Government, the Committee may, by public notice, order any public burial or burning ground which is, in their opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall, in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

Power of Committee to close burial or burning ground.

34. The Committee or any person authorised by them in this behalf, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land in a town, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter into such building or on such land for examining any works under construction or for any other purpose contemplated in this Regulation.

Power of Committee to enter buildings for certain purposes.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary when the occupier or owner of a building or plot of land permits the Committee or their authorised agent to so enter.

Proviso.

Provided also that when any building used as a human dwelling or as a place of worship is entered, due regard should be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occuiers or worshippers, and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman is entered under this section, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Proviso.

35. With the previous sanction of Government, the Committee may, by notice, in any specified locality within the limits of a town, prohibit the conversion of open spaces into plantations or the erection of any buildings thereon. Provided that reasonable compensation shall be made for any loss caused by such prohibition.

Power of Committee to prohibit conversion of open spaces into plantations or the erection of buildings thereon.

36. Any person aggrieved by any notice or order issued or passed by or by any other act of the Committee or the President under this Regulation, may, within 30 days from the date of such notice or order or act, appeal to Our Government or such other authority as may be appointed by Government in that behalf for any particular town; and no such notice, order or act shall be liable to be set aside otherwise than by such appeal. The time occupied in obtaining material papers in connection with the order, notice or act appealed against from the Committee or the President, shall be excluded from the computation of the said thirty days.

Appeal to Government against the proceedings of the Committee or President.

37. When, against any order passed under this Regulation, an appeal has been instituted under the last Section, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof, shall, if so directed by Govern-

Suspension of proceedings till decision of appeals.

ment, or such other authority as may be appointed by Government in that behalf for any particular town, be suspended, pending the decision of the appeal, and if such order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

Power of Government to set aside order or resolution passed by Committee.

38. Our Government may, at any time, set aside any resolution or order passed by a Committee or any order passed in appeal by any authority appointed under Sections 36 and 37 and may direct a Committee to do or abstain from any act contemplated in this Regulation.

Penalty for disobeying orders passed by Committee.

39. (1) Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given, or any written notice lawfully issued by the Committee under the powers conferred upon them by this Regulation, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by them under those powers, shall, if no punishment is specifically provided for such disobedience or failure, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty Rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five Rupees for every day after the first, during which the breach continues.

No prosecution to be started without permission of Committee or Government.

(2) No prosecution of an offence shall be started except by or with the permission of the Committee or Government.

Penalty for driving vehicles without lights.

40. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights, or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty Rupees.

Government may regulate traffic in streets.

41. Our Government may, by rule published in the Gazette, regulate the traffic in all or any of the streets in a town. Whoever disobeys any rule so published shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for discharging fire-arms or letting off fire-works or engaging in dangerous games.

42. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire balloons or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or walking in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty Rupees.

Penalty for refusing to remove elephants &c. on the approach of horse.

43. Whoever being in charge of any elephant, camel or bear, omits, on being requested to do so, to remove as far as may be practicable his elephant, camel or bear to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty Rupees.

Penalty for carrying corpse along route prohibited by Committee.

44. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

Suit against notice or order to be preferred within six months from decision of appeal by Government.

45. Except as otherwise provided for, parties aggrieved by any notice issued, order passed or act done under the provisions of this Regulation may sue for any damage sustained by them within six months from the date of the notice, order or act, or in case of appeal un-

der Section 37, from the date of the order of Government on such appeal. No such suit shall be instituted until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been given to the Dewan stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

One week's notice to be given to sweeper or scavanger before his discharge.

46. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee shall be entitled to one week's notice before discharge or one week's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

Penalty for sweeper or scavenger for absenting without giving previous notice.

(2) Should any sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or be absent from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Committee or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Punishments under this Regulation to be awarded on conviction before Magistrate.

47. All punishments provided in this Regulation shall be awarded on conviction before a Magistrate.

Notice to fix a reasonable time for doing any act under the Regulation.

48. (1) When any notice under this Regulation requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by the Regulation, a reasonable time for doing the same shall be specified therein.

Notice to be given to both owner or occupier when they are different persons.

(2) Whenever it is provided by this Regulation that any such notice may be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to both of them.

Proviso.

Provided that in any such case where there is no owner resident within the town, the delivery of such notice to the occupier shall be sufficient.

Committee to take action when the terms of notice are not complied with.

(3) Whenever the terms of any notice given under this Regulation by a Committee have not been complied with, the Committee may, after six hours' notice cause the act to be done.

Committee to recover cost of work from owner or occupier in case of default.

49. (1) When, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of any property is required by the Committee to execute any work and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Committee has executed the work, the cost of the work may be recovered from the person in default.

The person on whom the duty of doing the act falls, to be deemed primarily in default.

(2) As between themselves and the Committee both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in fault for the purpose of this Section, but *that* one of them shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom as between land-lord and tenant the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in persuance of a contract or by law.

The occupier to deduct from the rent due to the owner any amount recovered from him by the Committee.

(3) When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Committee has recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or he has paid the same upon its demand, he may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or otherwise recover it from such owner.

Mode of recovering money under this Regulation.

(4) All money recoverable by a Committee under this Section may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue are recovered.

Control of the "Towns Improvement Fund."

50. (1) All fines and penalties levied under the authority of this Regulation and such monies as Our Government may from time to time, allot for the purpose of this Regulation shall constitute a fund which shall be called the "Towns Improvement Fund." This fund shall be under the direction and control of the Committee subject to the orders of Our Government.

Preparation of the budget by the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall, before the month of Audy of every Malabar year, prepare a budget for the ensuing Malabar year containing an estimate of income and expenditure and submit the same for the sanction of Our Government, ascertaining previously the amount the Government is prepared to allot.

Supplemental budget.

(3) The Committee may also at any time prepare a supplemental budget and submit the same for the sanction of Our Government.

Committee to abide by budget as approved by Government.

(4) The Committee shall abide by the budget or budgets as approved by Our Government.

President to draw up report of his administration.

(5) The President shall, as soon after the first day of Avani in each year as may be, prepare a detailed report of his administration during the previous year, with a statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursements in that year in such form and with such particulars as Our Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

Appointment of Health Officer.

51. A Medical officer may be appointed by Our Government as the Health Officer of the town to advise the Committee on sanitary matters.

Appointment of Registrar of Births and Deaths.

52. The Committee shall keep in their office a register of all births and deaths in the town according to the forms (A & B) appended to this Regulation. They shall, with the previous sanction of Our Government, appoint a person to be Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Registrar to register all births and deaths in the town.

53. The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which happens in his town after the coming into operation of this Regulation, and shall register as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the said forms (A & B) respectively, touching every such birth and death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

Persons who are to give the necessary particulars regarding the birth of a child.

54. The father, karanavan, mother or any other relative of every child born in the town or any person living in the house shall, when required by the Registrar, give or cause to be given to the said Registrar information according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required for the purpose of registry touching the birth of such child.

Who is to give particulars of a case of death.

55. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, some person living in the building in

which such death has happened shall, when required by the Registrar, give information according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars thereby required for registry touching the death of such person.

Person conducting the funeral ceremony to give particulars regarding the death.

56. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the town shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar such information as he possesses as to the several particulars.

Officer in charge of a Hospital to give particulars of every case of birth and death therein.

57. In the case of persons born or dying in any Hospital, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to send a notice in writing to the Committee, of the occurrence of any birth or death in the Hospital under his charge; such notice shall be in the said form (A) in the case of a birth and in the said form (B) in the case of a death.

Penalty for not giving particulars about birth or death or for giving false information.

58. If any person whose duty it is to give information of births and deaths under the preceding Sections wilfully neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Police officers to inform Committee of offences committed under the Regulation.

59. It shall be the duty of all Police officers to give immediate information to the Committee or to their officers of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Regulation and to help them in giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation.

Power of Police officer to arrest persons committing in his view offences under this Regulation.

60. Any Police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against any of the provisions of this Regulation, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him and if such person decline to give his name and address or if the Police officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given; such person may, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be detained at the Station-House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

Government to empower persons employed under a Committee to make arrests.

61. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, authorise any person employed under a Committee appointed under this Regulation and wearing a badge of office to arrest any person who, in his view, commits nuisance by easing himself in or by the side of or near any public street or throroughfare in a town, and to forthwith take the person arrested to the nearest Magistrate or Police station.

Power of Government to restrict the application of certain provisions of the Regulation.

62. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, direct that to any specified area which is declared a town under this Regulation, all or any of the following Sections shall not apply—clause 2 of Section 24 and Sections 40, 41, 52 to 59.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Births in the Town of

	Number.
	When born.
	Nationality or caste.
	Name, if any.
	Sex.
	Name of father or karanavan.
	Profession of father or karanavan.
	Signature, description and residence of informant.
	When registered.
	Signature of Registrar.

FORM B.

Deaths in the Town of

	Number.
	When died.
	Nationality or caste.
	Name.
	Sex.
	Age.
	Profession.
	Cause of death.
	Residence at time of death.
	Residence previous to illness.
	Signature, description and residence of informant.
	When registered.
	Signature of Registrar.

REGULATION I OF 1070.

A Regulation to amend the Regulations relating to the Registration of documents, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 27th May 1895 corresponding with the 15th Edavom 1070, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Regulation amending the Registration Regulation

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Regulations relating to the registration of documents; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Registration Regulation, 1070" and shall come into force on the 1st Vrischikam 1071.

Repeal of Regulations.

2. On and from that day Regulation I of 1042 and Regulation III of 1052 shall be repealed.

But all notifications, rules and orders made, and all tables of fees prepared under such Regulations hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been respectively made and prepared under this Regulation, except in so far as such rules and orders may be inconsistent herewith.

References made in Regulations passed before the 1st Vrischikam 1071, to the Regulations hereby repealed, shall be read as if made to the corresponding section of this Regulation.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Year".

"Year" means a year of the Malayalam Calendar:

"Lease."

"Lease" includes a counterpart, an accepted undertaking to cultivate or occupy and an agreement to lease:

"Will."

"Will" includes a codicil and every writing making a voluntary posthumous disposition of property:

"Signature." "Signed."

"Signature" and "signed" include and apply to the affixing of a mark:

"Immovable property."

"Immovable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops, nor grass:

Exception. Things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth, when transferred for the purpose of being detached and enjoyed by the transferee, do not come within the meaning of this section.

"Movable property."

"Movable property" includes standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees, and property of every other description except immovable property.

"Book."

"Book" includes a portion of a book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a book or a portion of a book:

"Endorsement." "Endorsed."

"Endorsement" and "endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering slip to any document tendered for registration under this Regulation:

"Minor" means any person who has not completed the age of 18 years, except in the case of authorities to adopt, in which a minor shall be taken to mean a person who, according to the personal law to which he is subject, has not attained majority:

"Minor."

"Representative" includes the guardian of a minor, a lunatic or idiot:

"Representative."

"Addition" means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any), and the religion race or tribe, of a person described, and in the case of a Native, his caste (if any) and his father's name or the name of his Karanavan or mother.

"Addition."

"District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a district and sub-district formed under this Regulation:

"District." "Sub-District."

Words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females:

"Gender."

Words in the singular shall include the plural and *vice versa*.

"Number."

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

4. The general supervision and control over all Registration Offices in Our territories shall be exercised by an officer to be styled "Director of Registration."

Director of Registration.

5. For the purposes of this Regulation, Our territories shall, with Our sanction, be divided into Districts and Sub-Districts and their limits may, from time to time, be altered with such sanction.

Districts and Sub-Districts.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this section together with the limits thereof and every alteration of such limits shall be notified in the Government Gazette.

Every such alteration shall take effect on such day after the date of the notification as is therein mentioned.

6. Every District shall be in charge of an officer styled "Registrar" and every Sub-District in charge of an officer styled "Sub-Registrar."

Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

Appointments of Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall be notified in the Government Gazette except in the case provided for in section 7 of this Regulation.

7. Whenever any Sub-Registrar is absent, whether on duty or otherwise, or when his office is temporarily vacant, the charge of his office shall devolve on his successor temporarily appointed by the Director of Registration; but should any delay occur in the appointment or arrival of such successor, the Head Gumastah of such office shall take charge of the office and immediately report the circumstance to the Director of Registration.

Absence of Sub-Registrar or Registrar from his Sub-District or District or vacancy in his office.

When any Registrar is absent or when his office is temporarily vacant, the local Sub-Registrar shall be in charge of his office pending the orders of the Director of Registration.

8. The Director of Registration, the Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the device of Our Royal Arms and the following inscription in English and Malayalam or Tamil:—

Seals.

"The seal of the Director of Registration, Travancore" or "of the Registrar or Sub-Registrar of ."

9. The Director of Registration will provide for the office of every Registering Officer the books necessary for the purposes of this Regulation.

Register-books.

The books so provided shall be in the forms prescribed by Our Dewan, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered with figures after stamping them with the seal of the Director of Registration, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such book is kept, after the close of the year to which such book relates.

Forms.

Every office of the Registrar shall be provided with a fire-proof box. Suitable provision shall be made for the safe custody of the records connected with the registration of documents in all Registration Offices.

Fire-proof boxes. Custody of records.

PART III.

Of Registrable Documents.

10. The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, if they have been executed on or after the date on which Regulation I of 1042 or Regulation III of 1052 or this Regulation came or comes into force (that is to say)—

Documents of which registration is compulsory.

(*a*) Non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, extinguish or surrender, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to or in immovable property;

(*b*) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, extinction or surrender of any such right, title or interest; and

(*c*) Leases of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent.

Nothing in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section applies to

(1) any composition deed, (2) any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immovable property, or (3) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company, (4) any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting, extinguishing or surrendering any right, title or interest to or in immovable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare, assign, limit, extinguish or surrender any such right, title or interest, (5) decrees or orders of Courts and awards.

11. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Regulation (that is to say)—

Documents of which registration is optional.

(*a*) Instruments (other than wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, extinguish or surrender any right, title or interest to or in movable property;

(*b*) Leases of immovable property for any term not exceeding one year:

(*c*) Wills or authorities to adopt a son, and

(*d*) All other documents not required by section 10 to be registered.

12. If any document duly presented for registration be not in Malayalam or Tamil, the Registering Officer shall refuse to register the document unless it be accompanied by a true translation into Malayalam or Tamil and also by two true copies of the original document.

Documents in language not understood by Registering Officer.

Description of parcels.

13. (a) No non-testamentary document relating to immovable property shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

(b) Houses, gardens and paddy fields shall be described by their names (if any), area, lakkam or survey number, situation, boundaries, District, Sub-District, Proverthy, Pakuthi and Moori &c. in which they are situate, and by such other particulars as shall suffice for the purpose of identification.

(c) If the document does not contain a sufficient description of the immovable property to which it relates, the Registering Officer may allow the party who executed the document to file a schedule setting forth the additional information; and if the said party fails to do so within a fixed time the Registrar may allow the party who presented the document for registration to file a schedule setting forth the additional information. Such schedule shall be treated as a part of the document presented for registration.

PART IV.

Of sending to a Registry office memoranda of decrees and orders affecting immovable property.

Memorandum of decree or order affecting registered document relating to immovable property.

14. When any Civil Court shall by a decree or order declare any document relating to immovable property which shall have been registered under this Regulation to be invalid, or when any Civil Court shall pass a decree or order affecting any such document and such last mentioned decree or order shall create, declare, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest under such document to or in the immovable property to which it relates, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the decree or order to be sent to the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was originally registered.

Memorandum of decree or order affecting immovable property not brought under registration.

15. When any Civil Court shall, by a decree or order create, declare, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of any person to or in any immovable property situate in any part of Travancore, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the said decree or order to be sent to the Sub-Registrar or to every Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or any portion of the property is situate; and such memorandum shall, so far as may be practicable, describe the property in the manner required by section 13.

Cost of Registration of memoranda of decrees and orders.

16. The costs of and attending the registration under sections 14 and 15 of any memorandum of a decree or order, shall be costs in the cause, and shall be paid by the Court to the Registering Officer or to such other person as Our Government shall direct in that behalf.

PART V.

Of the time of presentation.

Time for presenting documents.

17. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 18 and 19, no instrument (other than a will) shall be accepted for registration (whether the registration be compulsory or optional) unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within ninety days from the date of its execution, if such instrument is executed in Travancore or in any other part of India or Ceylon; and one hundred and eighty days, if the instrument is one purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of India or Ceylon:

Provided that where there are several persons executing a document at different times, it may, subject to the provisions of sections 18 and 19, be presented for registration, and re-registration within ninety days or one hundred and eighty days from the date of each execution, according as the execution was in or out of India or Ceylon.

Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.

18. If any instrument shall not have been presented for registration till after the expiration of the time prescribed in that behalf in the last preceding section, it shall be lawful for the Registering Officer, where the delay in presentation shall not exceed ninety days, to accept the instrument for registration on payment, as penalty, of a sum not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee.

Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.

19. Whenever a Registration Office is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Regulation for the presentation of any document, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be the day on which the office re-opens.

Will may be presented or deposited at any time.

20. A will may, at any time, be presented for registration or deposited in manner hereinafter provided.

PART VI.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

Place for registering instruments relating to land.

21. Save as in this Part otherwise provided, every non-testamentary document relating to immovable property mentioned in sections 10 and 11 shall be presented for registration in the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or any portion of the property to which such instrument relates is situate.

Place for regisering other instruments.

22. Every non-testimentary instrument other than an instrument referred to in the last preceding section may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the instrument was executed, or in the office of any other Sub-Registrar at which all the persons executing the instrument desire the same to be registered.

Registration by the Sub-Registrar at Trivandrum.

23. The Sub-Registrar at Trivandrum may receive and register any document referred to in section 21 without regard to the situation in any part of Travancore of the property to which the document relates.

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

24. In ordinary cases, the registration or deposit of documents under this Regulation shall be made only at the office of the officer authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit.

But such officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a will, accept for registration or deposit such document or will and record any admission made by the executant or testator as the case may be. Every Registering Officer so attending shall report the same immediately to the Director of Registration.

PART VII.

Of Presenting Documents for Registration.

Persons to present documents for registration.

25. Every non-testamentary document to be registered under this Regulation, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be accompanied with a true copy and shall, subject to the provisions of section 24, be presented at the proper Registration Office,

by some person executing or claiming under the same, or
by the representative or assign of such person, or
by the agent of such person, representative or assign.

Powers-of-attorney recognizable for purposes of section 25.

26. For the purposes of this Regulation, an agent shall mean a person duly authorised by a power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in the manner following (that is to say)—

(*a*) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of Travancore, a power-of-attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides; or a power-of-attorney duly registered by a Sub-Registrar on the admission of the principal but not on that of his agent,

(*b*) if the principal at the time aforesaid resides anywhere out of Travancore, a power-of-attorney executed before, and authenticated by, any Magistrate, a Notary Public, or any officer who is empowered to register documents, or any Court, Judge, British Consul, Vice-Consul or Representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India or, where there is a regular system of registration of assurances, a power-of-attorney duly registered by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar on the admission of the principal but not on that of his agent.

Proviso as to persons infirm or in jail or exempt from appearing in Court.

Provided that the following persons shall not be required to attend at any Registration Office for the purpose of executing any such power-of-attorney as is mentioned in clause (*a*) of this section :—

Persons who, by reason of bodily infirmity, are unable without risk or serious inconvenience so to attend;

persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process; and

persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court.

In every such case, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at his office.

To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar may go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him.

Any power-of-attorney mentioned in this section may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before, and authenticated by, the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Any power-of-attorney referred to in this section shall be deemed to be in force until it is cancelled in the manner required by the rules made under section 63 of this Regulation.

Explanation. The word "agent" in this section includes also a sub-agent appointed under the special authority granted for that purpose in the power-of-attorney executed by the principal to the agent.

27. Subject to the provisions contained in this Part and in sections 34, 36, 38, 63, 69, 71 and 82, no document shall be registered under this Regulation unless the persons executing such document or their representatives, assigns or agents authorised, as aforesaid, appear before the Registering Officer.

Enquiry before registration by Registering Officer.

Such appearances may be simultaneous or at different times.

The Registering Officer shall thereupon—

(a) enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed,

(b) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document,

(c) in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear, and

(d) in the case of a donee of any authority to adopt or the adoptive son, satisfy himself as to the identity of such donee or adoptive son.

28. If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the Registering Officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document; or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent admits the execution;

Procedure on admission of execution.

or, if the person executing the document is dead, and his heir, representative or assign appears before the Registering Officer and admits the execution, the Registering Officer shall register the document as directed in sections 50, 51, 53 and 54.

The Registering Officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be or for any other purpose contemplated by this Regulation, examine any one whether summoned or not.

If any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed denies its execution,

Procedure on denial of execution &c.

or, if any such person appears to the Registering Officer to be a minor, an idiot or a lunatic.

or, if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his heir, representative or assign, or if there are two or more heirs, representatives or assigns, any one of them, denies its execution,

or, if any person by whom the document purports to be executed or his representative or assign, after being duly summoned, fails to appear before the Registering Officer within one month from the date of the service of the summons,

The Registering Officer shall refuse to register the document as to the person so denying, appearing, dead or not appearing.

PART VIII.

Of Enforcing the Appearance of Executants and Witnesses.

29. If the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or the person presenting any document for registration or claiming under any document desires the appearance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, such officer may, in his direction, request the Munsiff within whose local jurisdiction the person to be summoned resides, to issue a summons requiring him to appear at the Registration

Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired.

Office either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned, and at a time named therein.

Munsiff to issue and cause service of summons.

30. The Munsiff, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required in the manner provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Persons exempt from appearance at Registration Office.

31. A person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable, without risk or serious inconvenience, to appear at the Registration Office,

a person in jail under civil or criminal process,

and persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court,

shall not be required so to appear.

In every such case, the Registering officer shall go to the house of such person or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him or, if such house or jail be not within his jurisdiction, issue a commission to the local Sub-Registrar for the examination of such person.

Law as to summonses and witnesses.

32. The law in force for the time being as to summonses and compelling the attendance of witnesses and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts shall, save as aforesaid and *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons issued and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Regulation.

PART IX.

Of Presenting Wills.

Persons entitled to present Wills.

33. The testator or, after his death, any person, claiming as executor or otherwise under a will, may present it to any Sub-Registrar for registration, accompanied with a true copy.

Registration of wills.

34. A will presented for registration by the testator may be registered in the same manner as any other document.

A will presented for registration by any other person entitled to present it, shall be registered if the Registering Officer is satisfied

(*a*) that the will was executed by the testator,

(*b*) that the testator is dead, and

(*c*) that the person presenting the will is under section 33 entitled to present the same.

PART X.

Of the Deposit of Wills.

Deposit of wills.

35. Any testator may, either personally or by his agent, deposit with any Registrar his will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the teatator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement that it is a will.

Procedure on deposit of wills.

36. On receiving such cover, the Registrar, if satisfied that the person presenting the same for deposit is the testator or his agent, shall transcribe in his Register Book 7 the superscription aforesaid and shall note in the same book and on the said cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, and the names of any persons who may testify to the identity of the testator or his agent, and any legible inscription which may be on the seal of the cover.

The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 35.

37. If the testator who has deposited such cover wishes to withdraw it, he may apply in writing either personally or by duly authorized agent to the Registrar who holds it in deposit, and such Registrar, if satisfied that the applicant is

actually the testator or his agent, shall deliver the cover accordingly and take a receipt for the same.

Procedure on death of depositor.

38. If, on the death of a testator who has deposited a sealed cover under section 35, application be made to the Registrar who holds it in deposit to open the same, and if the Registrar is satisfied that the testator is dead, and that the applicant has a right to know its contents and deposits a sum sufficient to cover the expense of copying the contents thereof, he shall in the applicant's presence open the cover and cause the contents thereof to be copied into his Book 6.

Re-deposit.

When such copy has been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original will.

Production of a will before any Court.

39. No Court shall order the production of any will deposited under this Part during the life-time of the testator. But it may order the production of such will after the death of the testator, and whenever such order is made, the Registrar shall, unless the will has already been copied under section 38, open the cover and cause the will to be copied into his Book 6, and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed into Court in pursuance of the order aforesaid.

PART XI.

Of the Effects of Registration and Non-registration.

Time from which registered document operates.

40. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

Registered document relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.

41. All non-testamentary documents duly registered under this Regulation and relating to any property, whether movable or immovable, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property.

But nothing in this section shall apply to an oral agreement relating to movable property where such agreement is accompanied by delivery of possession.

Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.

42. No document required by section 10 to be registered, shall affect any immovable property comprised therein, or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property, unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or of the Regulations hereby repealed.

PART XII.

Of the Duties and Powers of Registering Officers.

(A). As to the Register Books and Indexes.

Register-books to be kept in the several offices.

43. The following books shall be kept in the several offices hereinafter named (that is to say)—

In all Sub-Registry Offices—

Book 1, "Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immovable property;"

Book 2, "Memoranda of decrees and orders of Courts received under section 15;"

Book 3, "Miscellaneous Register;"

Book 4, "Record of reasons for refusal to register;"

Book 5, "Memoranda of decrees and orders of Courts received under section 14;"

Book 6, "Register of wills;"

In the Offices of Registrars—

Books 4 and 6 and also Book 7, "Register of Deposits of wills;"

In Book 1 shall be entered or filed all documents registered under sections 10 and 11 which relate to immovable property and are not wills.

In Book 3 shall be entered all documents registered under section 11 which do not relate to immovable property.

Endorsements on document presented.

44. The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it:

Receipt for document.

a receipt for such document shall be given by the Registering Officer to the person presenting the same;

Documents admitted to registration to be copied.

and, subject to the provisions contained in section 55, every document admitted to registration shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the book appropriated therefor according to the order of its admission.

Any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration which appears in the original document admitted to registration shall be accurately and carefully noted in the copy thereof entered in the book.

And all such books shall be authenticated at such intervals and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the rules made under section 63 of this Regulation.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

45. All entries in each book shall be numbered in a consecutive series which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Current indexes and entries therein.

46. In every office in which any of the books hereinbefore mentioned are kept, there shall be prepared current indexes of the contents of such books and every entry in such indexes shall be made so far as practicable immediately after the Registering Officer has copied, or filed a copy of the document to which it relates.

Indexes to be made by Registering Officers.

47. Four such indexes shall be made in all Registration Offices and shall be named respectively, Index No. I, Index No. II, Index No. III, and Index No. IV.

Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered or copy filed in Book I. In the case of memoranda of decrees and orders filed in Books 2 and 5, Index No. I shall also contain the names of the Plaintiff and the Defendant, and when there are more Plaintiffs or Defendants, the names of the first Plaintiff and the first Defendant with the words 'and others' following.

Index No. II shall contain the particulars mentioned in section 13 relating to every document entered or copy filed in Book I and memoranda of decrees and orders filed in Books 2 and 5.

Index No. III shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book 3.

Index No. IV shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing every will entered in Book 6 and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder, and after the death of the testator (but not before), the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same.

Extra particulars in Indexes.

Indexes Nos. I, II, III & IV shall contain such other particulars and shall be prepared in such form as may be prescribed from time to time by the rules passed under section 63 of this Regulation.

Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I, II & IV to be sent to the Director of Registration.

48. Every Registering Officer shall send to the office of the Director of Registration in the beginning of every month a copy of all entries made by such Registering Officer in Indexes Nos. I, II & IV.

Such copy to be filed in Director's office.

The copy so received shall be filed in the Director's office after examination.

Registering Officers to allow inspection of certain Books and Indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

49. Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, Books 1, 2, 4 and 5 and the Indexes relating to such Books shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and subject to the provisions of section 55, copies of entries in such books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book 6 and in the Index relating thereto shall be given to the persons executing the documents to which such entries relate or to their agents and, after the death of the executants, but not before, to any person applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book 3 and in the Index relating thereto shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer, or to his agent or representative or to any person applying for the same with a certificate from any Court. The requisite search under this section for entries in Books 3 and 6 shall be made only by the Registering Officer.

All copies given under this section shall be signed and sealed by the Registering Officer, and shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the contents of the original documents.

(B) As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.

50. On every document admitted to registration there shall be endorsed from time to time the following particulars, that is to say—

(*a*) the signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document; and if such execution has been admitted by the representative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent;

(*b*) the signature and addition of every person examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Regulation; and

(*c*) any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the Registering Officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the Registering Officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall at the same time endorse a note of such refusal.

Such endorsement to be dated and signed by Registering Officer.

51. The Registering Officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements made under sections 44 and 50 relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

Parties to sign their names in full.

52. Wherever practicable, the parties shall be required to sign their names in full in addition to affixing their symbolical signatures (Oppoos), if any, and on a document being presented for registration, if the Registering Officer finds that the name of the executant in the body of the document itself is not written in full, he shall call on such executant to supply the omission before accepting the document for registration.

53. After such of the provisions of sections 27, 28, 50 and 51 as apply to any document presented for registration have been complied with, the Registering Officer shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "registered" together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied.

Certificate showing that document has been registered and number and page of book in which it has been copied.

Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the Registering Officer and shall then be admissible for the purpose of proving that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Regulation, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsements referred to in section 51 have occurred as therein mentioned.

54. The endorsements and certificate referred to and mentioned in sections 51 and 53 shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register Book.

Endorsements and certificate to be copied.

The registration of the document shall thereupon be deemed complete and the document shall be returned to the person who presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he has nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in section 44.

Document to be returned.

55. When a document is presented for registration under section 12, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of documents of the nature of the original, and together with the copy referred to in section 12, shall be filed in the Registration Office.

Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to the Registering Officer.

The endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in sections 51 & 53 shall be made on the original and, for the purpose of making the copies required by sections 49 and 59, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

56. True copy or copies required by sections 25, 12 or 33, as the case may be, shall be transcribed or caused to be transcribed in full by the executant or the party presenting the document in the printed forms issued from the office of the Director of Registration in the same language in which the document is written. Such copy or copies shall be authonticated by the signature of the executant or, if the executing party fails to do so within a fixed time, the Registering Officer may allow the party presenting the document to authenticate the copy by his signature, the Registering Officer attesting the same. The endorsements and certificates referred to and mentioned in sections 51 and 53 shall then be entered in the true copy under section 25 or 12 or 33 as the case may be. One of the true copies under section 12 and the true copy under section 25 or 33 shall after verification be forwarded to the office of the Director of Registration where the same shall be duly filed.

How true copies are to be made and procedure on their presentation.

57. Every Registering Officer may at his discretion administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to administer oaths.

58. Every Registering Officer may at his discretion record the statements made by each person examined and such statements shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted and if he admits the correctness of such statement, it shall be signed by him and the Registering Officer

Record of substance of statements.

Every such statement so signed shall be admissible for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

(C) Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

Procedure on registration of document relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.

59. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immovable property not wholly situate in his own Sub-District shall make a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate thereon, and send the same to every other Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and such Sub-Registrar shall file such copy in his Book 1

Procedure on registration under section 23.

60. On any document being registered under section 23, a copy of such document and of the endorsement and certificate thereon shall be forwarded to every Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situate, and the Sub-Registrar receiving such copy shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in section 59.

(D) Of the controlling powers of the Director of Registration and Registrars.

Director to superintend and control Registering Officers.

61. Every Registrar and Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Director of Registration.

The Director of Registration shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Regulation which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Registrar or Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the book or the office in which any document shall have been registered.

Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

62. Every Registrar shall exercise such powers of control and supervision over the Sub-Registrar within his District as may be conferred on him by the rules passed under section 63 of this Regulation.

Dewan's power to make rules.

63. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, make from time to time rules consistent with this Regulation providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept ;

declaring the languages in which and the materials on and in and with which documents presented for registration are to be written or printed, the size of such documents and the extent of blank space to be left thereon ;

regulating the amount of penalties imposed under section 18 ;

regulating the exercise of the discretion reposed in the Registering Officer by sections 57 and 58 ;

regulating the authentication by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar of the books kept in their respective offices under section 43 ;

declaring the particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II, III, and IV respectively, pointing out the course to be adopted by the parties for cancelling the powers-of-attorney granted by them ;

declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the Registration Offices ;

regulating the remuneration of the officers appointed under this Regulation and their establishments ; and

making such further provisions as may be found necessary for the working of this Regulation.

The rules made under this section shall be published in the Government Gazette and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Regulation.

Power of the Director of Registration to remit penalties.

64. The Director of Registration may, in the exercise of his discretion, remit wholly or in part, any fee or penalty levied over and above the amount of the proper registration fee.

PART XIII.

Of Refusal to Register.

Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.

65. Every Sub-Registrar refusing to register a document, except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his Sub-District,

shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his Book 4 and endorse the words "registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No Registering Officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the document is directed to be registered.

Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.

66. Except where the refusal is made on the ground of denial of execution, or on the ground that the person by whom the document purports to be executed has not appeared before the Sub-Registrar after being summoned, an appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copy of the order; and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order. And if the order of the Registrar directs the document to be registered and the document is duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining the copy of the order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 50, 51 and 53; and such registration shall take effect as if the document has been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.

67. When a Sub-Registrar has refused to register a document on the ground that any person by whom it purports to be executed or his representative or assign, denies its execution or on the ground that the person by whom the document purports to be executed, has not appeared before him after being summoned,

any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copy of the order, apply to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

Such application shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the reasons recorded under section 65; and the statements in the application shall be verified by the applicant in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Procedure of Registrar on such application.

68. In such case the Registrar shall, as soon as conveniently, enquire—

(*a*) whether the document has been executed ;

(*b*) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the applicant or person presenting the document for registration, as the case may be, so as to entitle the document to registration.

Order to register and procedure thereon.

69. If the Registrar finds that the document has been executed and that the said requirements have been complied with, he shall order the document to be registered.

And if the document be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining the copy of the order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 50, 51 and 53.

Such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

The Registrar may for the purpose of an enquiry under section 68 summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses in the manner provided for in sections 29 and 31 of this Regulation and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court, and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such enquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure.

A copy of the order relating to the costs duly authenticated by the signature and seal of the Registrar shall, on the application of the party in whose favor such order is passed, be forwarded to the Munsiff within whose jurisdiction the other party resides. The Munsiff shall execute the order in the manner prescribed for execution of decrees on the application of such party or his representative or assign.

Refusal by Registrar.

70. Every Registrar refusing to direct the registration of a document under section 66 or section 69 shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book 4 and, on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No appeal lies from any order under this section or section 66.

Suit in case of refusal.

71. Where the Registrar refuses to order the document to be registered under section 66 or section 69, any person claiming under such document or his representative, assign or agent, may, within ninety days after the making of the order of refusal, exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining the copy of such order, institute in the Civil Court of competent jurisdiction within the local limits of whose original jurisdiction is situate the office in which the document is sought to be registered, a suit for a decree directing the document to be registered in such office, if it be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the passing of such decree ; and in the case of an appeal after the passing of the final decree, exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining the copy of the decree ; and the provisions contained in the second and third paragraphs of section 69 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all documents so presented, and, notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, the document shall be receivable in evidence in such suit.

PART XIV.

Of the Fees for Registration, Searches and Copies.

Fees to be fixed.

72. With Our sanction, the Dewan shall prepare a table of fees payable—

for the registration of documents :

for searching the registers :
for making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration :
And of extra or additional fees payable—
for every registration under section 23 :
for filing translations :
for attending at private residences :
for the safe custody and return of documents : and
for such other matters as appear necessary to effect the purposes of this Regulation.

Alteration of fees.

The Dewan may, from time to time, with Our sanction, alter such table.

Publication of fees.

73. A table of the fees so payable shall be published in the Government Gazette, and a copy thereof in English and the vernacular language shall be exposed to public view in every Registration Office.

Fees and penalties payable on presentation and to be credited to Government.

74. All fees for the registration of documents under this Regulation and all penalties under section 18 shall be payable on the presentation of such documents.

All such fees and penalties shall be remitted to the Treasury of the Taluq or to such other Treasury as the Dewan shall, from time to time, direct, and shall be credited to Government.

PART XV.

Of Penalties.

Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

75. Every Registering Officer appointed under this Regulation and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Regulation who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under its provisions, endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury, as defined in the Penal Code, to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for certain other offences.

76. Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine or with both :—

Making false statement before a Registering Officer.

(*a*) Intentionally makes any false statement whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not before any officer acting in execution of this Regulation in any proceeding or enquiry under this Regulation,

Delivering false copy or translation.

(*b*) Intentionally delivers to a Registering Officer in any proceeding under section 12 or section 25 or 33 a false copy or translation of a document,

False personation.

(*c*) Falsely personates another and in such assumed character presents any document or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding or enquiry under this Regulation,

Abetment of offences under this Regulation.

(*d*) Abets within the meaning of the Penal Code anything made punishable by this Regulation.

77. A prosecution for any offence under this Regulation coming to the knowledge of a Registering Officer in his official capacity may, with the permission of the Director of Registration, be commenced by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar in whose District or Sub-District as the case may be, the offence has been committed.

Registering Officer may commence prosecutions.

78. Every Registering Officer appointed under this Regulation shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code.

Registering Officers to be deemed public servants.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such Registering Officer when required by him to do so. And in section 228 of the same Code the words "Judicial Proceeding" shall include any proceeding under this Regulation.

A Registrar shall, but a Sub-Registrar shall not, as such, be deemed a Court within the meaning of sections 359, 360, 361 and 362 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Orders passed by a Registrar under sections 359, 360, 361 and 362 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be appealable to the Sessions Court within whose local jurisdiction the office of such Registrar is permanently held.

PART XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

79. Documents other than wills and authorities to adopt remaining unclaimed in any Registration Office for a period exceeding two years may be destroyed.

Destruction of unclaimed documents.

80. No Registering Officer shall be liable to any suit, claim or demand by reason of anything in good faith done or refused in his official capacity.

Registering Officer not liable for anything *bona fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

81. Nothing done in good faith pursuant to this Regulation or any Regulation hereby repealed, by any Registering Officer shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.

82. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any officer of Government or any public functionary to appear in person or by agent at any Registration Office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity or to sign as provided in section 50. But when any instrument is so executed, the Registering Officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any officer of Our Government or any public functionary as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

Registration of instruments executed by any Government officers or certain public functionaries.

83. Nothing contained in this Regulation or in Regulations hereby repealed shall be deemed to require or to have at any time required the registration of any of the following documents :—

Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Our Government.

(*a*) Documents issued by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land revenue and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(*b*) Documents issued by any officer engaged on behalf of Our Government in making or revising the survey of any land and which form part of the record of such survey.

But all such documents shall, for the purposes of section 42, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Certificates under Civil Procedure Code, 1065.

84. Every Court granting a certificate under section 313 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall send a copy of such certificate to the Registering Officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immovable property comprised in such certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his Book 1.

Procedure on receipt of memorandum under sections 14 and 15.

85. Every memorandum received under section 14 and filed in Book 5 shall be paged and numbered according to the order of receipt. The year, number, volume and page of the book in which the memorandum is filed shall be entered in the margin of that part of the book in which the document affected by such memorandum is registered. The number and year of the suit as well as the name of the Court which forwarded the memorandum shall be entered. When any such memorandum shall relate to immovable property which is wholly or partly situate in a District or Sub-District in which such memorandum has been received, the Sub-Registrar receiving the same shall send a copy thereof to the Sub-Registrar or Sub-Registrars within whose Sub-District or Sub Districts the whole or any part of such property is situate, who shall, on receiving such copy, follow the procedure prescribed in the first part of this section.

Every memorandum received under section 15 shall be filed in Book 2.

SIGN MANUAL.

NOTICE.

The following rule for the Registration of Assurances in Travancore, under Section 54 of Regulation I of 1042 is sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th Auvany 1070 corresponding with the 27th August 1894.

If a document written in a language other than Malayalam or Tamil be presented for registration, the translation, required by Section 11 of the Regulation shall be prepared on Government printed forms sold at each Registry Office, just in the same manner as true copies of a document are entered in such forms.

Huzur Cutcherry
on circuit, Tirupathisarem,
30th August 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Rules under section 63 of the Travancore Registration Regulation I of 1070 passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 24th Kanny 1071 corresponding with the 9th October 1895.

Absence of Registering officers from their stations or temporary vacancy. Section 7.

1. No Registering officer shall leave his station without the permission of the Director of Registration.

When any person temporarily takes charge of a Registrar's or Sub-Registrar's office, he shall use the seal of that office and he shall sign his name and his designation and as in charge of such office.

Seals. Section 8.

2. The seal shall always remain in the personal custody of the Registering officer. Care shall be taken to produce a distinct and legible impression with it; and for this purpose a pad and a printing ink shall be used.

The seal of the Registering officer shall be used in authenticating

(a) The certificate endorsed on a registered instrument under section 53.

(b) Powers-of-attorney attested by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar under section 26:

(c) Commissions issued under section 31:

(d) Certified copies of entries under section 49:

(e) Copies of endorsements, documents and certificates under sections 59 & 60.

If a Registering officer should find himself temporarily unprovided with the prescribed seal, registration shall nevertheless go on as usual, and such documents as may be admitted to registration shall remain in the Registering officer's custody until the seal can be affixed to the certificate.

Forms, paging &c. of registers. Sections 9 & 43.

3. The registers shall contain 500 pages and shall be prepared in the forms hereunto appended. Register books may be supplied to Registry offices in loose sheets stamped with the seal of the Director of Registration and with the pages numbered. Each volume, when complete, will be bound under the immediate eye of the Registering officer. A file book shall also be supplied corresponding with Book 1. In it shall be filed all true copies and translations of documents received under sections 12 and 55 and all copies of registered instruments received under sections 59 and 60 and copies of certificates under section 84, and paged in the order in which they are received. This volume shall have a number assigned to it in the general series of Book 1 as soon as it is brought into use and, when complete, it shall be bound.

Supply of books & forms. Section 9.

4. Every Registrar and Sub-Registrar shall, on the 1st Auvany, submit a return of registers, indexes and forms received and expended during the past year and, on the 1st Ani, an indent for such books and forms as may be required for the consumption of the next year. The Director of Registration will, from time to time, arrange to supply the Registrars and Sub-Registrars and Courts, on their requisition, with the books and forms for their own use. Every Sub-Registrar shall, at all times, have a reserve supply of as many loose sheets as are equivalent to a volume of registers Nos. 1 and 3; and whenever it becomes necessary for them to bring any one of these spare volumes into use, they shall immediately indent on the Director of Registration for a fresh volume to replace it. They shall also keep on hand a reserve supply of sheets for indexes Nos. I, II & III equivalent to the probable consumption of half a year.

Every volume of the reserve supply shall be carefully examined by the Sub-Registrar as soon as it reaches him and any loose sheet of the volume which may be found incorrect shall be at once returned with a memorandum stating in what particulars it is defective. The Director of Registration shall immediately replace the sheet so returned. Under the above arrangements no officer should ever be unprovided with the requisite registers, but if, owing to any unavoidable accident, such a contingency should arise, instruments tendered for registration shall nevertheless be received as usual, the necessary enquiries shall be held and the prescribed endorsements shall be made. But as the certificate cannot be added until the instrument is copied into the register, all such instruments must remain in the Registering officer's custody until the process of registration has been completed.

Re-registration. Section 17.

5. In all cases of re-registration, the document and the endorsement and certificate of previous registration shall be copied into the register *in extenso* and a number shall be assigned to it precisely as if it had not been already registered.

Fines for delays in presentation. Section 18.

6. The fines for delays in presentation under section 18 shall be regulated as follows:—

When the delay does not exceed 30 days after the expiration of the time allowed for presentation.	A fine equal to twice the proper registration fee.
When the delay exceeds 30 days but does not exceed 60 days.	Do. five times Do.
When the delay exceeds 60 days but does not exceed 90 days.	Do. ten times Do.

Attendance at private residences. Section 24.

7. If a Registering officer acts under section 24, he must go in person to the private residence if he can do so without prejudice to the regular business of his office. He may also attend at the private residence even on holidays. He shall report every such attendance to the Director of Registration, who shall satisfy himself that the special cause assigned was a sufficient cause and that the Registering officer's absence from his station was not longer than was necessary.

Every case of attendance at a private residence by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar shall be reported by him to the Director of Registration within 24 hours from the time of his return to his station, full and detailed information being given in all cases in which a Registrar or Sub-Registrar returns from the private residence without accomplishing the object for which he has been required to attend at the residence.

Every Registering officer shall, generally, attend at a private residence during the day between sunrise and sunset.

Presentation of documents. Sections 25 and 44.

8. All parties bringing documents for registration shall take them with the fees payable direct to the Registering officer and not to any of his clerks or peons. If there is any informality attendant on this presentation of a nature which can be remedied, the Registering officer shall give the parties such information as may be necessary and return the fees and the document, with a view to its being presented again in due form. If, for instance, the document is presented in the wrong office, he will inform them where they should go. If the parties have come

without the prescribed fee, if an agent has come without a power-of-attorney or without such a power as the Regulation requires, if the description of the property is insufficient to identify the same, if the document is one which ought to be accompanied by a translation and copies, or if there are interlineations, alterations, erasures or blanks which are not attested, or if the date of the execution of the document is anterior to the date of the sale of the stamp paper, or if the date of execution is posterior to the date of presentation, the Registering officer will explain what is wanted. If, however, there are none of such obstacles to the reception of the document or if the document is presented again after the objections have been removed or if the party says that it is not possible for him to remove them within the prescribed time, he shall at once endorse on it the date, hour and place of presentation and the signature of every presenting party. The stamp will then be examined. If it is found insufficient, the document must be impounded under section 30 of the Stamp Regulation (I of 1059) and registration suspended. Provided that prior to sending an insufficiently stamped document to the Division Peishcar, the Registering officer shall be at liberty to record the admission of the executant and the examination of his witness, if any, in any case in which the executant or his duly authorized agent is present. The date must also be examined. If the prescribed period is passed but the document is still admissible on payment of penalty, the document may be registered on payment of such penalty. The Registering officer shall refuse the registration of any document presented to him without remedying the informality or defect pointed out to the person presenting the same.

Executing parties. Sections 25 and 27.

9. Any person who becomes surety for the re-payment of a loan or the fulfilment of a contract and in that capacity affixes his signature to a document;

any person who endorses a negotiable document; and

any person who signs a receipt or discharge endorsed on a document;

shall be held to be an executing party.

The parties to an award of arbitration shall not be held to be executing parties, although their signatures may appear on the award.

In the case of documents executed by a duly constituted attorney, such attorney shall be held to be the executing party, for the purposes of Section 25, 27, 28 and 50; but for the purposes of section 47, the principal shall be held to be the executing party.

Powers-of-attorney. Section 26.

10. If a power-of-attorney is executed before a Regitering officer he shall, after satisfying himself of the identity of the party appearing, authenticate it in the following form :—

"Executed in my presence this day of 1070 by A. B. who is personally known to me or whose identity is proved by C. D. (addition) and E. F. (addition)."

Signature.

(Seal.) Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

If the power-of-attorney has not been executed before the Registering officer but has been ascertained to have been voluntarily executed in the manner prescribed in Section 26, the form of authentication shall be as follows :—

"I certify that I have satisfied myself that this power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal."

Date. Signature,

(Seal.) Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

If a document is presented for registration under a special power-of-attorney, the power shall be retained and filed in the office

with the following endorsement:—

No. of 1070.

Presented with document No. of 1070 of Book I Vol. page

Date.

A. B.

Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

If a document is presented for registration under a general power-of-attorney, the power shall be returned with the following endorsement:—

Presented with document No. of 1070 Book I Vol. page"

Date

A. B.

Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

A power-of-attorney may be registered like any other document.

All special powers-of-attorney shall either be pasted in successive order into a book or bound up together at the close of every year.

Abstracts of all general powers-of--attorney attested by a Registering officer shall be kept in the form herennto appended and filed along with special powers-of-attorney.

Persons exempt from personal attendance.
Sections 26 and 31.

11. Persons exempt by law from personal attendance in Court are—

(a) Gosha or other women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public.

(b) Persons of rank specially exempted by Government.

A list of persons so exempted shall be obtained from the High Court or Civil Court by the Registrar, and communicated to every Sub-Registrar in his district.

Cancelment of powers-of-attorney.
Section 26.

12. A party who wishes to cancel a power-of-attorney granted by him for registration purposes, being unable to obtain its surrender from the grantee, shall apply by petition to the Registrar or Sub-Registrar (within whose jurisdiction, such power was originally attested or intended to operate) to have the same revoked.

(a) A fee of one rupee shall be levied on every such petition presented.

(b) The Registrar or Sub-Registrar shall, on presentation of the petition, satisfy himself as to the identity of the party presenting it in the manner provided for the registration of documents.

(c) Such petition shall then be countersigned by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar and filed in the office. The countersigned petition shall have the effect of cancelling the power-of-attorney.

(d) The cancelling petition shall contain a request to the Registrar or Sub-Registrar that the revocation of the power-of-attorney be notified in the Gazette. An advertisement to this effect on a separate paper shall form an enclosure of the said petition and the same shall be duly signed by the party.

(e) The said notification in the Gazette shall be in the following form:—

Year, month and date of the attestation of the power-of-attorney.	Name of the grantor.	Name of the grantee.	Local limits in which the power-of-attorney had force.	Year, month and date of cancelling.

Station
Date Signature in full.

(*f*) The date on which the Gazette containing a cancelling notification reaches a Registrar or Sub-Registrar shall be regarded as the date of the revocation of the power-of-attorney in the Districts or Sub-Districts other than that in which the cancelling petition was attested.

(*g*) All the charges relating to the publication of such notification shall be borne by the party at whose instance it is made.

(*h*) The Registrar or Sub-Registrar shall send such notification duly signed by him to the Director of Registration who shall cause it to be published in the Gazette without delay.

(*i*) No Registering officer shall thereupon take any action on such cancelled power-of-attorney.

Identification of parties admitting execution. Section 27.

13. The identity of the parties appearing before the Registering officer should, if possible, be proved by the testimony of persons who are personally known to himself or when this is not procurable, by the most trustworthy evidence which may be available. The attesting witnesses to a document need not necessarily be examined at all, as what is ordinarily required is not proof of execution but proof of identity. It may often be inconvenient to such persons to come in from their villages and they may after all be strangers or obscure persons with whose testimony the registering officer ought not to be satisfied.

Representative. Section 27.

14. The term "representative" as used in the Travancore Registration Regulation I of 1070, includes not only the guardian of a minor and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot but also the executors, administrators and heirs of a deceased person. Satisfactory proof of the right of any person to appear in any of these capacities must be adduced before he is permitted to admit or deny execution of any document presented for registration.

Enquiry before registration. Section 27.

15. It shall form no part of the Registering officer's duty to enquire into the validity of the documents brought to him for registration, or to attend to any written or verbal protest against the registration of a document based on the ground that the executing party had no right to execute the document tendered for registration, But registration may be objected to on any of the following grounds :—

(*a*) That the parties appearing or about to appear before the Registering officer are not the persons they profess to be:

(*b*) That the document is forged:

(*c*) That the person appearing as a representative, assign or agent has no right to appear in that capacity:

(*d*) That the exculing party is not really dead as alleged by the party applying for registration:

(*e*) That the executing party is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic.

Enquiry to be generally public. Section 27.

16. As a general rule, registration shall take place in public, but the Registering officer may, on the application of the parties and if he shall think proper, exclude the public during the course of any enquiry.

Enquiry relating to documents executed by persons unable to read or understand the language used. Section 27.

17. Documents executed by persons who are unable to read shall be read out and, if necessary, explained to the parties, and the Registering officer shall ascertain that they clearly understand the purport of the document executed by them. Documents written in a language not under-

stood by the executing party shall in like manner be interpreted to him.

Summonses Sections 29, 30 & 32.

18. Any person requiring a summons to be issued under Section 29 shall deposit the process or peon's fee payable in such cases as well as the amount of expenses to be paid to the person summoned. The sum so deposited shall be remitted by the Registering officer to the officer whose duty it may be to issue the summons. If the person summoned fails without lawful excuse to comply with the summons, the Registering officer shall report the fact to the officer who issued the summons, in view to steps being taken to enforce the attendance of such person under Section 169 of the Civil Procedure Code.

In the case of the Registry office being within 5 miles from the Munsiff Court the said fees shall be sent to the Court by a peon of the Registry office. In all other cases, the fees shall be sent to the Munsiff Court in the shape of Unjel Stamps with the usual discount enclosed in a registered letter at the expense of the party concerned.

Commissions Section 31.

19. Commissions issued under Section 31 shall be prepared in the following form :—

To

The Sub-Registrar of——— ——

Whereas the accompanying document dated the and purporting to have been executed by C. D. has been presented for registration in this office and whereas it is necessary that it should be ascertained whether it has been executed by the person by whom it purports to have been executed, you are hereby requested to take the examination of the aforesaid C. D. and to return the document along with the commission to this office after having endorsed on the document the admission or denial of the executing party on or before the

Given under my hand and seal this day of

(Seal.) Signature.
Sub-Registrar.

When the commission has been executed, the commissioner shall return the document to the office from which it was issued with a report which shall be endorsed on the document in the following form :—

"Having visited the residence of C. D. at I have this day examined the said C. D. who has been identified to my satisfaction by E. F. and G. H. residents of and the said C. D. admitted the execution of this document."

Full signature of executant.
Do. of witness.
Do. of commissioner.

In case the executant denies the execution of the document before the commissioner, such denial shall be endorsed on the document signed by two witnesses and the commissioner, dated, and returned to the office from which it was issued.

On receiving the commissioner's report, the Registering officer shall, if satisfied as to the execution or denial, make the following endorsement below it :—

"From the above report, I am satisfied that the execution of this document has been admitted or denied by him."

A. B.
Date Sub-Registrar.

Wills presented after the death of the testator Sections 33 & 34.

20. When a will is presented for registration after the death of the testator under para 2 of Section 34 of the Registration Regulation, the Registering officer should, after endorsing thereon the date, hour and place of presentation and

signature of the presenting party, fix a day for the enquiry and cause a notice thereof

(*a*) to be served on any person to whom, in his opinion, a special notice should be given,

(*b*) to be posted in some conspicuous part of the Registration office and of the house in which the testator lived and, where necessary, also in other villages where the parties interested might reside or where the testator's property is situated, and

(*c*) to be publised in the Gazette.

The cost of the service of the notice and of the publication in the village and in the Gazette should be levied from the person who presented the document for registration. The Registering officer has power under Section 29 and Rule 18 to cause summonses to be issued to persons whose presence may be necessary in connection with the enquiry.

While it is undesirable to prolong the enquiry unnecessarily, care should be taken that they are not conducted in a perfunctory and inconclusive manner.

A will presented after the testator's death may be returned to the presentant without registration, if he desires it, unless it appears that the will is a forged one.

On the examination of the attesting witnesses their signatures should be taken on the will in the order in which they are examined with the date and the signature of the Registering officer.

Where a will is admitted to registration under the 2nd para of Section 34, an order briefly explaining the grounds for considering that the will has been duly executed, shall be recorded and the order filed in the file book kept for powers-of-attorney. It is not necessary to record in the deposition book a formal order containing the grounds for the conclusions arrived at by the Sub-Registrar. It is sufficient that an endorsement to the following effect be made on the will as prescribed in Sections 34, 50 (b) and 53.

"I am satisfied from the evidence of the witnesses examined.

(*a*) That the will was executed by the testator,

(*b*) That the testator is dead, and

(*c*) That the person presenting the will is under Section 33 entitled to present the same."

A. B.

Date Sub-Registrar.

Registered as No. 3 of Book 6 Vol. I page 4.

Date A. B.

(Seal.) Sub-Registrar.

A document revoking a will should be registered in Book 6.

Form of note on sealed covers. Section 36.

21. The particulars required in Section 36 shall be noted in the following form on every sealed cover deposited in a Registrar's office.

No. of 1070.

Presented at 3 P. M. on the 1st Vycausy 1070 by Mr. Charles Smith or by Mr. William Jones, agent of Mr. Charles Smith, (under a special power-of-attorney dated and authenticated by the Sub-Registrar of)

Signature of the presentant (with addition).

Witnesses to the identity of the depositor.

(Signed) C. D. (with addition)

(„) E. F. (do.)

(Here enter inscription on the seal of the cover.)

A. B.

Date Registrar.

bb

Endorsements on wills opened. Sections 38 & 39.

22. When sealed covers containing wills are opened under the provisions of Sections 38 and 39, one or other of the undermentioned endorsements, as the case may be, should be made on the wills :—

(*a*) "Having satisfied myself that the testator hereof is dead, the sealed cover containing this will has been opened on the application and in the presence of (name and addition) this day of 1070.

Signature of applicant.
Do. of Registering officer.

This will has been registered in Book 6 as No. of 1070 Vol page

Date Signature of the Registering officer.

(*b*) "Opened, registered in Book 6 as No. of 1070 Vol page and removed into Court pursuant to the order of the Court dated "

Date Signature of the Registering officer.

Receipts for documents. Sections 41 and 54.

23. Every Registering officer shall be supplied with a book containing printed forms of receipts with spaces for nominations and discharges. The entries shall be made and signed in duplicate, one part remaining as a counterfoil and the other part being cut off and given to the presenting party. This shall afterwards be returned by the party authorized to receive the document and shall then be pasted on again to the counterfoil. In the event of the receipt being lost, the person who should have produced it may, on making a declaration in writing to that effect and signing the counterfoil, receive the document. If a receipt is not presented within a month, the nomination may be revoked in the counterfoil by the person by whom it was made on his presentation of the receipt and he shall in that case receive the document himself. The address of a person nominated to receive a document shall, if necessary, be recorded in the counterfoil with a view to his being communicated with in the event of his failing to appear.

A document shall, if possible, be returned registered on the day of its admission to registration or at the latest in a day or two afterwards and in every case the presenting party shall be informed on what day and at what hour the document will be ready for delivery.

Copying of documents. Section 44.

24. The registers shall be legibly written and kept perfectly neat and clean. No erasures shall be permitted. Every full page shall contain an uniform number of lines not less than 35 but not exceeding 40 and if a page is not full, no portion of the next document shall be entered in it. The stamp, the stamp vendor's endorsement and any certificate relating to the stamp shall be entered at the foot of the document. If a document fills more than two pages, the column alloted to the endorsement and certificate need not be reserved. The document may in that case be written across the full page.

Notes of interlineations, erasures, blanks, or alterations. Section 44.

25. Interlineations, blanks, erasures and alterations in documents presented for registration shall be attested by the parties executing the same (and not by their agents or representatives) with their signatures or initials.

Notes of such interlineations, erasures or alterations must be so prepared as to show precisely what word or words have been interlined, erased or altered. in the majority of cases, the simplest plan would be to underscore the particular word or words and to write the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, above with corresponding foot-notes.

(*a*) Interlineation.
(*b*) Erasure.
(*c*) Alteration.

If a word in the original is mis-spelt or if a word is by mistake repeated or if some word necessary to complete the sense is omitted, the error or omission may be indicated by underscoring the word or words in which it occurs and by writing a letter (*d*) above with a corresponding foot-note.

(*d*) Sic.

But no attempt shall be made to correct the error or supply the omission in the original.

Notes of blanks.

Sometimes a space is left in a document for a name, date or word which is not filled up. In such cases, a letter (*e*) may be entered in the blank space with a corresponding foot-note.

(*e*) Blank.

The letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and *e* referred to above will be repeated respectively for one or more interlineations, erasures, alterations, errors, omissions or blanks.

Authentication of registers. Sections 44 and 63.

26. After a document and the endorsement and certificate on it have been copied into the register, the Registering officer shall personally ascertain the correctness of the copy and of the notes of interlineations &c., by having the original read aloud to him by some person other than the copyist, while he has the register before him. He shall initial every page and affix his signature at the foot of the copy of the instrument. He shall also initial all corrections, interlineations and erasures. In the event of the Registering officer being prevented by pressure of business or any other cause from personally comparing the original with the copy in the register, he may delegate this duty to one of his clerks. Both the copyist and the examiner shall sign the record and enter the words "copied by" "and examined by." If a register is under any special circumstances closed before it is full, a certificate shall be entered at the foot of the last entry stating that the book ends there. If one or more pages are by oversight left blank in any part of a volume, a certificate to that effect shall be entered in each page so left. And no additional pages shall, on any pretence, be inserted in any volume.

Registration of receipts, discharges and transfers endorsed upon registered instruments. Section 45.

27. When any instrument is executed in the form of an endorsement written across, at the foot or back of, any previously registered instrument, as in the case of an assignment of lease or the transfer of any other interest or a receipt or a discharge acknowledging the receipt of consideration money or the receipt of any principal, interest, annuity or other periodical payment secured by the registered instrument, such endorsement shall, if presented for registration, be numbered and registered as a separate instrument and a note shall be entered in the register showing that it was written across or at the foot or back of such previously registered instrument.

In cases in which instruments executed in the form of endorsements, a note as prescribed below shall be made in the register.

Note :—

"Written across (or at foot or on back of) document No. Book of 1070 Vol page"

Indexes. Section 47.

28. Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV shall be prepared on loose sheets lettered alphabetically and shall contain the particulars shown in the forms hereunto appended. They shall be prepared

only in Malayalam. All names shall be entered in full. Initials shall not be used. If a person is known under two names, each shall be separately indexed. All names of persons shall be indexed with reference to the initial letter of the family name or house name, where such exists, as is the case in English, Telugu, and certain castes in Malabar. Where it does not exist, as is generally the case in Tamil, Canarese and Uriya and also among Mahomedans, the indexing must be regulated by the initial letter of the person's name, his village name or any other distinguishing name which he bears being entered afterwards if he is a Hindu, and if a Mahomedan any such prefixes as Syed, Mir, Shaik, Ghulam or such affixes as Beg, Khan, Shureef. If a native woman bears the house name of her husband, father &c. the indexing shall be with reference to the initial letter of the house name; otherwise with reference to the initial letter of her own name. The names of Companies, Banks &c. shall be entered under the initial letter of the first word of the name omitting The, as "The Land Mortgage Bank of India" under L. All instruments to which Government is a party shall be indexed together under the letter G, one or more pages being specially set aside for these entries. English names shall be indexed as they would be written in the vernacular as Wilson under V, Wright under R, Knox under N.

The columns in the Indexes headed 'Executant' and 'Claimant' under document or 'first plaintiff' and 'first defendant' shall contain only the following abbreviations :—

Ext.
Clnt.
Plff.
Dft.

In the case of instruments executed by, for, or in favour of Government or a Company, Bank, Religious Society, Pagoda &c., the name of any person representing or acting on behalf of Government or the Company, Bank &c., shall be entered in the column headed 'addition of person.' In Index No. II, one or more separate sheets shall be assigned to every village. If the property lies in different villages, each portion of it lying within the Registering officer's jurisdiction shall be separately indexed and each such entry shall contain a reference to the other. Index No. II shall also contain a reference to the last previous registration of any instrument affecting the same property.

When the examination of the copies of Indexes in the Director's office has been completed, the original Indexes may be bound.

Copies of Indexes. Section 48.

29. A copy of each of the Indexes Nos. I, II, and IV shall be prepared complete up to date simultaneously with the original and shall on the first of the next month be sent to the Director of Registration who shall ascertain that it is properly prepared and legibly written and, if necessary, return any of the sheets for correction or explanation. If there are errors which he can rectify under Section 61, he shall issue the necessary orders. When all the Indexes of the Sub-Registrars have been examined and arranged in order, they shall be bound in volumes containing each about 500 pages. The set of volumes containing Index No. I shall be distinct from the set of volumes containing Index No. II. One or more volumes may be assigned, if necessary, to each Sub-District or the Indexes of several Sub-Districts may constitute a single volume. In the former case, there shall be placed at the beginning of the volume or of each volume a title page containing the following entry :—

Index No. I or II for 1070.
Sub-District of
Vol. I or II.
A to K or M to R.

In the latter case, each set of Indexes bound up in a single volume shall be separated by a title page containing the particulars above mentioned. The same particulars shall also be shewn on a label affixed to the back of each volume.

Searches. Section 49.

30. The fee for a search shall entitle the applicant to read the entry for the finding of which the fee has been paid or to have it read to him, but it shall not entitle him to take a copy of the entry. If a search should prove fruitless, the fee shall not be refunded, but the applicant shall, if he wishes it, receive a certificate stating that the entry sought for has not been found in the books.

Certified copies. Section 49.

31. Every application for the grant of a certified copy except at the time of registration, shall be considered as an application for search. The fee once paid for a search or certified copy shall not be refunded even if the party refuses to make the search or to have the copy.

Searches by Government officers. Section 49.

32. Government officers who may require to search the registers or to take copies of entries for *bona fide* public purposes, shall be permitted to do so without payment of any fee.

Requisitions from the Courts for searches and copies or the production of documents and registers. Sections 39 and 49.

33. In complying with any requsition made by a Court which involves a search or the production of a document or the preparation of a copy of any document, the Registering officer shall forward to such Court a memorandum of the fees payable on that account, in view to the amount of such fees being remitted by the Court to the Registering officer. In like manner when a Registering officer receives a summons to produce any Register books in Court, he shall apply to the Court issuing the summons for the payment of the travelling and other expenses to be incurred by him or by any of his clerks in passing to and from the Court; and in the case of any such clerk the Registering officer shall also apply for the payment of the expense of employing a substitue, which shall be calculated at a rate not exceeding one rupee per diem.

Endorsements and certificate. Sections 44, 50, 51 and 53.

34. The endorsement prescribed in sections 44 and 50 and the certificate prescribed in section 53 shall be written in the Registering officer's own hand. An executing party shall be required to use the same language in signing the endorsement which he has used in signing the instrument.

If there is not sufficient blank space in the instrument or on the sealed cover deposited under Section 35 for the endorsements and certificate, they may be entered on a covering slip or rider. In that case, a note to that effect shall be entered on the instrument itself by the Registering officer.

The following forms of endorsements and certificate are prescribed under sections 50, 51 and 53 and may be adopted according to the requirements of each case.

(*a*) When the executant or claimant presents the document or when the executant admits the execution in person :—

Presented between 2 and 3 P. M. on the 1st Auvany 1070 in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Trivandrum (or at the private residence of) by

(Signed) C. D.
A. B.
1st Auvany 1070. Sub-Registrar.

Execution (and receipt of Rupees being consideration in whole or in part) admitted by

(Signed) E. F. (with addition)
(do.) G. H. (do.)

Witnesses examined

(Signed) M. N. (with addition)
(do) O. P. (do)

Rupees paid in my presence by to or jewels described in the instrument delivered in my presence by to

(Signed) A. B.
1st Auvany 1070. Sub-Registrar.

Registered as No. 27 of Book I Vol. I page 190.

(Signed) A. B.
Seal. 1st Auvany 1070. Sub-Registrar.

(*b*) When the document is presented by an agent of the executant or claimant with power to present it for registration and when the document is admitted by an agent of the executant with power to admit:

Presented on the 1st Auvany 1070 at 3 P. M. in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Trivandrum by C. D. agent of E. F. under a general or special power-of-attorney dated and authenticated by the Sub-Registrar of

(Signed) C. D.
1st Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B,
Sub-Registrar.

Execution admitted by C. D. agent of E F. under a general or special power-of-attorney dated and authenticated by the Sub-Registrar of

(Signed) C. D. (with addition)

Witnesses examined.

(Signed) M. N. (with addition)
(do.) O. P. (do.)

1st Auvany 1070.

(Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Registered as No. 106 of Book 1 Vol. I page 192.

(Signed) A. B.
Seal. 1st Auvany 1070. Sub-Registrar.

(*c*) When a document is presented and when execution is admitted by a representative of a deceased person:

Presented on the 1st Auvany 1070 at 2 P. M. in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Trivandrum by C. D. representative of H. L. (whose right to appear in such capacity has been proved to my satisfaction.)

(Signed) C. D.
1st Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

C. D representative of H. L. (whose right to appear in such capacity has been proved to my satisfaction) admits execution.

(Signed) C. D. (with addition)

Witnesses examined.

(Signed) M. N. (with addition)
(do.) O. P. (do.)
1st Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Registered as No. 200 of Book 1 Vol. I page 391.
(Signed) A. B.
(Seal.) 1st Auvany 1070. Sub-Registrar.

(d) When a document executed by C. D. and E. F. at different times has been presented for registration and re-registration:

Presented on the 1st Auvany 1070 at 4 P. M. in the Office of the Sub-Registrar of Trivandrum by
(Signed) C. D.
1st Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Execution admitted by
(Signed) C. D. (with addition)

Witnesses examined
(Signed) M. N. (with addition)
(do) O. P. (do)
1st Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Registered as No. 23 of Book 1 Vol. I Page 41.
(Seal.) (Signed) A. B.
1st Auvany 1070. Sub-Registrar.

Presented again on the 4th Auvany 1070 at 3 P. M. in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Trivandrum for registration under section 17 clause 2, by
(Signed) E. F.
4th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Execution admitted by
(Signed) E. F. (with addition)

Witnesses examined
(Signed) M. N. (with addition)
(do.) O. P. (do.)
4th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Registered as No. 50 of Book 1 Vol. I page 130.
(Seal.) 4th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

(e) When the executant admits execution but refuses to sign the endorsement:

Presented on the 5th Auvany 1070 at 2 P. M. in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Trivandrum by (Signed) C. D.
(Signed) A. B.
5th Auvany 1070. Sub-Registrar.

E. F. (with addition) admits the execution of this document but refuses to sign the endorsement.

Witnesses examined
(Signed) M. N. (with addition)
(do.) O. P. (do.)
5th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Registered as No. 300 of Book 1 Vol. II page 191.
5th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

(f) When the identity of the executant is known to the Registering officer:

Presented on the 6th Auvany 1070 at 1 P.M. in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Trivandrum by (Signed) C. D.
6th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Execution admitted by
(Signed) E. F. (with addition)

Known personally to me.
6th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

(Seal.) Registered as No. 603 of Book 1 Vol. II page 195.
6th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

The form of endorsements to be adopted in respect of registration effected as regards some of the executants and refused as regards others should be as follows :—

Presented on the 19th Auvany 1070 at 1 P.M. in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Trivandrum by
(Signed) C. D.
19th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Execution admitted by
(Signed) E. F. (with addition)
(Signed) G. H. (do.)

Witnesses examined
(Signed) M. N. (with addition)
(do.) O. P. (do.)
19th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

(Seal.) Registered as No. 100 of Book 1 Vol. I page 153.
(Signed) A. B.
19th Auvany 1070. Sub-Registrar.
Registration refused as regards
Q. R. who is a minor,
S. T. who denies the execution,
X. Y. who did not appear within the time prescribed in section 28 to admit execution.
19th Auvany 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

The registration and the refusal should generally be made on one and the same date when all the parties have appeared and made their statements before the Registering officer.

The endorsement of refusal " Registration refused " should be copied into the register, the copy being a true copy of the original document.

The date, month and year should not be endorsed in figures thus 3-11-70. The name of the month should be written in full.

Copies of documents. Section 56.

35. The copies of documents relating to movable property should be entirely distinct from those of immovable property. Copies of the former class of instruments relating to several Sub-Districts may be bound in one volume with a title page for each Sub-District.

Copies of Wills shall be separately bound.

Oaths. Section 57.

36. If in any special case, an oath appears necessary, it may be administrated to Christians, Jews and Parsees in the following form :—

" The evidence which I shall give shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So help me God."

The following form of affirmation may be administered to Hindus and Mahomedans.

"I solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Record of substance of statements. Section 58.

37. When execution is admitted and the endorsement is signed by the party admitting execution and when witnesses are examined merely with reference to the identification of the parties appearing, the prescribed endorsement is itself a sufficient record. But a record of substance of statements shall be kept in the following cases:—

(a) When execution is denied.

(b) When a person admitting execution refuses to sign the endorsement.

(c) When any enquiry is held as to the death of an executing party.

(d) When any enquiry is held as to the right of any person to appear as the executor, administrator or heir of a deceased person or as the guardian of an infant or as the curator of a lunatic or idiot.

(e) When any enquiry is held as to the age of any person appearing to be a minor or the sanity of any person appearing to be a lunatic or an idiot.

(f) When any enquiry is held as to the addition of any person owing to the addition not appearing either in the document or in the endorsement.

(g) When any enquiry is held under Section 68 as to the fact of execution of a document.

(h) And generally in all cases in which a record may seem necessary.

All such notes with the exception of those under (g) which will be kept with the record of the enquiry, shall be recorded in a book which shall be kept for that purpose in every registration office.

Transmission of Copies. Sections 59, 60 and 84.

38. Copies of registered documents, endorsements and certificates required for transmission under the provisions of Sections 59 and 60 and copies of sale certificates under Section 84, shall be prepared on paper corresponding with Book 1. A supply of printed forms for such copies shall be furnished to every registration office and Court.

39. The total number of copies required under Sections 59 and 60 shall be made in the office of original registration at the expense of the presenting party. They shall be forwarded with a memorandum which shall be returned receipted by the officer to whom it is addressed. In the event of this acknowledgment not reaching the transmitting officer within a reasonable period, he shall make enquiries as to the missing copies and if necessary, transmit fresh ones. No new Sub-District numbers shall be given to the copies or translations pasted into the file Book I, but they shall be indexed like all other documents, with reference to the page of the volume in which they are filed.

Neglect in collecting fees or fines. Section 61.

40. In the event of any Registering officer registering a document without collecting the prescribed fee or fine, he shall, unless specially exempted by the Director of Registration, be required to make good any amount which he may fail to recover from the parties.

Registration in a wrong book.
Section 61.

41. In the event of a document being inadvertently registered in a wrong book, the registration shall stand, but the Director of registration may direct that the document with the endorsement and certificate thereupon shall be copied into its appropriate register without further charge.

Registration in a wrong office.
Section 61.

42. When a Sub-Registrar has registered a document relating to immovable property, not situated within his own Sub-District but in that of another Sub-Registrar, and the mistake is brought to notice, he shall direct the presentant to present the document again in the proper office where it shall be registered afresh without additional charge.

Powers of Director of Registration
Section 61.

43. The Director of Registration is empowered to appoint, transfer, suspend or dismiss any subordinate in the Registration Department drawing a salary not exceeding 20 Rupees. He is also empowered to impose on any subordinate a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees at a time for any misconduct shown by him.

The Director of Registration may grant privilege leave not exceeding 30 days and casual leave for 15 days in a year to all subordinates drawing a salary above 20 Rupees, consistently with the Leave Rules. He may grant to any subordinate under him or under the Registrar or Sub-Registrar drawing a salary not exceeding 20 Rupees, such leave as he is competent to grant under the Leave Rules.

Inspection by and powers of Registrars.
Section 62.

44. Every Registrar shall inspect each of the Registry offices within his jurisdiction not less than twice a year and submit to the Director of Registration a report embodying the result of his inspection within a week after the date of each inspection.

The Registrars are empowered

(*a*) to appoint, suspend and dismiss for misconduct peons in their own office and in the offices of the Sub-Registrars, subordinate to them, reporting the same to the Director of Registration;

(*b*) to impose fines not exceeding one Rupee in a month on their own office subordinates as well as the subordinates of the Sub-Registrars under them for any small irregularities, cases of misconduct calling for higher punishment being reported to the Director of Registration. Monthly returns of fines imposed shall be submitted to the office of the Director of Registration;

(*c*) to grant casual leave to the subordinates in his office to the aggregate extent of 15 days in a year but not exceeding 5 days at a time and submit a monthly return to the office of the Director of Registration;

(*d*) to enquire, under the orders of the Director of Registration, into complaints preferred against Sub-Registrars and their subordinates and report the result to the Director of Registration;

(*e*) and generally, to supervise the work of the Sub-Registrars and their subordinates within his jurisdiction and see that the books and other records in each Registry office are kept clean and the necessary entries neatly made therein, that there is no unnecessary delay in the registration of documents and there are no arrears of work.

Powers of Sub-Registrars.

45. A Sub-Registrar may impose on his peons fines not exceeding one rupee a month in each case and submit a monthly return to the Director of Registration.

Sub-Registrars are empowered to grant casual leave to their subordinates to the aggregate extent of 15 days in a year but not exceeding 5 days at a time, and submit a monthly return of the same to the Director of Registration.

Custody of books and other records. Section 63.

46. The office of every Registrar and Sub-Registrar shall be provided with the necessary almirahs, substantially made and fitted with durable locks. Except during office hours, all registers, indexes, documents and other records shall be kept locked up in these almirahs, and the key shall remain in the possession of the Registering officer. No person shall be permitted to remove any of the registers from the office and every precaution shall be taken to protect them from the ravages of white ants, accidents from fire and injury from damp.

Custody of sealed covers and wills which have been opened. Section 9 and 93.

47. The key of the fire-proof-safe in which sealed covers and wills which have been opened, are deposited shall remain in the personal custody of the Registrar. Every officer assuming charge of a Registrar's office either permanently or temporarily shall compare the sealed covers and wills which have been opened with the entries in the register of Deposits of Wills, and register of wills and shall report to the Director of Registration either that they are all correct or that certain sealed covers or wills are missing.

Materials for transcribing documents. Section 63.

48. Documents presented for registration shall be written or printed with ink on paper or parchment, but documents written on cadjan or in pencil shall be inadmissible. The document may be of any size. When the document is written on paper, one side of it shall be left blank to admit of the prescribed endorsement and certificate being entered. Whenever the document consists of more than one sheet of paper, the Registering officer shall repeat the certificate on each paper.

Hours of office. Section 63.

49. The offices of all Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall generally be open to the public for five hours daily, holidays excepted. The usual hours shall be from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. Any Registration office may be open, if necessary, for more than five hours.

Residence of Registering officers.

50. Registering officers must live within a mile of their offices.

Board showing Registration offices.

51. A board showing the name of the Registration office shall be fixed in front of each office.

Holidays. Section 63.

52. The following holidays shall be allowed in every Registration office.

I. General Holidays.

All New Moon days.
All Sundays.
Solar eclipse.
Lunar eclipse.
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.
The Queen Empress' Birthday.

Months.		*Days.*
Avani ...	Avani Purappu	1
	Avani Avittam	1
	Gayathri Jepam	1
	Ashtami Rohini	1
	Vinayaka Chathurthi	1
	Onam	4
Purattasy ...	Pooja Vaippu	3
Alpasy ...	Deepavali	1
Karthigay ...	Thirkarthigay	1
Margaly ...	Swargavathal Yekadesy	1
	Christian New year's day	1
Thye ...	Thye Pongul	1
	Mattu Pongul	1
	Vavoo Orickal	1
Masy ...	Sivarathri	1
Panguny ...	Yugathi Pandigai	1
Chithray ...	Vishu	1
	Chithraguptha Pooja	1
Adi ...	Vavoo Orickal	1
	Adi Aruthy	1

II. Local Holidays.

in addition to General Holidays.

Alpasy Arraut ... ... 1 day.	For the Trivandrum Registry offices.	
Panguny Arraut ... ... 1 day.		
Suchindram car festival in Margaly ... 1 day.	For Agastisvaram and Nagercoil Registry offices.	
Nagercoil car festival in Thy 1 day.		
Suchindram car festival in Margaly ... 1 day.	„ Tovala	„
Bhutapandi car festival ... 1 day.		
Padmanabhapuram car festival 1 day.	„ Kalkulam	„
Shenkottah car festival in Thye 1 day.	„ Shencottah	„
Vaikathu Ashtami in Karthigay ... 1 day.	„ Vaikam	„
Masy Ashtami ... ... 1 day.		

III. Special Holidays.

in addition to the above

for Christians.

Christmas Holidays	8 days.
Easter Holidays	4 „

for Mahomedans.

Bakrid	2 „
Moharam	4 „
Shabai brath...	1 „
Ramzan	2 „

Commission to Sub-Registrars. Section 63.

53. The Sub-Registrars will, in addition to their pay, draw a commission of 5 per cent on all fees collected by them *minus* penalties levied on any document. The maximum of commission in any one month shall not exceed 20 Rs.

Establishment of Registering officers. Section 63.

54. The Registrars will have the following establishments:—

Head Gumasta.
2nd Gumasta.
2 peons.

The establishment of the Sub-Registrars will be the same as those of the Registrars under Regulation I of 1042.

55. Application for the remission of fees and fines levied under Section 64 may be lodged with the Registering officer who shall forward the same to the Director of Registration with such report as he may deem necessary.

Remission of fines. Section 64.

The Director of Registration may, in his discretion, remit any fee or fine when it appears to him that its exaction would be productive of injustice or hardship.

56. When registration is refused because the document has been presented in the wrong office, no order of refusal shall be entered in Book 4. In all other cases, the reason, or if there is more than one reason, all the reasons, for refusal shall be at once recorded. They will usually come under one or more of the following heads :—

Refusal to register. Section 65.

I. That the document is written in a language which the Registering officer does not understand and which is not commonly used in the district and that it is unaccompanied by a true translation and two true copies.

Section 12.

II. That it contains unattested interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations as prescribed in Rule 25.

III. That the description of the property is insufficient to identify it.

Section 13.

IV. That it is presented after the prescribed time.

Sections 17, 18, 66, 69 & 71.

V. That it is presented by a person who has no right to present it.

Sections 25, 26, 33 & 36.

VI. That the executing parties or their representatives, assigns or agents have failed to appear within the prescribed time.

Section 28.

VII. That the Registering officer is not satisfied as to the identity of any person appearing before him and alleging that he has executed the document.

Sections 27 & 36.

VIII. That the Registering officer is not satisfied as to the right of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent to appear.

Sections 27 & 33.

IX. That execution is denied by any person purporting to be an executing party or by his agent.

Section 28.

X. That the person purporting to have executed the document is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic.

Section 28.

XI. That execution is denied by the representative or assign of any deceased person by whom the document purports to have been executed.

Section 28.

XII. That the alleged death of any person by whom the document purports to have been executed has not been proved.

Sections 28 & 34.

XIII. That the Registering officer is not satisfied as to the fact of execution in the case of any will presented after the death of the testator.

Section 34.

XIV. That a cover containing a will is not sealed or is not superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent, if any, and the nature of the document.

Section 35.

Sections 18 & 74.

XV. That the prescribed fees or fines have not been paid.

XVI. That the mistakes in the dates of the document are not corrected and initialled.

Appeals. Sections 66, 67 & 68.

57. Registrars should not dispose of appeals by endorsements on miscellaneous petitions. An appeal should be received when accompanied by a full copy of the order of refusal and should then be disposed of either by an order directing registration or by an order setting forth the reasons for refusing to direct registration in Book 4.

A register of appeals should be maintained in every Registrar's office according to the annexed form:—

Register of appeals in the District of———————

Year.	Number.	Nature of appeal.	Date.					Remarks.
			Of receipt.	Of issue of summons.	Of return of summons.	On which parties appeared.	On which appeal was heard and disposed of	

Any undue delay in the disposal of any appeal will be noted in the column of remarks. The return of appeals prescribed must be submitted to the Director of Registration on the 5th of every month.

Copies of proceedings passed by Registrars on appeal should be communicated to the Sub-Registrars concerned without delay.

The records connected with each appeal should be complete and kept in bundles and not pasted in file books.

When the original orders passed in appeal cases are kept with the record, there is no necessity for keeping copies of these orders in a separate book.

Copies of proceedings directing registration sent to Sub-Registrars under Sections 66, 69 & 71 should be filed in the file of powers-of-attorney and may bear a serial number.

A Registrar on tour of inspection may hear appeals at any station which he might visit in his district.

The proceedings of a Registrar directing the registration of a document on an appeal against the refusal order of a Sub-Registrar may be in the form noted below:—

Proceedings of the Registrar of dated
Appeal No. of 1070.
Appellant Respondent
(represented by Vakil if any). (represented by Vakil if any).
Read petition presented by appealing against the order passed by the Sub-Registrar of
Read also the copy of the refusal order of the Sub-Registrar.
Order thereon.
(Give the particulars of the document and the evidence recorded thereon for ordering the registration) ... ...
From the evidence recorded in the case, I think the document has

been executed by the person by whom it purports to have been executed. The registration of the document is therefore ordered.

Communicated to the Sub-Register of for information and guidance.

Registrar's Signature.

On receipt of the proceedings of the Registrar, the Sub-Registrar should endorse on the document in the following form :—

(In the case of denial of execution or non-appearance of the executant)

Presented at 1 P. M. on the 13th Alpasy 1070 in the office of the Sub-Registrar of by the undersigned under an order of the Registrar of dated passed in appeal case No. of 1070.

(Signed) C. D.
13th Alpasy 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

(Seal.) Registered as No. 370 of Book I, Vol. II page 163.
13th Alpasy 1070- (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

(In the case of a minor, idiot or lunatic, &c.)

Presented at 1 P. M. on the 13th Alpasy 1070 in the office of the Sub-Registrar of by the undersigned under an order of the Registrar of dated passed in appeal case No. of 1070.

(Signed) C. D.
13th Alpasy 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Execution admitted by
(Signed) E. F. (with addition).
(„) G. H. (do.).

Witnesses examined.
(Signed) M. N. (with addition).
(„) O. P. (do.).

13th Alpasy 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Register.

(Seal.) Registered as No. 317 of Book I, Vol. II page 390.
13th Alpasy 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

58. When a document the registration of which is refused is subsequently registered under an order of the Registrar directing registration on appeal, the endorsement relating to its first presentation and refusal should be transcribed in the column 'copy of the endorsement', so as to show in regular order the several successive stages of the procedure gone through before the document was registered. The annexed form illustrates what should be done.

Presented at 4 P. M. on the 13th Vycausy 1070 in the office of the Sub-Registrar of by

(Signed) C. D.
13th Vycausy 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Registration refused.

(Signed) A. B.
13th Vycausy 1070. Sub-Registrar.

Presented at 1 P. M. on the 15th Auny 1070 in the Office of the Sub-Registrar of by the undersigned under an order of the Registrar of dated passed in appeal case No. of 1070.

(Signed) C. D.
15th Auny 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Execution admitted by

(Signed) E. F. (with addition)
(do.) G. H. (do.)

Witnesses examined

(Signed) M. N. (with addition)
(do.) O. P. (do.)

15th Auny 1070. (Signed) A. B.
Sub-Registrar.

Registered as No. 2160 of Book I, Vol. VI, page 40.

(Signed) A. B.
(Seal.) 15th Auny 1070. Sub-Registrar.

Section 71.

59. Endorsements on documents re-presented for registration under an order of a Civil Court shall be made in the following form :—

(In the case of denial of execution or non-appearance of the executant.)

Presented on the day of 107 at P. M. in the Office of the Sub-Registrar of by the undersigned under an order of the Civil Court of No. of 107

(Signed) C. D.
Date Signature of Sub-Registrar.

Registered as No. of Book Vol. page

Signature of
(Seal.) Date Sub-Registrar.

(In the case of minor, idiot or lunatic, &c.)

Presented on the day of 107 at P. M. in the office of the Sub-Registrar of by the undersigned under an order of the Civil Court of No. of 107

(Signed) C. D.
Date Signature of Sub-Registrar.

Execution admitted by

(Signed) E. F. (with addition)
(do.) G. H. (do.)

Witnesses examined

(Signed) M. N. (with addition)
(do.) O. P. (do.)

Date Signature of Sub-Registrar.

Registered as No. of Book Vol. page

Signature of
(Seal.) Date Sub-Registrar.

No endorsement should be recorded in the case of instruments received by the Travancore or British post.

Table of fees. Section 72.

60. A table of fees under Section 72 is hereunto appended.

Receipt for fees and fines. Section 74.

61. A receipt shall be given for all fees and fines levied. When the fees consist of several items, each item shall be separately entered so as to admit of any overcharge being traced, and in the case of mileage, the number of miles. In every case the Registering officer who is responsible for levying the fee, must determine, in the first instance what the fee is.

Fees for attesting powers-of-attorney. Sections 72, 73 & 74.

62. If several persons intending to execute a joint power-of-attorney appear together at the Registration Office, only one attestation fee shall be levied. But if the executing parties appear at the office on different days or at different hours of the same day, the attestation fee shall be levied on each occasion on which the services of the Registering officer may be called into requisition.

Fees for attending at private residences. Sections 72, 73 & 74.

63. If the registering officer is required to attend at the same time and place for the purpose of attesting several signatures to a joint power-of-attorney or of attesting several powers-of-attorney executed by one person, only one attendance fee shall be levied.

Sections 72, 73 and 74.

64. Whether a document is admitted to registration or not all fees and fines shall at once be brought permanently into account and remitted to the Taluq Treasury (1) *weekly*, where the Taluq Treasury is at the station and (2) *fortnightly*, where there is no such treasury at the station.

In the event of registration being refused, any fee or fine which may have been levied shall be refunded, except fees for commissions, summonses and attendances and travelling allowances. Such fee or fine shall be refunded out of a permanent advance of Rs. 20 which shall be allowed to every Registering officer and accounts in detail for the adjustment of such refunds shall be submitted to the Director of Registration.

Prosecutions. Section 77.

65. A Registrar or Sub-Registrar shall, if he is satisfied that there are grounds for instituting a prosecution under Section 77, submit to the Director of Registration a full report of the case setting forth the grounds in detail.

Destruction of unclaimed documents. Sections 63 and 79.

66. All unclaimed documents may be destroyed when the period allowed viz., two years has been exceeded unless the officer in whose custody they are, should see some special reason for keeping them. In the event of a registered instrument being destroyed, a note showing the date on which it was destoryed shall be entered in the page of the volume in which it has been copied. In the event of the instrument being one of which registration has been refused, a similar entry shall be made in the page of Book 4 containing the order of refusal. Lists of documents lying unclaimed shall be hung up in every Registration office and shall, from time to time, be published in the official Gazette. Notice shall also be given by letters 'service bearing' addressed to the persons entitle to receive the document lying unclaimed.

Destruction of records. Sections 63 & 79.

67. The following records may be destroyed after the expiration of 3 years from the period to which they relate.

(1) Receipts for documents under Sections 44 59 & 60.

(2) All returns excepting those prepared monthly in each Registration office for the total fees collected and disbursements made.

The sanction of the Dewan must be obtained for the destruction of any Books or papers not included in the foregoing list and no books, papers or documents shall be destroyed either under this Rule or Rule 66 without such sanction.

Property under sale certificates situate in several Sub-Districts. Section 84.

68. If the immovable property comprised in a sale certificate referred to in Section 84 is situate in several Sub-Districts, the Court shall, at the expense of the party interested, send a copy of such certificate to every Sub-Registrar within whose jurisdiction portion or portions of such property lie.

69. Every Registering officer shall send to the office of the Director of Registration a copy of every memorandum received under Sections 14 & 15 and of every certificate under Section 84 and also a copy of the translation under Section 12.

Copies under Sections 12, 14, 15 & 84 to be sent to the office of the Director of Registration.

70. If Registrars or Sub-Registrars are the executants of documents or claimants under the same or in any way concerned in them, they shall not register such documents but shall report the circumstances to the Director of Registration and abide by the orders received.

Registrars or Sub-Registrars connected with documents.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

APPENDIX I.

Forms of Registers and Indexes.

Book 1.—Register of Non-testamentary Documents relating to immovable property.

The number and year of the suit and the name of the Court sending memorandum under section 14 and the year, number, page and Volume of the Book in which it is filed.	Copy of Documents.	Copy of endorsement and certificate.

Books 2 and 5.—Register of Decrees and Orders of Court relating to immovable property.

Registration Number.	Name of Court.	Number of suit and year.	Names and additions of Plaintiffs.	Names and additions of Defendants.	Year and date of decree or order.	Operative part of such Decree or Order.

Book 3.—Miscellaneous Register.

Copy of Document.	Copy of endorsement and certificate.

Book 4.—Record of reasons for refusal to register.

Number.	Stamp.	Reasons for refusal.
Date of instrument.		
Date and hour of presentation.		
Names and additions of parties presenting.		
Names and additions of parties executing.		
Names and additions of persons examined.		
Abstract of instrument.		

Book 6.—Register of Wills.

Copy of Document.	Copy of endorsement and certificate.

Book 7.—Register of Deposits of Wills.

Number.	
Date and hour of presentation.	
Name and addition of testator.	
Name and addition of agent, if any.	
Superscription on sealed cover.	
Inscription on the seal.	
Names and additions of persons testifying to the identity of depositor.	
Date of application to withdraw sealed cover.	
Names and additions of persons testifying to the identity of applicant.	
Date of delivery of sealed cover to applicant.	
Number of document in Book 6.	

Index No. I of Books 1, 2 & 5.

Name of person.	Addition of person.	Executant or claimant under document or first plaintiff or first defendant.	Name of Mury, Clary, Pidagay, Kurray Oor or village &c. where property is situated.	Office of original Registration.	Register No.	Volume No.	Page No.	Document No.

Index No. II of Books 1, 2 & 5.

Name of Mury, Chary, Pidaguy, Kurray, Oor or Village &c. where property is situated.	Name of Pakuthy.	Name of Proverthy, Cailvey, Adikaram or Manium.	Name of Sub-District.	Name of Taluq.	Name and description of property.	Office of original registration.	Past registration.					Present registration.				
							Year.	Register No.	Volume No.	Page No.	Instrument No.	Year.	Register No.	Volume No.	Page No.	Instrument No.

Index No. III of Book 3.

Name of person.	Addition of person.	Executant or claimant under document.	Register No.	Volume No.	Page No.	Instrument No.

Index No. IV. of Book 6.

Name of person.	Addition of person.	Volume No.	Page No.	Instrument No.

Specimen page of Index No. I of Books 1, 2 and 5.

Name of person.	Addition of person.	Executant or claimant under document or 1st Plaintiff or 1st Defendant.	Name of Mury, Chary, Pidagay, Kurray, Oor or Village where property is situated.	Office of original registration.	Register No.	Volume No.	Page No.	Instrument No.	Under what letter indexed.
(*English.*)									
Brown John ...	Schoolmaster, Quilon ...	Ext. ...	Quilon ...	Quilon ...	1	1	60	45	B.
Thomson Charles ...	High Court Vakeel, Trivandrum ...	Clnt. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	60	45	T.
(*Telugu.*)									
Lanka Ramaswamy ...	Naidoo Head Gumastah, Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum..	Ext. ...	Chalay ...	Trivandrum ...	1	1	18	10	L.
Ramaswamy ..	Iya, Cash-keeper, Munsiff Court, Neyyattinkarray..	Clnt. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	18	10	R.
(*Tamil.*)									
Veeraswamy ...	Mudali, son of Ramaswamy, Merchant, Alleppey ...	Plff. ...	Thiruvanbody ...	Alleppey ..	2	1	9	9	V.
Ramalingum ..	Pillai, Cloth Merchant, Nagercoil ...	1st Dft.. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2	1	9	9	R.
(*Mahomedan.*)									
Hyder ...	Syed, Residency dalayet, Trivandrum ...	Ext. ...	Areecooty ...	Shertallay ...	1	1	8	8	H.
Hyder ..	Beg, Jailor, Zillah Court, Alleppey ...	Clnt. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	8	8	H.
(*Companies.*)									
Company of Coffee Planters Travancore..	Represented by Mr. John Smith, Company's Agent, Quilon...	Ext. ...	Pathanapuram ...	Pathanapuram ..	1	2	50	40	C.
Arbuthnot & Company Madras ..	Represented by Mr. Henry Hope, Firm's Agent, Peermade...	Clnt. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1	2	50	40	A.
Government ...	Represented by Thiruvikramen Thamby, Tahsildar, Quilon.	Ext. ...	Areepad ...	Kartigapalli ...	1	1	1	1	G.
(*Malayalam.*)									
Kootycand Krishnen ...	Panikar, Ryot, Nephew of Govinden, Areepad ...	Clnt. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	1	1	1	1	K.

Specimen page of Index No. II of Books 1, 2 & 5.

Challay.	Name of Mury, Chary, Pidagay, Kurray, Oor or Village &c. where property is situated.	
Chengazhachery.	Name of Pakuthy.	
Vanjiyur.	Name of Proverthy, Cailvey, Adikaram or Manium.	
Trivandrum.	Name of Sub-District.	
Trivandrum.	Name of Taluq.	
A paddy field of 5 parahs named Clavara No. 55 in Arannoor, Pandara Otti.	Name and description of property.	
Trivandrum.	Office of original registration.	
1038	Year.	Past registration.
1	Register No.	
3	Volume No.	
200	Page No.	
501	Instrument No	
1070	Year.	Present registration.
1	Register No.	
1	Volume No.	
5	Page No.	
3	Instrument No.	

APPENDIX II.

Abstract of General Powers-of-Attorney.

	Consecutive number.
	Date of execution.
	Name of the principal executing the power and residence and caste.
	His profession, trade, rank or title.
	Name of attorney with addition.
	Names of persons, if any, who identified the principal with addition.
	Nature of the power.
	Date of attestation.
	Whether power was attested on the registering officer's personal examination or on the execution of the power before him.
	Stamp.

Sub-Registrar's office,
187 .

Sub-Registrar.

APPENDIX III.

Table of fees under Section 72 of Registration Regulation I of 1070.

I. Registration of documents in Books I and III.

	Rs.	As.
(a) When the value does not exceed Rs. 50	0	8
(b) When the value exceeds Rs. 50 but does dot exceed Rs. 100...	1	0
(c) Do. Rs. 100 do. „ 1,000...	2	0
(d) Do. „ 1,000 do. „ 5,000...	5	0
(e) And for each additional „ 1,000 or part thereof above „ 5,000...	1	0

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten British Rupees.

II. Registration of Wills in Book 6.

(a) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the Register	2	0
(b) Will presented open	4	0
(c) Revocation of Will	4	0

III. Registration of sealed covers in Book 7.

(a) Deposit of sealed cover puporting to contain a Will	2	0
(b) Withdrawal of any such cover	2	0

IV. Search or inspection.

For the first year in the books of which the search is made for any number of entries or documents relating to property or properties belonging to one and the same individual or family	0	8
For every other year in the books of which the search is continued	0	4

Provided that no fee for any one search under this article shall exceed Rupees two and a half.

V. Making or granting copies of entries or documents for the benefit of any person, each copy (exclusive of search fee)	0	4

If a copy fills more than two pages, the fee for each additional page shall be one anna.

VI. Attesting powers-of-attorney.		
(a) Special power	0	8
(b) General power	1	0
VII. Filing a translation. An extra fee of	1	0
VIII. Registration by the Sub-Registrar of Trivandrum under Section 23 an extra fee of	7	0
IX. Issue of commission or attendance at a private residence or jail or hospital	7	0

Where a document or documents executed by one and the same person is or are registered or accepted for registration by an officer attending at a private residence, no further fee shall be charged for the attestation under Section 26 at the same attendance, of a power-of-attorney executed by the person by whom the document or documents so registered or accepted was or were executed.

Provided that, where two or more persons who execute the same document reside together, only one commission fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned.

X. No fee will be levied for the safe custody of any document which remains unclaimed for 30 days, from the date of its registration or of its refusal; but for every 30 days or part thereof after such first period, a fee of 8 annas shall be levied. Provided that the maximum fee leviable under this clause shall not exceed Rs. 2.

XI. Copies under Sections 59 and 60.		
Each copy required	0	8

If a copy fills more than 4 pages, the fee for each additional page shall be one anna.

XII. When a duplicate or counterpart of a document is presented for registration on the same day as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counterpart shall be charged for at 8 annas.

XIII. The value of a document relating to immovable property shall be determined as next hereinafter prescribed.

(*a*) The consideration paid for immovable property is either a certain amount of capital or an annual rent of some kind or partly capital and partly rent.

(*b*) The value of the document shall be taken to be equal to the capital received plus the annual rent multiplied into the number of years constituting the term of lease; provided that in all cases wherein the term exceeds 12 years, twelve years only shall be taken as the multiplier.

(*c*) When the deed does not specify any term and the immovable property is resumable at pleasure, the value shall be calculated under the foregoing article as if the term were one year.

(*d*) In respect to Pidepandoos granted by the Government creating rights to immovable property without any consideration, the value of such shall be held to be equivalent to the annual Government rent specified in such Pidepandoos multiplied into 12. But in regard to Pidepandoos &c. granted by the Government for immovable property sold or otherwise transferred &c with a consideration, the value of such shall be the same as that prescribed for documents generally.

In all the transactions above described, should the considerations be in kind, such shall be converted into money at the current prices of such article.

XIV. The value in the case of all other documents in which no value is expressed or in which it is not fully expressed, shall be calculated at 5 Rupees. In the case of releases, the consideration expressed shall be deemed to be the value or in the case of surrender of leases, if the consideration expressed is not capable of money valuation, one year's rental shall be the value.

XV. The fees for serving summonses issued and for the remuneration of witnesses under Sections 29 and 30 shall be regulated according to the scale prescribed for Munsiff Courts.

XVI. Registrars shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 4 annas a mile for proceeding to and returning from any private residence, jail or hospital and Sub-Registrars for similar journeys at the rate of two annas a mile.

XVII. The Court shall levy from the party concerned the fee of 12 annas for every memorandum of decree or order under Sections 14 and 15 and for every copy of memorandum under Section 14, which may have to be prepared by the Sub-Registrar for transmission to one or more Sub-Districts under the provisions of Section 85 and for every copy of a sale-certificate under Section 84.

When the registered instrument relates to immovable properties situate in several Sub-Districts and when the decree or order affects the properties lying in one or more Sub-Districts, the Court shall, under Section 14, send the memorandum of decree or order to be Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was originally registered, although such property or properties is or are situate in any other Sub-District than that in which the document was originally registered.

For the purposes of this Regulation, the value of all documents and the rates of fees &c. leviable on such documents shall be in Travancore Rupees only calculated at 7 fanams or 28 chakrams the Rupee.

REGULATION II OF 1070.

A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 3rd June 1895 corresponding with the 22nd Edavom 1070, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Regulation amending the Code of Civil Procedure.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:—

Commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be read as part of the Code of Civil Procedure (Regulation II of 1065); and it shall come into force at once.

Addition of new section after section 7 of Code.

2. After section 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the following section shall be inserted, viz,—

Suits relating to pensions, Kandukrishy, Viruthi or Service Inam lands.

"7 A. No Civil Court shall take cognizance of any suit relating to pensions, to Kandukrishi, Viruthi or Service Inam lands, or to any benefit arising out of such lands, unless the plaint is accompanied by an order of Our Government permitting the plaintiff to seek redress in Civil Courts."

"*Explanation.*—Lands granted as a reward for past services are not within the meaning of this section."

Amendment of section 31 of Code.

3. Insert the words "and attested by two witnesses" after the word "it" and before the word "and" in the 2nd para of section 31 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and add the following para:-

"It shall be lawful for the Court in any particular case to require the party who is alleged to have executed the authority above mentioned to appear before it and admit the execution of the authority or to issue a commission to ascertain whether such authority is genuine. The cost of issuing the commission shall be paid by the party who produces the authority. If the alleged executing party fails to appear before the Court or the cost of issuing the commission be not deposited within the time fixed, the Court may refuse to act on such authority."

Addition of new section after section 307 of Code.

4. The following section shall be inserted after section 307 of the Code of Civil Procedure, viz,—

Application of judgment-debtor to set aside sale on deposit of debt.

307 A. Any person whose immovable property has been sold under this chapter may, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, apply to have the sale, set aside on his depositing in Court—

(a) for payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per centum of the purchase-money, and

(b) for payment to the decree-holder, the amount specified in the proclamation of sale as that for the recovery of which the sale was ordered, less any amount which may, since the date of such proclamation of sale, have been received by the decree-holder.

"If such deposit is made within the thirty days, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale:

Provided that if a person applies under the next following section to set aside the sale of his immovable property, he shall not be entitled to make an application under this section.

"Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the judgment-debtor from any liability he may be under, in respect of costs and interest not covered by the proclamation of sale."

Amendment of section 312 of Code.

5. In section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the figures and letter "397 A" shall be inserted after the word "section" and before the figures "309."

Amendment of clause (c), section 553 of Code.

6. Substitute the following for clause (c) of section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure:—

"The finding of the lower Appellate Court on any question of fact material to the right decision of the case on the merits being in conflict with the finding of the Court of first instance on such question."

Suits, appeals and applications by or against Sreepadom palace.

7. Suits, appeals and applications by or against the Sreepadom Palace shall be treated as suits, appeals and applications by or against Government.

Suits by or against Rulers of Native States under the suzerainty of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India.

8. The Ruler of any Native State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India may sue and shall be sued in Our Courts, in the name of his minister or other officer, provided that such minister or officer has been recognized by a Notification of Our Government published in Our Gazette as the representative of such Ruler.

The recognition made by the aforesaid Notification may have a retrospective effect from such date as may be mentioned in such Notification.

Our Government may, by like Notification, cancel any Notification made under the last two paragraphs of this section, but not so as to invalidate any proceedings held previous to such cancellation.

No decree against such Ruler to be executed without sanction of Government.

9. No decree passed against the Ruler of a Native State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India or against his minister or officer in the representative capacity of such minister or officer, shall be executed without the previous sanction of Our Government.

Such decree to be executed only on Ruler's immovable property in Travancore.

10. Subject to the provisions of section 9 of this Regulation, the decree passed against the Ruler of a Native State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India or against his minister or officer in the representative capacity of such minister or officer, shall be executed *only* on the immovable property of such Ruler situated in Travancore.

When two Munsiffs are assigned same local jurisdiction one to be Principal District Munsiff and the other Additional District Munsiff.

11. If Our Government assigns the same local jurisdiction to two Munsiffs, they shall declare which of them shall be deemed the Principal District Munsiff; and the other shall be Additional District Munsiff and shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may, by special or general order in this behalf, be directed by the High Court.

SIGN MANUAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 8 of Regulation II of 1070, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Rajah of Cochin may sue and shall be sued in the Civil Courts of this State in the name of his Dewan.

This notification shall have retrospective effect from the 28th Kunny 1067.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
10th June 1895

SHUNGRASOOBYER.
Dewan.

REGULATION III OF 1070.

A Regulation to repeal the Police Superannuation Regulation (III of 1060), passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 14th June 1895 corresponding with the 1st Mithunam 1070, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Regulation repealing Police Superannuation Regulation

Whereas it is deemed necessary to afford relief to all grades of Policemen now subject to a monthly deduction from their pay as a contribution to the Police Superannuation Fund, under the provisions of Regulation III of 1060; We are pleased to enact as follows :—

Repeal of Regulation III of 1060.

1. Regulation III of 1060 is hereby repealed.

No policeman to contribute to the Fund.

2. From the passing of this Regulation, no deduction shall be made from the pay of any Policeman on account of the Police Superannuation Fund.

Amount already realised to be at the disposal of Government; and no payment from the Fund claimable by contributor or his legal representatives.

3. It shall be lawful for Our Government to carry to its credit the amount already realised by such deduction and all and every other source of addition to the said Fund with all interest accrued or accruing thereon; and no contributor to that Fund, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall have any claim whatever, to any payment from that Fund or any part thereof, by virtue of such contribution or other accretion.

All fines and other items of accretion to the Fund to be credited to Government.

All fines, penalties, stoppages of pay and allowance, and other items of accretion to the Police Superannuation Fund provided in section 2 of Regulation III of 1060, shall hereafter be carried to the credit of Our Government.

Commencement.

4. This Regulation shall come into force on the passing thereof.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1071.

A Regulation to provide for the management of Prisons, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 9th November 1895 corresponding with the 25th Thulam 1071, under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Prisons Regulation

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the mangement of Prisons in Travancore, and to provide rules for the regulation of such prisons; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Prisons Regulation of 1071.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of Chittray 1071.

2. All rules and appointments made, directions given and orders issued, which are in force on the day this Regulation comes into force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, be deemed to have been respectively made, given and issued under this Regulation.

Definitions.

3. In this Regulation—

(1) "Prison" means any jail or place used permanently or temporarily under the general or special orders of Our Government for the detention of prisoners, and includes all lands and buildings appurtenant thereto, but does not include—

(*a*) any place for the confinement of prisoners who are exclusively in the custody of the police:

(*b*) any place specially appointed by Our Government under section 418 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067); or

(*c*) any place which has been declared by Our Government, by general or special order, to be a subsidiary jail;

(2) "Central prison" means the prison in Trivandrum:

(3) "criminal prisoner" means any prisoner duly committed to custody under the warrant or order of any Court or authority exercising criminal jurisdiction, or by order of a Court-martial:

(4) "convicted criminal prisoner" means any criminal prisoner under sentence of a Court or Court-martial and includes a person detained in prison under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067):

(5) "civil prisoner" means any prisoner who is not a criminal prisoner:

(6) "remission system" means the rules which may be made by Our Government regulating the award of marks to, and the consequent shortening of sentences of, prisoners:

(7) "history-ticket" means the ticket exhibiting such information as is required in respect of each prisoner by this Regulation or the rules thereunder:

(8) "Medical Subordinate" means a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Apothecary or Assistant Apothecary: and

(9) "prohibited article" means an article the introduction or removal of which into or out of a prison is prohibited by any rule under this Regulation.

CHAPTER II.

MAINTENANCE AND OFFICERS OF PRISON.

Accommodation for prisoners.

4. Our Government shall provide, for the prisoners in Our territory, accommodation in prisons constructed and regulated in such manner as to comply with the requisitions of this Regulation in respect of the separation of prisoners.

Officers of the Central Prison.

5. For the Central prison there shall be a Superintendent, a Medical Officer (who may also be the Superintendent), a Medical Subordinate, a Jailer and such other officers as Our Government thinks necessary.

The Superintendent of the Central Prison may also be invested by Our Government, by Notification in the Government Gazette, with power to inspect and report upon, or exercise such supervision over all, or any of the other prisons as the Government may prescribe from time to time and such power may also be withdrawn by a like notification.

Officers of other prisons.

6. For every other prison there may be appointed a Superintendent, a Medical Officer (who may also be the Superintendent) or a Medical Subordinate, a Jailer and such other officers as Our Government thinks necessary.

Temporary accommodation for prisoners.

7. Whenever it appears to Our Dewan that the number of prisoners in any prison is greater than can conveniently or safely be kept therein, and it is not convenient to transfer the excess number to some other prison,

or whenever from the outbreak of epidemic disease within any prison or for any other reason, it is desirable to provide for the temporary shelter and safe custody of any prisoners,

provision shall be made by Our Dewan for the shelter and safe custody in temporary prisons of so many of the prisoners as cannot be conveniently or safely kept in the prison.

CHAPTER III.

Duties of Officers Generally.

Control, and duties of officers of prisons.

8. All officers of a prison shall obey the directions of the Superintendent; all officers subordinate to the Jailer shall perform such duties as may be imposed on them by the Jailer with the sanction of the Superintendent or be prescribed by rules under section 59.

Officers not to have business dealings with prisoners.

9. No officer of a prison shall sell or let, nor shall any person in trust for, or employed by him, sell or let, or derive any benefit from selling or letting, any article to any prisoner or have any money or other business dealings directly or indirectly with any prisoner.

Officers not to be interested in prison contracts.

10. No officer of a prison shall, nor shall any person in trust for or employed by him, have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract for the supply of the prison: nor shall he derive any benefit, directly or indirectly, from the sale or purchase of any article on behalf of the prison or belonging to a prisoner.

Officers not to have any other employment.

11. No officer of a prison shall, without the sanction of Our Dewan in writing, be concerned in any other employment.

Superintendent.

Superintendent.

12. Subject to the orders of Our Dewan, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Regulation, the Superintendent shall manage the prison in all matters relating to discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment and control.

Records to be kept by Superintendent.

13. The Superintendent shall keep, or cause to be kept, the following records:—

(1) a register of prisoners admitted;

(2) a book showing when each prisoner is to be released;

(3) a punishment-book for the entry of the punishments inflicted on prisoners for prison-offences;

(4) a visitors' book for the entry of any observations made by the visitors touching any matters connected with the administration of the prison;

(5) a record of the money and other articles taken from prisoners; and all such other records as may be prescribed by rules under section 59.

Medical Officer.

Duties of Medical Officer.

14. Subject to the control of the Superintendent, the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate shall have charge of the sanitary administration of the prison, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by rules made by Our Government under section 59.

Medical Officer to report in certain cases.

15. Whenever the Medical Officer or where there is no Medical Officer, the Medical Subordinate has reason to believe that the mind of a prisoner is, or likely to be, injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment to which he is subjected, the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate as the case may be, shall report the case in writing to the Superintendent, together with such observations as he may think proper.

This Report, with the orders of the Superintendent thereon, shall forthwith be sent to Our Dewan for information.

Report on death of prisoner.

16. On the death of any prisoner, the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate as the case may be, shall forthwith record in a register the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely:—

(1) the day on which the deceased first complained of illness or was observed to be ill,

(2) the labour, if any, on which he was engaged on that day,

(3) the scale of his diet on that day,

(4) the day on which he was admitted to hospital,

(5) the day on which the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate was first informed of the illness,

(6) the nature of the disease,

(7) when the deceased was last seen before his death by the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate,

(8) when the prisoner died, and

(9) (in cases where a post-mortem examination is made) an account of the appearances after death,

together with any special remarks that appear to the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate to be required.

Jailer.

Jailer.

17. The Jailer shall reside in the prison unless the Superintendent permits him in writing to reside elsewhere.

Jailer to give notice of death of prisoner.

18. Upon the death of a prisoner, the Jailer shall give immediate notice thereof to the Superintendent and the Medical Officer or Subordinate.

Responsibility of Jailer.

19. The Jailer shall be responsible for the safe custody of the records to be kept under section 13, for the commitment warrants and all other documents confided to his care, and for the money and other articles taken from prisoners.

Jailer of the Central Prison to be present at night.

20. The Jailer of the Central Prison shall not be absent from the prison for a night without permission in writing from the Superintendent; but if absent without leave for a uight from unavoidable necessity, he shall immediately report the fact and the cause of it to the Superintendent.

In prisons where the Jailer is permitted to reside elsewhere, tht Superintendent shall arrange for the Jailer and the subordinate nexe in grade remaining by turns in the prison at night.

Powers of Deputy and Assistant Jailers.

21. When a Deputy Jailer or Assistant Jailer is appointed to a prison, he shall, subject to the orders of the Superintendent, be competent to perform any of the duties, and be subject to all the responsibilities, of a Jailer under this Regulation or any rule thereunder.

Subordinate Officers.

Duties of gate-keeper.

22. The officer acting as gate-keeper, or any other officer of the prison, may examine anything carried in or out of the prison, and may stop and search or cause to be searched any person suspected of bringing any prohibited article into or out of the prison, or of carrying out any property belonging to the prison, and, if any such article or property be found, shall give immediate notice thereof to the Jailer.

Subordinate officers not to be absent without leave.

23. Officers subordinate to the Jailer shall not be absent from the prison without leave from the Superintendent or from the Jailer.

Convict officers.

24. Prisoners who have been appointed as officers of prisons shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code (Regulation II of 1056).

CHAPTER IV.

ADMISSION, REMOVAL AND DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

Prisoners to be examined on admission.

25. (1) Whenever a prisoner is admitted into prison, he shall be searched, and all weapons and prohibited articles shall be taken from him.

(2) Every criminal prisoner shall also, as soon as possible after admission, be examined by the Medical Officer or Sudordinate, who shall enter or cause to be entered in a book to be kept by the Jailer, a record of the state of the prisoner's health, and of any wounds or marks on his person, the class of labour he is fit for if sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and any observations which the Medical Officer or Subordinate thinks fit to add.

(3) In the case of female prisoners the search and examination shall be carried out by the matron or a female warder under the general or special orders of the Superintendent, the Medical Officer or Subordinate.

Effects of prisoners.

26. All money or other articles in respect whereof no order of a competent conrt has been made, and which may, with proper authority, be brought into the prison by any criminal prisoner or sent to the prison for his use, shall be placed in the custody of the Jailer.

Removal and discharge of prisoners.

27. (1) All prisoners, previously to being removed to any other prison, shall be examined by the Medical Officer or Subordinate.

(2) No prisoner shall be removed from one prison to another unless the Medical Officer or Subordinate certifies that the prisoner is in a condition fit for removal.

(3) No prisoner shall be discharged against his will from his prison, if labouring under any acute or dangerous distemper, unless in the opinion of the Medical Officer or Subordinate such discharge is safe.

CHAPTER V.

DISCIPLINE OF PRISONERS.

Separation of prisoners.

28. The requisitions of this Regulation with respect to the separation of prisoners are as follows :—

(1) in a prison containing female as well as male prisoners the females shall be imprisoned in separate buildings, or separate parts of the same building, in such manner as to prevent their seeing, or conversing or holding any intercourse with the male prisoners;

(2) in a prison where male prisoners under the age of eighteen are confined, means shall be provided for separating them altogether from the other prisoners and for separating those of them who have arrived at the age of puberty from those who have not;

(3) unconvicted criminal prisoners shall be kept apart from convicted criminal prisoners; and

(4) civil prisoners shall be kept apart from criminal prisoners.

Association and segregation of prisoners.

29. Subject to the requirements of the last foregoing section, convicted criminal prisoners may be confined either in association or individually in cells or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Solitary confinement.

30. No cell shall be used for solitary confinement unless it is furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, and every prisoner so confined in a cell for more than twenty-four hours, whether as a punishment or otherwise, shall be visited at least once a day by the Medical Officer or Subordinate.

Prisoners under sentence of death.

31. (1) Every prisoner under sentence of death shall, immediately on his arrival in the prison after sentence, be searched by, or by order of, the Jailer, and all articles shall be taken from him which the Jailer deems it dangerous or inexpedient to leave in his possession.

(2) Every such prisoner shall be confined in a cell apart from all other prisoners, and shall be placed by day and by night under the charge of a guard.

CHAPTER VI.

FOOD, CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF CIVIL AND UNCONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS.

Maintenance of certain prisoners from private sources.

32. A civil prisoner or an unconvicted criminal prisoner shall be permitted to maintain himself, and to purchase, or receive from private sources at proper hours, food, clothing, bedding or other necessaries, but subject to examination and to such rules as may be approved by Our Dewan.

Restriction on transfer of food and clothing between certain prisoners.

33. No part of any food, clothing, bedding or other necessaries belonging to any civil or unconvicted criminal prisoner shall be given, hired or sold to any other prisoner; and any prisoner transgressing the provisions of this section shall lose the privilege of purchasing food or receiving it from private sources, for such time as the Superintendent thinks proper.

Supply of clothing and bedding to civil and unconvicted criminal prisoners.

34. (1) Every civil prisoner and unconvicted criminal prisoner unable to provide himself with sufficient clothing and bedding shall be supplied by the Superintendent with such clothing and bedding as may be necessary.

(2) When any civil prisoner has been committed to prison in execution of a decree in favor of a private person, such person, or his representative, shall, within 7 days after the receipt by him of a demand in writing, served through the Court under whose warrant he is detained, pay to the Superintendent the cost of the clothing and bedding so supplied to the prisoner; and in default of such payment the prisoner may be released.

CHAPTER VII.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Employment of civil prisoners.

35. (1) Civil prisoners may, with the Superintendent's permission, work and follow any trade or profession.

(2) Civil prisoners finding their own implements, and not maintained at the expense of the prison, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but the earnings of such as are furnished with implements or are maintained at the expense of the prison shall be subject to a deduction, to be determined by the Superintendent, for the use of implements and the cost of maintenance.

Employment of criminal prisoners.

36. (1) No criminal prisoner sentenced to labour, or employed on labour at his own desire shall, except on an emergency with the sanction in writing of the Superintendent, be kept to labour for more than nine hours in any one day.

(2) The Medical Officer or Subordinate shall, from time to time, examine the labouring prisoners, and shall, at least once in every fortnight, cause to be recorded upon the history-ticket of each prisoner employed on labour the weight of such prisoner at the time of examination.

(3) When the Medical Officer or Subordinate is of opinion that the health of any prisoner suffers from employment or any kind or class of labour, such prisoner shall not be employed on that labour but shall be placed on such other kind or class of labour as the Medical Officer or Subordinate may consider suited for him.

Employment of criminal prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.

37. Provision shall be made by the Superintendent for the employment (as long as they so desire) of all criminal prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment; but no prisoner not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall be punished for neglect of work excepting by such alteration in the scale of diet as may be established by the rules of the prison in the case of neglect of work by such a prisoner.

CHAPTER VIII.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

Sick prisoners.

38. (1) The names of prisoners desiring to see the Medical Officer or Subordinate or appearing out of health in mind or body shall, without delay, be reported by the officer in immediate charge of such prisoners to the Jailer.

(2) The Jailer shall, without delay, call the attention of the Medical Officer or Subordinate to any prisoner desiring to see him, or who is ill, or whose state of mind or body appears to require attention, and shall carry into effect all written directions given by

the Medical Officer or Subordinate respecting alterations of the discipline or treatment of any such prisoner.

Record of directions of Medical Officers.

39. All directions given by the Medical Officer or Subordinate in relation to any prisoner, with the exception of orders for the supply of medicines or directions relating to such matters as are carried into effect by the Medical Officer himself or under his superintendence, shall be entered day by day in the prisoner's history-ticket or in such other record as Our Government may by rule direct, and the Jailer shall make an entry in its proper place stating, in respect of each direction, the fact of its having been or not having been complied with, accompanied by such observations, if any, as the Jailer thinks fit to make, and the date of the entry.

Hospital.

40. In every prison a hospital or proper place for the reception of sick prisoners shall be provided.

CHAPTER IX.

VISITS TO PRISONERS.

Visits to civil and unconvicted criminal prisoners.

41. Due provision shall be made for the admission, at proper times and under proper restrictions, into every prison of persons with whom civil or unconvicted criminal prisoners may desire to communicate, care being taken that, so far as may be consistent with the interests of justice, prisoners under trial may see their duly qualified legal advisers without the presence of any other person.

Search of visitors.

42. (1) The Jailer may demand the name and address of any visitor to a prisoner, and, when the Jailer has any ground for suspicion, may search any visitor, or cause him to be searched, but the search shall not be made in the presence of any prisoner or of any visitor.

In the case of female visitors the search shall be made by the matron or a female warder.

(2) In case of any such visitor refusing to permit himself to be searched, the Jailer may deny him admission; and the grounds of such proceeding, with the particulars thereof, shall be entered in such record as Our Dewan may direct.

CHAPTER X.

OFFENCES IN RELATION TO PRISONS.

Penalty for introduction or removal of prohibited articles into or from prison and communication with prisoners.

43. Whoever, contrary to any rule under section 29, introduces or removes, or attempts by any means whatever to introduce or remove, into or from any prison, or supplies or attempts to supply to any prisoner outside the limits of prison, any prohibited article,

and every officer of a prison who, contrary to any such rule, knowingly suffers any such article to be introduced into or removed from any prison, to be possessed by any prisoner, or to be supplied to any prisoner outside the limits of a prison,

and whoever, contrary to any such rule, communicates or attempts to communicate with any prisoner,

and whoever abets any offence made punishable by this section, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees or to both.

Power to arrest for offences under section 43.

44. When any person, in the presence of any officer of a prison, commits any offence specified in the last foregoing section, and refuses on demand of such officer to state his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer knows, or has reason to believe, to be false, such officer may arrest him and shall, without unnecessary delay, make him over to a Police-officer, and thereupon such Police-officer shall proceed as if the offence committed is a cognisable offence under section 4 (k) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Publication of penalties.

45. The Superintendent shall cause to be affixed, in a conspicuous place outside the prison, a notice in English and the Vernacular setting forth the acts prohibited under section 43 and the penalties incurred by their commission.

CHAPTER XI.

PRISON-OFFENCES.

Prison-offences.

46. The following acts are declared to be prison-offences when committed by a prisoner:—

(1) such wilful disobedience to any regulation of the prison as shall have been declared by rules made under section 59 to be a prison-offence;

(2) any assault or use of criminal force;

(3) the use of insulting or threatening language;

(4) immoral or indecent or disorderly behaviour;

(5) wilfully disabling himself from labour;

(6) contumaciously refusing to work;

(7) filing, cutting, altering or removing handcuffs, fetters or bars without due authority;

(8) wilful idleness or negligence at work by any prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment;

(9) wilful mismanagement of work by any prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment;

(10) wilful damage to prison-property;

(11) tampering with or defacing history-tickets, records or documents;

(12) receiving, possessing or transferring any prohibited article;

(13) feigning illness;

(14) wilfully bringing a false accusation against any officer or prisoner;

(15) omitting or refusing to report, as soon as it comes to his knowledge, the occurrence of any fire, any plot or conspiracy, any escape, attempt or preparation to escape, and any attack or preparation for attack upon any prisoner or prison-official; and

(16) conspiring to escape, or to assist in escaping, or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.

Punishment of such offences.

47. The Superintendent may examine any person touching any such offence, and determine thereupon, and punish such offence by

(1) a formal warning:

Explanation.—A formal warning shall mean a warning personally addressed to a prisoner by the Superintendent and recorded in the punishment-book and on the prisoner's history-ticket;

(2) change of labour to some more irksome or severe form;

(3) hard labour for a period not exceeding seven days in the case of convicted criminal prisoners not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment;

(4) such loss of privileges admissible under the remission system for the time being in force as may be prescribed by rules made by Our Government.;

(5) the substitution of gunny or other coarse fabric, for clothing of other material, not being woollen, for a period which shall not exceed three months;

(6) imposition of handcuffs of such pattern and weight, in such manner and for such period, as may be prescribed by rules made by Our Government;

(7) imposition of fetters of such pattern and weight, in such manner and for such period, as may be prescribed by rules made by Our Government;

(8) separate confinement for any period not exceeding six months:

Explanation.—Separate confinement means such confinement with or without labour as secludes a prisoner from communication with, but not from sight of, other prisoners, and allows him not less than one hour's exercise *per diem* and to have his meals in association with one or more other prisoners;

(9) penal diet, that is, restriction of diet in such manner and subject to such conditions regarding labour as may be prescribed by Our Government:

Provided that such restriction of diet shall in no case be applied to a prisoner for more than ninety-six consecutive hours, and shall not be repeated except for a fresh offence nor until after an interval of one week;

(10) cellular confinement for any period not exceeding fourteen days:

Provided that after each period of cellular confinement, an interval of not less duration than such period must elapse before the prisoner is again sentenced to cellular or solitary confinement:

Explanation.—Cellular confinement means such confinement with or without labour as entirely secludes a prisoner from communication with, but not from sight of, other prisoners;

(11) solitary confinement for any period not exceeding seven days:

Provided that after each period of solitary confinement an interval of not less duration than such period must elapse before the prisoner is again sentenced to solitary or cellular confinement:

Explanation.—Solitary confinement means such confinement with or without labour as entirely secludes the prisoner both from sight of, and communication with, other prisoners;

(12) penal diet as defined in clause (9) combined with solitary confinement as defined in clause (11);

(13) whipping, provided that the number of stripes shall not exceed thirty;

Provided that nothing in this section shall render any female or civil prisoner liable to the imposition of any form of handcuffs or fetters, or to whipping.

Plurality of punishments under section 47.

48. Any two of the punishments enumerated in the last foregoing section may be awarded for any such offence in combination, subject to the following exceptions namely:—

(1) formal warning shall not be combined with any other punishment except loss of privileges under clause (4) of that section;

(2) penal diet shall not be combined with change of labour under clause (2) of that section, nor shall any additional period of penal diet awarded singly be combined with any period of penal diet awarded in combination with solitary confinement;

(3) solitary confinement shall not be combined with cellular confinement or with separate confinement, nor cellular confinement with separate confinement, so as to prolong the total period of seclusion to which the prisoner shall be liable;

(4) whipping shall not be combined with any other form of punishment except cellular or separate confinement and loss of privileges admissible under the remission system.

Award of punishments under sections 47 and 48.

49. (1) The Superintendent shall have power to award any of the punishments enumerated in the two last foregoing sections, subject, in the case of separate confinement for a period exceeding one month, to the previous confirmation of Our Dewan.

(2) No officer subordinate to the Superintendent shall have power to award any punishment whatever.

Punishments to be in accordance with foregoing sections.

50. Except by order of a Court of Justice, no punishment other than the punishments specified in the foregoing sections shall be inflicted on any prisoner, and no punishment shall be inflicted on any prisoner otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

Medical Officer to certify to fitness of prisoner for punishment.

51. (1) No punishment of penal diet, either singly or in combination, or of whipping, or of change of labour under section 47, clause (3), shall be executed until the prisoner to whom such punishment has been awarded has been examined by the Medical Officer or Subordinate who, if he considers the prisoner fit to undergo the punishment, shall certify accordingly in the appropriate column of the punishment-book prescribed in section 13.

(2) If he consider the prisoner unfit to undergo the punishment, he shall in like manner record his opinion in writing and shall state whether the prisoner is absolutely unfit for punishment of the kind awarded, or whether he considers any modification necessary.

(3) In the latter case, he shall state what extent of punishment he thinks the prisoner can undergo without injury to his health.

(4) In cases referred to in clauses (2) and (3) the Superintendent shall, if there is a difference of opinion between himself and the Medical Officer or Subordinate, refer the same for the orders of the superior authority.

Entries in punishment-book.

52. (1) In the punishment-book prescribed in section 13 there shall be recorded, in respect of every punishment inflicted, the prisoner's name, register number and the class (whether habitual or not) to which he belongs, the prison-offence of which he was guilty, the date on which such prison-offence was committed, the number of previous prison-offences recorded against the prisoner, and the date of his last prison-offence, the punishment awarded, and the date of infliction.

(2) In the case of every serious prison-offence, the names of the witnesses proving the offence shall be recorded, and, in the case of offences for which whipping is awarded, the Superintendent shall record the substance of the evidence of the witnesses, the defence of the prisoner, and the finding with the reasons therefor.

(3) Against the entries relating to each punishment the Jailer and the Superintendent shall affix their initials as evidence of the correctness of the entries.

Procedure on commission of heinous offence.

53. If any prisoner is guilty of any offence against prison discipline which, by reason of his having frequently committed such offences, or otherwise, in the opinion of the Superintendent, is not adequately punishable by the infliction of any punishment which he has power under this Regulation to award, the Superintendent may forward such prisoner to the Court of the District Magistrate or of any Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction, together with a statement of the circumstances, and such Magistrate shall thereupon inquire into and try the charge so brought against the prisoner, and, upon conviction, may sentence him to imprisonment of either description which may extend to one year, such term to be in addition to any term for which such prisoner was undergoing imprisonment when he committed such offence, or may sentence him to any of the punishments enumerated in section 47:

Provided that the District Magistrate may transfer the case for enquiry and trial to any Magistrate of the first class: and

Provided also that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Whipping.

54. (1) No punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in instalments, or except in the presence of the Superintendent and Medical Officer or Subordinate.

(2) Whipping shall be inflicted with a light ratan, not less than half an inch in diameter, on the buttocks, and in case of prisoners under the age of sixteen, it shall be inflicted, in the way of school discipline, with a lighter ratan.

Offences by prison subordinates.

55. (1) Every Jailer or officer of a prison subordinate to him who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation or lawful order made by competent authority, or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice in writing of his intention for the period of two months, or who shall wilfully overstay any leave granted to him, or who shall engage without authority in any employment other than his prison duty, or who shall be guilty of cowardice, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

(2) No person shall under this section be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extramural custody, control and employment of prisoners.

56. A prisoner, when being taken to or from any prison in which he may be lawfully confined, or whenever he is working outside or is otherwise beyond the limits of any such prison in or under the lawful custody or control of a prison officer belonging to such prison, shall be deemed to be in prison and shall be subject to all the same incidents as if he were actually in prison.

Confinement in irons.

57. Whenever the Superintendent considers it necessary (with reference either to the state of the prison or the character of the prisoners) for the safe custody of any prisoners that they should be confined in irons, he

may, subject to such rules and instructions as may be laid down by Our Government so confine them.

58. No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint by the Jailer of his own authority, except in case of urgent necessity, in which case notice thereof shall be forthwith given to the Superintendent.

Prisoners not to be ironed by Jailer except under necessity.

Power to make rules.

59. Our Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation—

(1) defining the acts which shall constitute prison-offences;

(2) determining the classification of prison-offences into serious and minor offences;

(3) fixing the punishments admissible under this Regulation which shall be awardable for commission of prison-offences or classes thereof.

(4) declaring the circumstances in which acts constituting both a prison-offence and an offence under the Penal Code may or may not be dealt with as a prison-offence;

(5) for the award of marks and the shortening of sentences;

(6) regulating the use of arms against any prisoner or body of prisoners in the case of an out-break or attempt to escape;

(7) defining the circumstances and regulating the conditions under which prisoners in danger of death may be released:

(8) regulating the transfer from one prison to another of prisoners whose term of imprisonment is about to expire;

(9) for the classification of prisons and description and construction of wards, cells and other places of detention;

(10) for the regulation by numbers, length or character of sentences, or otherwise, of the prisoners to be confined in each class of prisons;

(11) for the government of prisons and for the appointment, and the guidance, control, punishment and dismissal of all officers appointed under this Regulation;

(12) as to the food, bedding and clothing of criminal prisoners and of civil prisoners maintained otherwise than at their own cost.

(13) for the employment, instruction and control of convicts within or without prisons;

(14) for defining articles the introduction or removal of which into or out of prisons without due authority, is prohibited;

(15) for classifying and prescribing the forms of labour and regulating the periods of rest from labour;

(16) for regulating the disposal of the proceeds of the employment of prisoners;

(17) for the classification and separation of prisoners;

(18) for regulating the confinement of convicted criminal prisoners under section 29;

(19) for the preparation and maintenance of history-tickets;

(20) for the selection and appointment of prisoners as officers of prisons;

(21) for rewards for good conduct;

(22) for regulating the transfer of prisoners whose term of imprisonment is about to expire;

(23) for the treatment, transfer and disposal of criminal lunatics or recovered criminal lunatics confined in prisons;

(24) for regulating the transmission of appeals and petitions from prisoners and their communications with their friends:

(25) for the appointment and guidance of visitors of prisons;

(26) for extending any or all of the provisions of this Regulation and of the rules thereunder to subsidiary jails or special places

of confinement appointed under section 418 of the Criminal Procedure Code and to the officers employed and prisoners confined therein;

(27) for regulating the service of judicial processes on prisoners for their appearance in courts and for obtaining their evidence;

(28) generally in regard to the admission, custody, employment dieting, treatment and release of prisoners, and for other purposes consistent with this Regulation.

Exhibition of copies.

60. Copies of rules, under section 59 so far as they affect the government of prisons, shall be exhibited, both in English and in the Vernacular, in some place to which all persons employed within a prison have access.

Exercise of powers of Superintendent and Medical Officer.

61. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Regulation on a Superintendent or Medical Officer may be exercised and performed by such other officer as Our Government may appoint in this behalf either by name or by his official designation.

SIGN MANUAL.

Rules for the registry of Puthuval lands.

1. The officer deputed to inspect Puthuval lands in connection with their registry shall proceed to the spot in company with a Proverty accountant and Thadasthers and with the necessary accounts, and shall carefully ascertain by an inspection of the locality and with the aid of the accounts, whether the land is an unregistered waste, or Niruthel—(i. e. land originally entered in the Ayacut, but subsequently abandoned.)

2. If the officer is satisfied that the land is unregistered waste and not Niruthel he shall obtain the statements of the Thadasthers, the neighbouring ryots and of any other person not being an applicant for the land and residing at the spot, as to when and by whom the land was first cleared and the person in whose enjoyment it is at the time. The officer shall then determine in whose name the land has to be registered.

3. If the Puthuval land be paddy land it shall be measured by the rod or Dennoo in the usual way and an Oloogoo of the same prepared showing the result of such measurement, its equivalent in square rods calculated at the rate obtaining in the particular locality, the extent and the four boundaries of the land; and it shall be assessed according to the rate of the average assessment on pattom lands in its immediate neighbourhood. If the adjoining lands are all of Otti tenure the full assessment on such lands inclusive of the interest on the Otti amount should be calculated and the average taken to fix the assessment on the Puthuval in question. Where, however, there are no lands adjoining, the Thadasthers shall determine the assessment to be levied. An account shall be prepared showing the assessment charged; and the amount of arrears calculated from the time from which the land is proved on enquiry to have been rendered productive.

4. If the Puthuval land be a garden, it shall be measured in the same manner as before, and an Oloogoo prepared showing its measurement in square rods, the assessment leviable thereon with reference to the rates obtaining in that locality, and if there are any trees bearing fruit, the tree assessment calculated at the fixed rates. From such tree-assessment a fourth part should be deducted as Nadavukur, and the resulting amount added to the Payattu Pattom or ground-tax or the Payattu Pattom alone as the case may be, together with the arrears of assessment due from the time the land became a garden,

should be entered in an account known as the "Karampathichakanaku."

5. Arrears of assessment shall not include remissions granted in past years under Royal Proclamation.

6. The Oloogoo prepared as above described shall contain the names of the person in enjoyment of the land, of the Thadasthers, and of any persons residing on, and in the neighbourhood of, the land, and shall be signed by them. Such Oloogoo as well as the Karampathichakanaku or rent-roll shall also be signed by the Proverti Pillai and by the officer conducting the enquiry.

7. Where there are more claimants than one for the land, any document in the possession of either the Sircar or of any individual may be called for to ascertain by whom the land has been cleared and enjoyed, and any other enquiries may be made serving to establish the identity of such person. All such evidence shall be explained to the adverse party and his statement obtained in answer thereto. Further, when any person is examined, both the contending parties shall be present and shall be required to sign the deposition given by such person.

8. Where any dispute exists that the land applied for as Puthuval is comprised within Devasom or Brahmaswom lands or is included in the limits of Desa Oloogoo, the statement of the Jenmies, of those in actual enjoyment and of any other persons to whom the latter may refer, shall be taken. They shall also be required to produce any documents in their possession. Copies of such documents shall be made and filed with the records. A list shall be prepared from the Ayacut and other records to show under what head, if any, the land has been registered therein, and shall likewise be filed. If the land has not been registered in the Ayacut at all, it should be ascertained whether in that locality there are any Puthuval lands already brought to account, and if there are, under what head they have been registered. A list should then be prepared containing the above information as also a plan showing exactly the relative position of such lands and of the disputed spot. Such list shall also be filed. If the disputed spot is mentioned in the accounts as forming the boundary of any other registered lands, copies of the Oloogoo or field register in so far as it relates to such lands shall be made and likewise filed with the records.

9. All the above enquiries shall be conducted, and the records of the case submitted to the Taluq, by the officer deputed as referred to in para 1. The Tahsildar shall examine such records and, if he finds them satisfactory, shall issue a notice inviting any person having any objection to the land being registered to appear and state his objection within 15 days, either before himself or at the Proverthy Cutcherry. Such notice shall be published by beat of tom-tom and copies of the same put up at the places resorted to by the public, in front of one of the buildings, if any, situate on the land, or if there is no such building in front of any building situated close by. If within the time fixed in the notice no objection is raised by any person to the registry of the land, the Proverticar shall report the fact to the Tahsildar with a statement to that effect from the ryots residing in the neighbourhood of the land.

10. The Division Peishcar to whom the records will be forwarded shall have the same carefully examined and if satisfied that the prescribed procedure has been correctly followed, and that there can be no objection in having the land registered, shall issue orders in writing for the registry of, and the realisation of the arrears due on, such land, provided that the land is of such description as he is authorised to register under the Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th Edavom 1062.

With regard to such of the lands as he is not empowered to register, he shall forward the records of the case to the Huzur.

11. When the records submitted to the Division Peishcar relate to an application for Puthuval lands to be registered on Nintham i. e. free of tax for a certain number of years, the Peishcar shall issue a notice prescribing a period of 30 days within which any person may offer to take the land on higher pattom or tax or for a lesser period of Nintham, and shall, on the expiry of the time specified in the notice, cause a statement to be made of such notice and the result thereof and shall forward such statement along with the other records to the Huzur.

12. Where it is disputed that lands applied for as Puthuval are not really such, but are only the excess now found in the measurement of registered lands (owing to the original measurement having been inaccurate) it should be ascertained from the accounts whether within the limits of such registered lands there was any unregistered waste; and if from the accounts and by other enquiries it be found that there was such waste ground, the land applied for may be registered as a Puthuval. But should it be found that there was no such waste, the land shall be allowed to be held in the same manner as hitherto.

13. When applications are received for the registry as gardens of wet lands artificially raised from their original level, and for the registry as wet lands of gardens lowered from their level, the necessary enquiries should be made, and if it should be found that a higher pattom is leviable than the Munkarom or Ayacut tax, the matter should be reported to the Huzur with the Peishcar's opinion. If however the Munkarom is not exceeded, an endorsement should be granted to the applicant that the land cannot be registered in his name as applied for.

14. When waste lands not taken up by any person for cultivation are applied for, the persons owning lands or residing in the neighbourhood should be asked if they wish to take them up. If they do, steps should be taken to settle the lands on them. If however they are not and if there are more applicants than one, it should be ascertained who the first applicant is and the lands granted to him.

15. When subsequent to the registry of a Puthuval garden, trees planted therein begin to bear fruit and the amount by which the assessment on such garden should be enhanced is estimated, the Division Peishcar shall, on receipt of the usual statements and accounts, examine them, and, if he finds them satisfactory, shall issue orders for levying the enhanced assessment.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th Adi 1062.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules for the registry of Escheated and Pokudi lands.

1. In cases of Escheat and Pokudi, lands which are in the names of the original owners and which have not passed into the possession of third persons, as well as all the moveable effects shall alone be sold by public auction then and there, and the sale-proceeds credited to Government The lands shall then be registered as pattom in accordance with the rules in force, with the exception that in the case of Jenmam lands, the Jenmibhogam (Jenmy's due) shall be deducted.

2. In the case of lands found in the enjoyment of third persons, whose possession thereof and payment of the Government tax thereon, though unsupported by any title deeds, has extended over fifty years back from the date of the enquiry, they shall, if of pattom tenure, be registered as such and held as hitherto.

3. But if the lands be of any of the tenures viz: Otti, Jenmom, Adima or Anubhogam &c., any right to an enhancement or fresh imposition of assessment which the Sirkar may have over such lands according to the rules in force and according to the past usage such as Otti Vilakkum, Pathivarom, &c. shall be duly satisfied after which they shall be registered in the names of the present holders under the respective tenures.

If the Sirkar has no such rights over such lands, they shall be simply transferred and registered in the names of the holders under the respective tenures.

4. Whenever, in the case of any of such lands which have not been subjected to the process of Otti Vilakam in the usual course, an alteration in the tax by Otti Vilakam or otherwise is found necessary, the necessary enquiries shall be made, and the matter reported to the Huzur for orders.

5. When escheat or pokudi lands are in the possession of third persons by virtue of any mortgage, hypothecation or other deed executed by their owners, their Vilayartham (or established price), being a certain multiple of the annual full assessment, shall be calculated, and the amount of the incumbrance being deducted therefrom, the remainder shall be recovered from the mortgagee or other person and the land registered in his name as pattom.

6. Where the title-deeds are not proved to be genuine as well as in cases where a party has no title-deeds, but is in possession of the land and has expended money and labour upon it, the full amount of the Vilayartham shall be received from the holder and the lands registered in his name as pattom.

7. Where Vilayartham is levied as above stated, the following procedure, shall be observed. If the lands be wet and of pattom tenure, the tax levied shall be the Munkarram (മുൻകരം) i. e. Ayacut tax. If, however, they be gardens of the same tenure, the tax levied shall either be the Munpattom or present pattom whichever happens to be the higher, the munpattom being the Ayacut tax, and the present pattom, the tax as at present estimated with reference to the productive capacity of the garden. Lands other than pattom shall be taxed at the rate usual in each particular case, care being taken that in case of lands belonging to the Jenmies, the Jenmibhogam, is distinctly specified in the account.

8. When the amount of the incumbrance upon a land exceeds its Vilayartham it shall, if its tenure be other than pattom, be registered as pattom in accordance with the rules obtaining in each case. If the tenure is pattom, it shall be simply transferred and registered as usual.

9. In any case where objection is raised on reasonable grounds to holding a land on payment of the Vilayartham, a statement with full particulars shall be taken from the party objecting with a view to ascertain whether the unwillingness to pay is due to any defect in the land itself or to the destitute condition of the party concerned. Such statement together with other records of the case shall be submitted for orders to the Huzur.

10. Whenever pattom lands are held by a person either in his own name or in a subordinate capacity in virtue of any writing granted from the Adhikaram before the date of the Huzur Circular of the 21st Mithunam 1034, which is to the effect that all transfers of property shall be under the sanction of the Tahsildar or in virtue of any title-deed stamped or unstamped and executed before the introductoon of Registration in 1043 they (such pattom lands) shall continue to be held in the same manner as hitherto.

11. The same procedure shall be observed in the case of pattom lands regarding which a transfer of registry had been made in the name of the holder previous to the date of the above circular and of which the said holder has possession, though no title-deeds are forthcoming.

12. When the necessary enquiries are made and the records submitted to the Division Peishcar for confirmation of the existing title, and for the maintenance of present possession, and for the transfer and registry for munkaram, of pattom lands which, whether standing in a person's sole name or not, do not pay tax at present, or of Otti, Jenmam or other lands which have been alienated to third persons by their Escheat or Pokudi owners during their life time, or which are held by virtue of any engagement with the Jenmy direct, the Peishcar shall, if he finds the records satisfactory, pass orders accordingly and shall in any case of doubt submit the records to the Huzur for orders.

13. A similar report shall be submitted to the Huzur where it is found that Obhayam, Palisa or other extra cesses were incumbent upon the escheated or Pokudi person and which have to be struck off the accounts.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
27th Adi 1062.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notice offering land on low elevations to natives of the country for the cultivation of tea, free of tax for 5 years and on Payattupattom tax thereafter with a view to encourage such cultivation.

JAMABUNDI No. 8178 DATED 8th MITHUNOM 1063.

Under commaud of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following Notification is published for general information :—

His Highness' Government understand that, in Peermád and other adjacent tracts within the boundaries of Travaucore, tea is largely cultivated, but that the natives finding it inconvenient to settle in those parts to carry on such cultivation are shut out from the advantages accruing therefrom.

There being, however, waste lands in the low country suited for the cultivation of tea, His Highness' Government, with a view to encourage the industry, hereby notify that such lands will be granted to ryots for the purposes of tea cultivation free of any tax whatever for a period of 5 years under the following conditions :

1st. that not more than 10 acres of such land shall be granted to each applicant,

2nd. that after the expiry of the above period of five years the usual Payattupattom tax shall be levied on the land, and

3rd. that if within a year after the grant of the land no preparations are begun for the cultivation of tea, Payattupattom tax shall be levied from the date of the grant.

Persons desirous of undertaking the cultivation of tea under the conditions specified above should, after selecting the requisite land, apply for registration of the same through the Cutcherries of the Taluq or the Division in which the land is situate.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS CHOWKEYS.

	Chowkeys.
ARAMBOLY SUPT.'S RANGE.	Aramboly.
	Punnakulam.
	Alavakara.
	Unjegrammum.
INSPECTOR SOUTHERN RANGE.	Manakudi.
	Colachel.
	Pattanam.
CUSTOMS AND BANKSHALL SUPT.'S RANGE, TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.	Puvar.
	Vizhinjam.
	Poonthoray
	Anjengo.
SUPERINTENDENT NORTHERN RANGE.	Arukutti.
	Kattur.
	Veluttulli.
	Kandanad.
	Mukkum.

Supt.'s Ranges.	*Chowkeys.*
NORTHERN ...	Antakarazhi.
	Chathanaud.
	Verapoly.
	Munampam or Palliport.
	Bhagavatikotta.
	Ramesvarumkotta.
	Edapully.
	Mamalay.
	Udayamperur.
	Puttanchumkam.
	Vallam.
	Vettikal.
	Paravoor Thottumukum.
	Alwaye Thottumukum.
ARIENKAVOO ...	Achankovil.
	Kulattupuzha.
	Aryankavu.

Besides these there is the Alleppey Chowkey under the direct control of the Commercial Agent, the Chowkeys of Quilon and Paroor which are under the control of the Quilon Peishcar, the Chowkeys of Cumbum, Mattoo and Goodaloor, which are under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, and one at Natoocawni under the control of the Padmanabhapuram Peishcar.

No. P. D. 925.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified for general information that the annexed Import Tariff will supersede that now in force at the Chowkeys in Travancore from this date and no customs duty shall be levied except in accordance therewith.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd September 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State excepting on the following articles which will be treated as articles under numbers in the 1st Column of the Import Tariff which are given opposite to each article hereunder.

Tobacco, raw and manufactured	as per	No. 6 in the 1st Column of the Import Tariff.	
Salt	Do.	No. 3	Do.
Spirits	Do.	No. 1	Do.

2. Imported goods other than those which are the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty to British India or the Cochin State will be exempted from duty.

3. The Sirkar will not tax Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwater to British Cochin or to the Cochin State nor tax the produce of the territories of the Cochin Sirkar directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other part of the territories of the Cochin State itself. *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated $\frac{\text{14th Vycausy 1040}}{\text{26th May 1865}}$ published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{1st Auny 1040}}{\text{13th June 1865}}$.

4. No Opium can be imported except by the Government Contractor and after payment of duty to the British Indian Government. *Vide* Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{13th August 1884}}{\text{30th Karkadagum 1059}}$ published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated $\frac{\text{26th August 1884}}{\text{12th Auvany 1060}}$.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES,

including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this Schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Travancore Arms Regulation III of 1061, and any articles which the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores."

NAMES OF ARTICLES.

		Duty. Rs.	As.
1.	Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each ...	50	0
2.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	30	0
3.	Pistols, for each ...	15	0
4.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	10	0
5.	Springs used for firearms, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each ...	8	0
6.	Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	5	0
7.	Revolver breeches, for each cartridge they wil carry ...	2	8
8.	Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tongs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air gun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each ...	1	8
9.	Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each ...	10	0
10.	Machines for capping cartridges, for each ...	2	8

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely :—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform;

(*b*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of Her Majesty's Regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

(*c*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) Swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Army;

(*e*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*f*) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the Military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial service;

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native Regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 10 per cent. *advalorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon, as is in excess of 10 per cent. *advalorem*; and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

		Tariff Valuation Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
11.	Gunpowder, common, per lb. ...	0	5	10 per cent.
	Do. sporting, Do. ...	1	0	
12.	All other sorts of arms, ammunition and military stores. ...	*Advalorem.*		

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, SALTED FISH AND TOBACCO.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
			Rs. As.
1	LIQUORS—		
	Ale, beer, and porter ...	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles. ...	0 1
	Cider and other fermented liquors ...		
	Liqueurs ...	,,	6 0
	Spirit intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry, and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption ...	*ad valorem* ...	Five per cent.
	Spirit when used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals in a proportion of less than 20 per cent of spirit of the strength of London proof ..		
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards ..	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof ...	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles ...	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles ...	8 0
	Spirit, other sorts ...	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof ...	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	WINES—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. ...	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles ...	2 8
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. ...	,,	1 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts. ...		

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
			Rs. As.
2	OPIUM, NOT TO BE IMPORTED EXCEPT BY GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR—		
3	SALT—		
	N. B.—Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.		
4	INDOOPU	Indian maund of 3,200 tolas...	2 8
5	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82 and two-seventh lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty* not exceeding 12 annas, as the Dewan may, by notification in the *Gazette*, from time to time prescribe.
		Tariff valuation. Rs. As.	
6	TOBACCO†—		
	Snuff	Bottle of 54 Tolas 2 2	8 per cent.
	English Tobacco used for smoking	lb. 3 8	
	Cigars	,, 3 8	
	Cigarettes	*ad valorem.*	
	Goodak	lb. 0 8	
	Unmanufactured	...	As hitherto.

* The rate of duty at present prescribed is six annas.

† Raw and confected—dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules.

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, Living.		Rs. As.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds ...	...	...	Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	70 0	Five per cent
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	,,	48 0	,,
	Do. in the shell	,,	15 8	,,
	Cashew or Cajoo kernels	,,	12 0	,,
	Cocoanuts	thousand	35 0	,,
	Do. Kernel (khopra)	cwt.	11 0	,,
	Currants, European, in cases	,,	10 0	,,
	Do. ,, in cans	,,	22 0	,,
	Do. Persian	,,	14 0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	5 8	,,
	Do. wet ,, ...	,,	4 0	,,
	Do. do. in pots and boxes	,,	8 8	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	8 0	,,
	Garlic	,,	5 0	,,
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	32 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes Bussora (Alu Bokhara)	,,	20 0	,,
	Raisins, black	,,	10 0	,,
	Do. Kishmish, Persian Gulf and Red Sea	,,	15 0	,,
	Do. Munakka, do. do.	,,	9 0	,,
	Do. Other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Walnuts	cwt.	10 0	,,
	All other sorts of vegetables and fruits	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non alcoholic beverages.	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.

GENERAL DUTIES—(*continued*).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of food and drink—Contd.		Rs. As.	
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon, in canvas and cans, jowls and cheeks	lb.	0 14	Five per cent.
	Beef and Pork	tierce of 3 cwt.	100 0	,,
		barrel of 2 cwt.	75 0	
	Biche de mer	Cwt.	50 0	,,
	Butter	lb.	1 0	,,
	Cheese	,,	0 14	,,
	China preserves	Box of 6 jars.	5 8	,,
	Do. fruit preserves, dry candied	lb.	0 5	,,
	Cocum	Cwt.	5 0	,,
	Fish-maws	,,	100 0	,,
	Flour	Barrel or sack of 200 lbs.	20 0	,,
	Ghi	Cwt.	40 0	,,
	Groceries not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Pork hams	lb.	0 14	,,
	Sago	Cwt.	8 8	,,
	Shark fins	,,	40 0	,,
	Singally and Sozille	,,	25 0	,,
	Tapioca	,,	9 8	,,
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Imperial gallon.	1 0	,,
	Do. Persian	,,	1 8	,,
	Do. Country	,,	0 6	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilmans's stores, and groceries ...	.	*ad valorem.*	,,
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—Goa	Cwt.	17 0	,,
	Do.—in the husk	Thousand.	2 0	,,
	Do.—All other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Cardamoms, Ceylon	Cwt.	150 0	,,
	Chillies, dry	,,	11 0	,,

	Cloves ...	,,	20 0	,,
	,, stems and heads ...	,,	4 0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang ...	,,	8 8	,,
	Ginger, dry ...	,,	16 0	,,
	Mace...	lb.	1 8	,,
	Nutmegs ...	,,	1 0	,,
	,, in shell ...	,,	0 8	,,
	Pepper, black ...	Cwt.	16 0	,,
	,, long ...	,,	7 0	,,
	,, white ...	,,	30 0	,,
	All other sorts of spices ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
8	SUGAR, China, candy ...	Cwt.	20 0	,,
	,, loaf ...	,,	21 0	,,
	,, crystallised, beet ...	,,	13 0	,,
	,, ,, and soft, from China ...	,,	13 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, from Mauritius ...	,,	11 0	,,
	,, ,, soft or raw other than from Mauritius or China ...	,,	10 0	,,
	,, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
9	TEA, black ...	lb.	0 8	,,
	,, green ...	,,	0 12	,,
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric ...	lb.	0 2	,,
	Alkali, country (sajji-khàr) ...	Cwt.	1 8	,,
	Alum ...	,,	5 0	,,
	Arsenic ...	,,	21 8	,,
	,, China mansil ...	,,	17 0	,,
	Bicarbonate of soda ...	,,	7 0	,,
	Copperas, green ...	,,	3 0	,,
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelantine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Sal ammoniac ...	Cwt.	37 0	,,
	Sulphate of copper ...	,,	15 8	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour ...	Cwt.	6 0	,,
	,, (,,) roll ...	,,	5 12	,,
	,, (,,) rough ...	,,	4 8	,,

GENERAL DUTIES—*(continued.)*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—Contd.			
	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—*Contd.*			
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	Cwt.	14 0	,,
	,, socotra	,,	30 0	,,
	Aloe-wood	lb.	6 0	,,
	Asafœtida (hing)	Cwt.	65 0	,,
	,, coarse (hingrà)	,,	21 0	,,
	Atàry, Persian	,,	15 0	,,
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 4	,,
	Brimstone (amalsàra)	Cwt.	50 0	,,
	Calumba (colombo root)	,,	7 0	,,
	Camphor, Bhemsaini (baras)	lb.	70 0	,,
	,, refined, cake	,,	1 4	,,
	,, crude, in powder	,,	0 12	,,
	Cassia lignea	Cwt.	22 0	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	8 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, scraped	,,	17 8	,,
	Cubebs	,,	25 8	,,
	Galangal, China	,,	7 0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	,,	40 0	,,
	Peppermint crystals, from China and Japan	lb.	11 8	,,
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	Cwt.	80 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	,,	4 0	,,
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	...	54 0	,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see page *c* No. 2)	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb.	1 7	,,
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	1 10	,,
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,, ...	,,	1 15	,,
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,, ...	,,	2 2	,,

	Alizarine dye, dry, 80 per cent	lb.	Rs. As. 2 8	Five per cent.
	,, ,, 100 ,, ...	,,	2 12	,,
	,, liquid, 10 ,, ...	,,	0 5	,,
	,, ,, 16 ,, ...	,,	0 8	,,
	,, ,, 20 ,, ...	,,	0 10	,,
	Aniline dye, liquid, indigo blue	,,	0 9	,,
	,, ,, dry ,, ...	,,	1 8	,,
	Avar bark	cwt.	4 8	,,
	Buzgand (gulpista)	,,	27 0	,,
	Cochineal	lb.	1 2	,,
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	cwt.	4 0	,,
	,, Persian	,,	35 0	,,
	Madder or manjit	,,	7 0	,,
	Orchilla weed	,,	5 0	,,
	Sappan wood and root	,,	5 8	,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	,,	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Metals and manufactures of metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including iron mongery and plated ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, except water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Dewan may, by Notification in the Gazette, exempt, all of which are free	...	,,	,,
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime mover is not separable from the operative parts ...			
	Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for—			
	(a) the preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting, bleaching, and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres, and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product as packed ready for the market;			

GENERAL DUTIES—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of metals—continued.			
	MACHINERY—*Contd.*			
	(*b*) the smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores and the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals ;...			
	(*c*) the manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cardage, rope, and twine ;			
	(*d*) the milling of rice ;			
	(*e*) the manufacture of tea in all its stages from the drying of the leaf to its packing for the market, inclusive ;	...	...	Free.
	(*f*) the pulping of Coffee ;			
	(*g*) printing presses ;			
	(*h*) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals ;			
	(*i*) railway workshops ;			
	(*j*) the refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of vegetable oils ;..			
	(*k*) the crushing of bones and bricks ;			
	(*l*) the manufacture of lac ;			
	(*m*) potteries ;			
	(*n*) saw-mills ;			
	(*o*) mining, navigation, agriculture, and pumping ;			
	(*p*) such other manufactures and industries as the Dewan may from time to time specify			
	Provided that the term does not include tools & implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery [and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose].			
	Note—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry			
	Machinery and component parts thereof not including in the foregoing exemptions	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.

15 METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS—			
Brass, beads, ghungri, China	thousand.	0 12	,,
,, foil or dànkapana, white, 10½ inches × 4½ in	100 leaves.	1 4	,,
,, ,, ,, coloured 10½ in × 4½ inches	,,	1 12	,,
,, old	cwt.	26 0	,,
,, sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	,,	100 0	,,
,, wire	lb.	0 7	,,
,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
Copper, Australian	cwt.	40 0	,,
,, bolt	,,	50 0	,,
,, brazier's, and sheets	,,	45 0	,,
,, China cash	,,	30 0	,,
,, Japan	,,	39 0	,,
,, nails and composition nails	,,	50 0	,,
,, old	,,	33 0	,,
,, pigs and slabs	,,	38 0	,,
,, sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	,,	48 0	,,
,, tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks	,,	40 0	,,
,, China, white copper ware	lb.	1 2	,,
,, foil or dànkpana, white, 10½ inch × 4½ inches	hundred leaves.	2 6	,,
,, ,, ,, coloured 10½ in. × 4½ in....	,,	3 3	,,
,, wire, including wire of phosphor-bronze	lb.	0 9	,,
,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
Gold leaf, European	hundred leaves.	3 4	Five per cent.
Iron, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem.*	One per cent.
,, angle, T, and channel	ton.	110 0	,,
,, bar, plate, and sheet, Lowmoor		310 0	,,
,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch	ton.	94 0	,,
,, galvanised, sheets and ridging	cwt.	10 0	,,
,, hoop, plate, and sheet, other than Swedish	ton.	122 0	,,
,, nails, rose, wire, and flat headed, rivets and washers ...	cwt.	10 0	,,

GENERAL DUTIES—(*continued*).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. As.	
	Metals and manufactures of metals—contd.			
	Iron, nails, clasp	cwt.	17 0	One per cent.
	,, nails, other sorts, including galvanized	... ...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, nail rod	ton.	104 0	,,
	,, nuts and bolts	... ...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, old	cwt. ...	2 8	,,
	,, pig	ton.	60 0	,,
	,, pipes, and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	... ...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, rails, chairs, fish plates and spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes) other than those described in No. 93	...	,,	,,
	,, rice bowls	set of ten.	6 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ...	set of six	3 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, not in sets	... ...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, rod, round, other than Swedish, under ½ inch in diameter ...	ton.	105 0	,,
	,, Swedish, flat, square, and bolt	,,	142 0	,,
	,, ,, nail rod	,,	142 0	,,
	,, ,, round rod, under ½in. in diameter	,,	160 0	,,
	,, tinned plates	... ...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, wire, including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire netting	... ...	,,	,,
	,, all other sorts, including wire-netting	... ...	,,	Five per cent.
	Lametta	... ...	,,	,,
	Lead, ore, galena	cwt.	12 0	,,
	,, pig	,,	10 0	,,
	,, pipes	... ...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, sheets	cwt.	12 0	,,
	,, ,, for tea-chests...	... ...	...	Free.
	Orsidue and brass leaves, European	lb.	1 0	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, China	,,	0 12	,,

	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets, and bolts	cwt.	40 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, and bolts, old	,,	27 0	,,
	Quicksilver	lb.	1 8	,,
	Shot, bird	cwt.	16 0	,,
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Steel, Basic, all sorts	ton.	100 0	One per cent.
	,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, hoops	ton.	145 0	,,
	,, nuts and bolts and nail rods	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, old	...	60 0	,,
	,, pipes and tubes	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, plates and sheets	ton.	130 0	,,
	,, rails, chairs, fish-plates and spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes) other than those described in No. 93	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, rivets	ton.	220 0	,,
	,, T. bars	,,	105 0	,,
	,, wire, excluding wire netting	,,	140 0	,,
	,, wire-rope	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, all other sorts, including wire netting	...	,,	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt.	72 0	,,
	,, foil, China	lb.	0 12	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt.	20 0	,,
	,, ,, plates and other shapes, soft	,,	18 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, hard	,,	13 0	,,
	,, ,, sheet or sheathing	,,	19 0	,,
	,, ,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	All other sorts of metals	...	,,	,,
	Oils.			
16	OILS—			
	Cajeputi	quart.	1 4	,,
	Cassia	lb.	2 8	,,
	Cocoanut	cwt.	16 0	,,
	Earthnut	,,	16 0	,,

GENERAL DUTIES—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Oils—contd.			
	Grass	lb.	1 12	Five per cent.
	Jinjili or til	cwt.	16 0	,,
	Linseed, European	Imperial gallon.	2 0	,,
	Otto of sorts	Ounce.	15 0	,,
	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commouly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil. petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bitumminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above 200 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs officer to be intended for use exclusivoly for the hatching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	Sandalwood	lb.	7 0	,,
	Whale (except spermaceti) and fish	cwt.	15 0	,,
	Wood	,,	25 0	,,
	All other sorts of oil, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Other articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	AMBER, and articles made of Amber, including imitation Amber	...	,,	,,
18	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton hosiery (for which see No. 44) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 70), and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	,,	,,
19	ART, Works of, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free	...	,,	,,
20	ASBESTOS, and articles made of asbestos not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
21	BAGS, Casks, Boxes, and other packages, empty, of all kinds	...	,,	,,

22	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free.
23	BEADS, of all materials except glass, for which see No. 58, and brass, for which see No. 15.			
	Beads, China, Ankdana	133⅓ lb.	35 0	Five per cent.
	,, ,, Dagri	,,	30 0	,,
	,, ,, Gadgadia	,,	24 0	,,
	,, ,, Kamrakhi	,,	32 0	,,
	,, ,, Lálri	,,	44 0	,,
	,, ,, Naksi	,,	38 0	,,
	,, ,, Pakhavaji	,,	30 0	,,
	,, ,, Sulemani	,,	34 0	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
24	BELTING OF COTTON, leather, or other material, for driving machinery.	...	...	Free.
25	BONE, including whale-bone, articles made of	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
26	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	Free.
27	BRISTLES and FIBRE for brushes and brooms	...	...	,,
28	BRUSHES and brooms all sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
29	BUILDING and Engineering materials, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthen-ware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
30	CABINET-WARE and Furniture	...	,,	,,
31	CANDLES, paraffin	lb.	0 6	,,
	,, spermaceti	,,	0 7	,,
	,, wax	,,	1 0	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
32	CANES and Rattans, articles made of cane or rattan, and basket-work—			
	CANES, Malacca	dozen.	5 0	,,
	Rattans	cwt.	10 0	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
33	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, Bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof	...	,,	,,
34	CASES (empty) for spectacles, opera glasses, jewellery, and other articles.	...	,,	,,
35	CELLULOID, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,

GENERAL DUTIES—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other articles unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.		Rs. As.	
36	CHALK, common	cwt.	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	,, French, knife and plate powder, Bath bricks, emery powder, and whiting	...	,,	,,
37	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered ware, but excluding earthen ware, China and porcelain (for which See No. 47.) ...	...	,,	,,
38	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof ...	...	,,	,,
39	Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	...	...	Free.
40	COIR, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR, EXCEPT CABLES AND ROPE FOR WHICH SEE No. 42—			
	Yarn of all kinds	cwt.	9 0	Five per cent.
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
41	Coral, real	...	,,	,,
42	CORDAGE, ROPE, AND TWINE MADE OF ANY VEGETABLE FIBRE—			
	Coir, cables, tarred	cwt.	17 0	,,
	,, rope	,,	10 0	,,
	Cordage, hemp, European	,,	25 0	,,
	,, ,, Manilla	,,	28 0	,,
	Twine, sail, European	lb.	0 9	,,
	All other sorts of cordage, rope, and twine	...	*ad valorem*	,,
43	CORK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—			
	Bottle-corks	gross.	1 8	,,
	Vial Corks	,,	0 8	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
44	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	,, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, twist and yarn—		Rs. As. P.	
	,, Medio, No. 40	lb.	0 9 6	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, 50	,,	0 11 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, 60	,,	0 12 6	,,
	and so on, one anna and a half being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 60.			
	Mule and water No. 15 and lower numbers	,,	0 4 6	,,

	above No. 15 to No. 24	,,	0	5	6	,,
	,, ,, 24 to ,, 32	,,	0	7	0	,,
	,, ,, 32 to ,, 42	,,	0	8	0	,,
	,, ,, 42 to ,, 52	,,	0	9	6	,,
	,, ,, 52 to ,, 60	,,	0	11	6	,,
	,, ,, 60 to ,, 70	,,	0	13	6	,,
	,, ,, 70 to ,, 80	,,	0	15	0	,,
	and so on, one anna being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80.					
	Mule, doubled, No. 15 and lower numbers	,,	0	5	6	,,
	Above No. 15 to No. 24	,,	0	6	6	,,
	,, ,, 24 to ,, 32	,,	0	8	0	,,
	,, ,, 32 to ,, 42	,,	0	9	0	,,
	,, ,, 42 to ,, 52	,,	0	10	6	,,
	,, ,, 52 to ,, 60	,,	0	12	6	,,
	,, ,, 60 to ,, 70	,,	0	14	6	,,
	,, ,, 70 to ,, 80	,,	1	0	0	,,
	and so on, one anna being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80.					
	Orange, red, Turkey red and other colours, all sorts	...	*ad valorem.*			,,
	White or bleached, doubled, all numbers	lb.	0	12	0	,,
	COTTON SEWING THREAD—					
	White and coloured, on cards containing 100 yards each, and *pro rata* above and below	gross.	3	0	0	,,
	White and coloured, on reels containing 100 yards each, and *pro rata* above and below	,,	5	0	0	,,
	White and coloured, in balls and skeins	lb.	1	12	0	,,
	Note—Duty on sewing thread to be charged either on the mark or on the actual length at the option of the customs officer.					
	COTTON PIECE-GOODS—					
	,, Grey, white and coloured Hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*			,,
45	Disinfecting and Deodorising Fluid and Powder	...	,,			,,
46	Earth, common clay and sand	...	...			Free.
47	Earthenware (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 29), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem.*			Five per cent.
48	Eggs, ostrich and other, not mounted	...	,,			,,

GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. As.	
	Other articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.		*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
49	Emery paper and cloth, and sandpaper	...	,,	,,
50	Fans of all kinds, except common palm leaf fans, which are free ...	...	,,	,,
51	Feathers, including bird-skins	...	,,	,,
52	Fireworks, all sorts, including fulminating powder	...	,,	,,
53	Flax, and articles made of flax, including linen thread	...	,,	,,
54	Flowers, artificial, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
55	Furniture, Tackle, and Apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels	...	,,	,,
56	Fur, and articles made of fur, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
57	Gelatine	133⅓ lbs.	32 0	,,
58	GLASS, GLASS-WARE, AND FALSE PEARLS—			
	Glass, China, all colours	100 superficial feet.	15 0	,,
	,, crown, coloured	,,	6 0	,,
	,, ,, of sizes	lakh.	3 0	,,
	Pearls, false, bajria	thousand.	0 10	,,
	,, ,, boria	lakh.	6 0	,,
	,, ,, jauria	thousand.	0 8	,,
	,, ,, lolakh	,,	0 3	,,
	,, ,, nathia	,,	0 8	,,
	,, ,, tachia	lakh.	10 0	,,
	,, ,, wattanah			
	All other sorts of glass and manufactures of glass, including false pearls and glass beads	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
59	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF GUM OR GUMRESIN—			
	Copal	cwt.	70 0	,,
	Cutch and gambier	,,	20 0	,,
	Gamboge	lb.	1 4	,,
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	15 0	,,
	Gum Arabic	,,	18 0	,,

	,, Bdellium (common gum)	,,	8 0	,,
	,, Benjamin	,,	40 0	,,
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	,,	16 0	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense	,,	11 0	,,
	,, Persian (false)	,,	11 0	,,
	,, Kino	,,	10 0	,,
	Myrrh	,,	33 0	,,
	Rosin	,,	6 0	,,
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta percha	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
60	Hair of all kinds, and articles made of hair	..	,,	,,
61	Hemp, including manila hemp and articles made therefrom (except cordage, rope, and twine for which see No. 42)	...	,,	,,
62	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free)—			
	Hides, border	each.	33 0	,,
	,, buffalo	score.	70 0	,,
	,, cow	,,	60 0	,,
	Skins, including parchment and vellum, goldbeaters' skins, and all other descriptions	..	*ad valorem.*	,,
63	Horn	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
64	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof— Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, which are free	.	,,	,,
65	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	350 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lbs. and over	,,	800 0	,,

GENERAL DUTIES—(*continued*).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.		Rs. As.	
	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—(*unmanufactured*)—*contd.*			
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10 lbs.	cwt.	680 0	Five per cent.
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres and points)	,,	525 0	,,
	Sea-cow or Moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs.	,,	200 0	,,
	Sea-cow or Moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs. ...	,,	185 0	,,
	Sea-cow or Moye teeth each less than 3 lbs	,,	135 0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
66	Jet, Articles made of	...	,,	,,
67	Jewellery and Jewels, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silver ware, plain, ,, embossed or chased } other than European	tola.	1 0 1 4	,, ,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free.	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
68	Jute, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
69	Lac, all sorts, and articles made of lac	...	,,	,,
70	Leather and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery	...	,,	,,
71	Manures of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
72	Marine and Naval stores, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
73	Matches, all sorts	...	,,	,,
74	Mats and matting—			
	Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts	hundred.	60 0	,,
	All other sorts, except coir-matting (for which see No. 40)	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
75	Mica and Talc, and articles made therefrom	...	,,	,,
76	Minerals not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
77	Models of all descriptions	...	,,	,,
78	Moulders blacking and sand	...	,,	,,
79	Oil cake, also bran, fodder, and cattle food of all kinds	...	...	Free.

80	Oil-cloth and floor-cloth, including linerusta, linoleum and tarpaulins ...	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
81	Paints, Colours, Painters' materials and Compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—				
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	cwt.	1	8	,,
	Paints, composition	,,	65	0	,,
	,, patent driers	,,	10	0	,,
	Prussian blue, China	lb.	0	8	,,
	,, ,, European	,,	1	0	,,
	Red lead	cwt.	14	0	,,
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	2	0	,,
	Verdigris	cwt.	70	0	,,
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	95	0	,,
	White lead	cwt.	16	0	,,
	,, Zinc	,,	25	0	,,
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
82	Paper, Pasteboard, Millboard, & Cardboard of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing.	...	,,		,,
	Paper, articles made of paper and papier maché	...	,,		,,
83	PERFUMERY—				
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	35	0	,,
	Kapurkachri (Sedoary, China)	,,	9	8	,,
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	,,	9	8	,,
	Rose flowers, dried	,,	16	0	,,
	Rose water	Per carboy.	5	0	,,
		Per 100 flasks.	32	0	,,
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see page *b* No. 1) ...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
84	Pipes and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco and other narcotics	..	,,		,,
85	PITCH, TAR and DAMMER—				
	Bitumen	...	,,		,,
	Dammer	cwt.	5	8	,,
	Pitch, American and European	,,	7	0	,,
	,, coal	,,	2	8	,,

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.		Rs. As.	
	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER—*contd.*			
	Tar, American and European	cwt.	6 0	Five per cent.
	,, coal	,,	3 0	,,
	,, mineral	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
86	Plants and Bulbs, living, and dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
87	Plaster of Paris, and articles made of plaster of Paris, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
88	Plumbago, and articles made of plumbago	...	,,	,,
89	Precious stones and pearls, unset	...	...	Free.
90	Pulp of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	,,
91	Printing and Lithographing material, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper	...	...	,,
92	Rags	...	...	,,
93	Railway material for permanent way and rolling stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper-fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also cranes and water-cranes and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a Railway company:			
	Provided that for the purposes of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes such tramways as the Governor-General-in-Council may, by Notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein	...	...	,,
	Note—"Traversers" for railway carriages, used for transferring vehicles from one line of rails to another, may be regarded for purposes of levying duty as substitutes for trucks and passed free under this item.			

94	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt.	5 0	Five per cent.
	Cummin	,,	24 0	,,
	,, black	,,	24 0	,,
	Linseed	,,	7 8	,,
	Methi	,,	4 8	,,
	Mustard, rape or sarson	,,	6 0	,,
	Poppy	,,	8 8	,,
	Quince, bihidana	,,	60 0	,,
	Sozira	,,	24 0	,,
	Til or Jinjili	,,	7 0	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
95	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred.	7 0	,,
	,, white, live	,,	8 0	,,
	,, ,, dead	,,	4 0	,,
	Cowras	,,	0 10	,,
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	3 8	,,
	,, Maldive	,,	8 0	,,
	,, Sankhla	,,	70 0	,,
	,, Yellow, superior quality	,,	4 0	,,
	Mother-of-Pearl, nacre	,,	45 0	,,
	Nakhla	,,	60 0	,,
	Tortoise shell	lb.	10 0	,,
	,, Nakh	,,	4 0	,,
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
96	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.
97	SILK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss	lb.	7 8	Five per cent.
	Piece-goods	...	*ad valorem.*	,,

GENERAL DUTIES—*Concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other articles, unmanufactured & manufactured—contd.			
	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK *contd.*			
	RAW SILK—		Rs. As.	
	Chaharam, Cochin China, and yellow Shanghai	lb.	4 8	Five per cent.
	Mathow	,,	3 4	,,
	Other kinds of China	,,	6 8	,,
	Waste and Kachra	,,	1 4	,,
	Panjam	,,	2 0	,,
	Persian	,,	5 0	,,
	Siam	,,	3 0	,,
	Produced from the tasar or other wild worm...	,,	4 0	,,
	Sewing thread, China	,,	9 0	,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
98	Sizing for cotton, paper, or any other material	...	,,	,,
99	Soap...	...	,,	,,
100	Specimens illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals	...	..	Free.
101	Sponge and Sponges	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
102	Starch	...	,,	,,
103	Stationery, excluding paper (for which see No. 82)	...	,,	,,
104	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble ...	...	,,	,,
105	Straw Platting, and articles made of straw, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
106	Tallow and Grease, including stearine	cwt.	20 0	,,
107	Tea-chests of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the customs officer is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.

108	Textile Fabrics not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
109	Toilet Requisites not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
110	Toys, including toy-books and requisites for all games	...	,,	,,
111	Umbrellas, Cotton, under 20 inches	each	0 12	,,
	,, ,, 20 inches and upwards	,,	1 0	,,
	,, ,, oiled, other than European...	,,	0 12	,,
	,, parasols, and sunshades, all other sorts, including paper kettisals	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
112	Vulcanite and Ebonite, articles made of, not otherwise described...	...	,,	,,
113	Walking sticks and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	...	,,	,,
114	Wax, and articles made of wax, excluding candles (for which see No. 31)	...	,,	,,
115	Wood and Timber (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
116	Wool, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
117	All other Articles, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this schedule	...	,,	,,

No. P. D. 1001. **Notification.**

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 925 dated 22nd September 1895, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that Copper coin of the Government of India, which is legal tender, is exempt from import duty.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
18th Oct. 1895.

No. P. D. 1002. **Notification.**

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that "smokeless powder" will be classed as "Gunpowder, sporting" under arms, ammunition and military stores, No. 11 of Import Tariff Notification No. P. D. 925 dated 22nd September 1895, and chargod with duty on a tariff valuation of one rupee per lb.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
18th Oct. 1895.

No. P. D. 1003. **Notification.**

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that "Nitrate of Soda" even though imported for manure under No. 71, will, for purposes of the Tariff, be classed as a "Chemical product" and import duty levied on the same under No. 10 of "General Duties" of Import Tariff Notification No. P. D. 925 dated 22nd September 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
18th Oct. 1895.

No. P. D. 1006. **Notification.**

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 68 of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 925 dated the 22nd September 1895, all second hand or used gunny bags imported into Travancore.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th Oct. 1895.

No. P. D. 1007. **Notification.**

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 925 dated the 22nd September 1895, and in supersession of the tariff values assigned to medio twist and yarn in No. 44 of the Schedule appended to the said Tariff Notification, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the said twist and yarn will be assessed to import duty on the tariff values assigned in the said No. 44 of the Schedule to mule and watertwist and yarn.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th Oct. 1895.

Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from duty allowed in article 93 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894) as amended by Act XVI of 1894, in respect of railway material imported for the permanent-way and rolling stock of railways, and cranes and watercranes and standards, wire and other material for fencing when imported by or under the orders of a railway company subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) shall apply to such material and articles when imported for use in connection with a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty or under the order of the company owning or working any such railway to the same extent and in the same manner as if such railway were a railway as defined in the said Indian Tariff Act.

(True copy)

20-10-95.

J. THOMSON,
Resident.

No. P. D. 1044. **Notification.**

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that Detonators will (for purposes of levying duty) be treated as included in "all other descriptions" of explosives specified in No. 10 of General Duties of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 925 dated the 22nd September 1895 and charged duty at 5 per cent *Advalorem*.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st Nov. 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1100. **Notification.**

In supersession of the Tariff values fixed for iron and steel specified in the Import Tariff Notification No. P. D. 925 dated the 22nd September 1895, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to fix their values as shown in columns 4, 5 and 6 of the subjoined schedule :—

Name of article.	Per.	Present Tariff valuation.			Name of article.	Per.	Revised Tariff valuation.		
1	2	3			4	5	6		
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Iron, angle, T, and channel	ton	110	...	...	Iron, angle, T. and channel...	ton	110	...	...
					„ „ and T. (if galvanised)	„	160	...	...
					„ „ „ (if tinned)	...	*Advalorem.*		
„ flat square and bolt including scotch	ton	94	...	...	„ flat, square and bolt, including scotch	ton	94	...	...
					„ „ „ „ (if galvanised)	„	150	...	...
					„ „ „ „ (if tinned)	...	*Advalorem.*		
„ galvanised, sheets and ridging	cwt.	10	...	...	„ galvanised sheets and ridging	cwt.	10	...	...
					„ tinned sheets and ridging	...	*Advalorem.*		
„ hoop, plate and sheet, other than Swedish ...	ton	122	...	...	„ hoop, plate and sheet other than Swedish ...	ton	122	...	...
					„ plate (if galvanised)	„	200	...	...
„ nails, rose, wire and flat headed rivets and washers.	cwt.	10	...	...	„ nails rose, wire and flat headed	cwt.	10	...	...
					„ rivets and washers	„	10	...	...
					„ „ „ (if galvanised)	„	15	...	...
					„ „ „ (if tinned)	...	*Advalorem.*		
Steel, basic, all sorts	ton	100	...	...	Steel, basic, all sorts other than galvanised or tinned basic steel sheets ...	ton	100	...	...
					„ basic sheets (if galvanised)	„	210	...	...
					„ „ „ (if tinned)	...	*Advalorem.*		
„ plates and sheets	ton	130	...	...	„ plates and sheets	ton	130	...	...
					„ „ „ other than basic (if galvanised) ...	„	220	...	...
					„ „ „ (if tinned)	...	*Advalorem.*		
„ rivets	ton	220	...	...	„ rivets and washers	ton	220	...	...
					„ „ „ (if galvanised)	„	320	...	...
					„ „ „ (if tinned)	...	*Advalorem.*		
„ T. bars	ton	105	...	...	„ T. bars	ton	105	...	...
					„ „ (if galvanised)	„	180	...	...
					„ „ (if tinned)	...	*Advalorem.*		
„ wire, excluding wire netting	ton	140	...	...	„ wire, excluding wire netting	...	...	„	...

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 18th November 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER, Dewan.

No. P. D. 1104. **Notification.**

In supersession of the values assigned in No. 44 of the schedule appended to Tariff Notification No. P. D. 925 dated 22nd September 1895 to white and coloured cotton sewing thread, on reels, cards, in balls, and skeins, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the said articles shall be assessed to duty ad valorem.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 19th Nov. 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER, Dewan.

No. P. D. 1148. **Notification.**

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified for general information that dredgers and component parts thereof such as dredger buckets &c. will not be liable to import duty as they are exempted under No. 14, "General Duties" of the schedule appended to Tariff Notification No. P. D. 925 dated 22nd September 1895.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 28th Nov. 1895.

K. KRISHNASWAMY ROW, Chief Justice, in charge.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	Tariff Valuation. A.	Rate of duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (a)—				5 per cent.
	1. Copra	Cwt.	8	8	
	2. Cocoanuts	1000	30	0	
	3. Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables tanned and untanned ...	Do.	10	0	
	5. Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)*	Do.	8	0	
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Arecanuts without husk	Candy.	125	0	
	2. Do. in husk	Do.	67	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (a)—				
	1. Jaggery	Cwt.	3	8	
	2. Palmyra fibre	Do.	15	0	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				5 per cent if exported to British India or Sircar Cochin and 3 As. per Md. in other cases.
	1. Paddy	Cwt.	2	0	
	2. Rice	Do.	3	4	
	3. Green gram	Do.	4	0	
	4. Paroompayaru	Do.	3	0	
	5. Horse gram	Do.	2	4	
	6. Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	
V	COFFEE (a)—				5 per cent.
	1. Pealed coffee	Cwt.	20	0	
	2. Parchment coffee	Do.	16	1	
	3. Cherry coffee	Do.	10	12	
VI	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	Cwt.	14	0	
	2. Laurel oil	Do.	8	0	
	3. Lemon grass oil	lb.	1	0	1 per cent.
VII	HIDES—TANNED & UNTANNED—				5 per cent.
	1. Country Buffalo	Score.	40	0	
	2. Cow	Do.	30	0	
	3. Elk skin	Do.	30	0	
	4. Goat skins	Do.	8	0	
	5. Sheep	Do.	5	8	
	6. Deer	Do.	4	0	
	7. Kid	Do.	3	0	
	8. All other hides or skins	Do.	*Ad valorem.*		
VIII	HORNS AND IVORY—				5 per cent.
	1. Buffalo horns	Cwt.	11	0	
	Note—Elephant's tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a regadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.				
IX	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped Malabar ...	Cwt.	10	0	
	2. Dry Ginger	Do.	15	0	
	3. Galingal	Do.	3	8	

(a) No commodities other than those under Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 10 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above schedule shall be subject to export duty at Ramaswaremcottah and Edappully, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. Vide Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavom 1040 and 767 dated 6th Edavom 1044 / 18th May 1869 published at page 127 of the Gazette dated 1st Auny 1040 / 13th June 1865 and at page 320 of the Gazette dated 6th Vaikasy 1044. / 18th May 1869.

* 1000 green cocoanut husk being considered as equivalent to one Cwt. Vide Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890. / 11th Chittray 1065.

Export Tariff.

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Rate of duty.
			Rs.	A.	
X	SALT FISH	Cwt.	3	0	
XI	TAMARIND	Do.	2	8	
XII	SUGAR CANE PRODUCE (a)				
	1. Molasses	Do.	6	0	
XIII	ARROW ROOT PRODUCE—				
	1. Flour	Do.	2	0	5 per cent.
	2. Root	Do.	2	0	
XIV	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND—				
	1. Turmeric	Do.	7	0	
	2. Pingil	Do.	3	4	
XV	KUTCHOLUM	Do.	10	0	
XVI	PEPPER (b)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XVII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 2 INDIAN MAUNDS (c)—		...	...	700 Rupees.
XVIII	PLUMBAGO	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
XIX	TIMBER (a)—				
	1. Teak, Blackwood and Thavatharam	Candy.	12	0	
	2. Cole teak	Do.	5	0	
	3. Anjelly, Jack, Thambavoo and Karingali...	Do.	6	0	
	4. All descriptions of Jungle wood besides the above...	Do.	4	0	
	5. XIX (1) planks	100 Thuvadas.	75	0	
	6. XIX (3) do.	Do.	56	0	
	7. XIX (4) do.	Do.	30	0	
	8. Mango wood planks	Do.	50	0	
	9. Knees and ribs used in ship building...	Corge.	40	0	
	10. Do. for small vessels	Do.	20	0	10 per cent.
	11. Do. for boats	Do.	10	0	
	12. Bamboos	100	10	0	
	13. Palmyra rafters	100 koles.	15	0	
	14. Boats of Anchelly	Parah.	0	4	
	15. Do. of all other kinds of timber...	Do.	0	3	
	16. Poonay masts girth ranging from 12 to 18 viruls...	... ...	125	0	
	17. Do. Do. below 12 viruls...	... ...	80	0	
	18. Logs for Catamaran Vamboo ...	Each.	10	0	
	19. All other kinds do. ...	Do.	2	0	
	20. Cora grass, used for making mats...	Cwt.	5	0	5 per cent.

[b] Duty on pepper will be levied at all the Chowkeys of the State. Vide Notification No. 1774 dated 9th Meenum 1068 published at page 304 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{28th March 1893.}}{\text{16th Meenum 1068.}}$

[c] Vide Notification No. 2303 dated $\frac{\text{13th Audy 1055}}{\text{26th July 1880}}$ published at page 590 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{21st Audy 1055.}}{\text{3rd August 1880.}}$

No. P. D. 178. **Notification.**

With a view to encourage the local manufacturo of cocoanut oil, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the Tariff Value of cocoanut oil is reduced from Rs. 14 to 12 per cwt.

The new Tariff will come into operation from the 1st Meenom 1070. / 13th March 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
20th Feb. 1895.

No. P. D. 200. **Notification.**

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the export duty on green gram, perumpayer and horse gram is abolished for the benefit of the public with effect from the 1st Meenam 1070. / 13th March 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th Feb. 1895.

No. P. D. 790. **Notification.**

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that with a view to encourage the local manufacture of brush fibre the export duty on manufactured palmyra brush fibre is abolished with effect from the 1st Chingom 1071. / 16th August 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th August 1895.

No. P. D. 915. **Notification.**

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that the Tariff value of "Elavu" wood (hitherto included under article No. XIX (4) of the Export Tariff viz. "All descriptions of Junglewood") is reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 per candy, with effect from the 1st October 1895 / 16th Kanni 1071.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th September 1895.

No. P. D. 1077. **Notification.**

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that from and after the date of this notification a duty at the rate prescribed in the Travancore Tariff for Cotton yarns imported by sea will be levied and collected at the Quilon cotton Mill upon all cotton yarns produced in that Mill not being yarns of any count commercially known as number 20 or less.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th November 1895.

Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council passed under Section 7 of Regulation II of 1063.

MEETINGS.

1. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business of the Council, whether there be a quorum present or not, to any future day or to any part of the same day.

2. Notice of all meetings and adjournments shall be given to each member of the Council by the Secretary.

3. Any business not disposed of at the time of any adjournment shall, on the next meeting of the Council, take priority of all other business whatever at such next meeting, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Dewan.

4. If, at the time appointed for the holding of any meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting, there be not present the quorum required by Section 5 of Regulation II of 1063, then the members present shall, without proceeding to business of any kind, adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan. In such case an entry shall be made in the journal of the Council, by the Secretary to the Council, of the hour at which the adjournment may have taken place and of the names of the members present.

5. Every question before the Council shall be decided by the majority of votes.

DISCUSSIONS.

6. The President shall regulate the course of business at each meeting of the Council, shall preserve order and regularity in the proceedings of the Council and shall decide all disputed points of order without debate.

7. Any member may notice a violation of order by drawing the President's attention to it. When a member is thus addressing the President, any other member who may be then speaking shall cease until the point of order is settled.

8. The decision of the President on a point of order shall be heard in silence and shall be final.

9. If two or more members speak at the same time, the President shall decide which member is entitled to pre-audience and such decision shall not be open to question.

10. No member shall be allowed to speak except on a question before the Council.

PETITIONS.

11. Petitions to the Council must relate to some Bill or other business actually under the consideration of the said Council. Every such petition shall be superscribed "To the Legislative Council" and shall be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners. It shall be in respectful and temperate language, and shall conclude with a distinct prayer.

12. All petitions as aforesaid shall be transmitted to the Secretary to the Council.

13. If in the judgment of the Secretary the petition be framed in conformity with Rule No. 11, he shall bring the petition under the consideration of the Council; whereupon such petition shall be deemed to have been received in the Council.

14. If in the judgment of the Secretary the petition be not framed in conformity with Rule 11, or if he have reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and shall report the fact to the Council; in which case the petition shall be rejected by the Council and the reason of such

rejection shall be communicated, and the petition returned, to the petitioner or petitioners.

15. Any member may make a motion upon any petition received and not rejected as aforesaid. If no motion be made upon such a petition, a note of the fact shall be made by the Secretary on the petition, and it shall be deposited amongst the records of the Council.

16. If a Bill be pending, peculiarly affecting private interests, and any person whose interests are so affected apply by petition to be heard by himself or his counsel upon the subject of the Bill, an order may be made upon the motion of a member allowing the petitioner to be so heard at a stated time, provided the petition be received by the Secretary to the Council before the matter to which the petition relates has been finally disposed of by the Council.

17. In no other case or manner shall any stranger be heard by himself or his counsel. If the petitioner or his counsel do not appear at such stated time such leave shall lapse.

18. Any member may move that the hearing of any petitioner or of his counsel shall cease if such petitioner or his counsel be unduly prolix or irrelevant.

BILLS.

19. Any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Regulation, provided that three days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary. If the motion be carried in the affirmative, the member shall send the Bill to the Secretary with a full statement of objects and reasons and any other papers which he may consider necessary.

20. The Secretary will furnish each member with a copy of the Bill and of the statement of objects and reasons.

21. On the day fixed for the introduction of a Bill or on any subsequent day, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed. If the question be resolved in the affirmative, the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee for report, and together with the statement of objects and reasons shall be published in the Official Gazette.

22. The publication of a Bill may be suspended until it has been considered by the Select Committee and reported to the Council, if the Council at the time of referring it to the Select Committee shall so order.

23. A Bill may be sent to the Secretary when the Council is not in session and the Dewan may order its publication together with the statement of objects and reasons which accompanies it. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to bring in the Bill, and if the Bill be afterwards introduced it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

24. When such period has elapsed from the publication of a Bill as the Council may have ordered, the Select Committee shall make a report thereon.

25. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and may report on Bills or on other matters referred for their consideration, although the Council is not in session.

26. The Secretary shall send copies of reports of Select Committees for the use of each member whether the Council be in session at the time or not. The report and the Bill or any sections thereof, if altered, shall at the same time be published in the Official Gazette.

27. The report of the Select Committee shall be taken into consideration by the Council as soon as conveniently may be, but not until a week after the report has been furnished to the members.

28. Any member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the principle or substanco of a Bill, as settled by a Select Committee shall send the amendment to tho Secretary at least five days before the meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered. The Secretary shall send a copy of such amendment for the information of each member.

29. If any amendment be proposed of which notice has not been given, the President shall decide whether such amendment shall be considered by the Council at the meeting at which it is proposed or be deferred to the next following meeting.

30. Amendments shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

31. If no amendment be made by the Council in a Bill as settled by the Select Committe, the Bill may at once be passed and submitted to His Highness the Maha Rajah for His Highness' assent. If any amendment be made, the Bill shall not be passed at the same meeting but shall be brought forward again to a future meeting and may then be passed with or without further amendment.

32. When it may not be deemed necessary to refer a Bill to a Select Committee under rule 21, a day shall be fixed for its consideration by the full Council, provided that a reasonable period shall always intervene between the introduction of a Bill and its consideration by the whole Council.

33. After the passiug of a Bill, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal notes thereof.

34. Each Bill as finally settled by the Council shall be signed by the President and forwarded by the Secretary to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

35. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to the Council by certificate in writing on the face of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

36. It shall not be competent to any member of the Council to make any motiou upon or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council the exercise of His Highness' prerogative of disallowing a Bill by withholding His Highness' assent from it.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

37. After the President shall have taken the chair, petitions and other communications received by the Secretary shall bo reported aud notices of Bills giveu by members intending to introdnce them. The Council shall then proceed to the disposal of the business left unfinished at the last meeting unless otherwise specially determined by the President.

38. Strangers may be admitted into the Council chamber during the sittings of the Council on the order of the President. Application for orders of admission should be made to the Secretary.

39. The President on the motion of any member may direct at any time during a sitting of the Council that strangers withdraw.

SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL.

40. A Secretary shall be appointed to the Council by the Government, whose duties shall be

(1) To take charge of all the records of the Council.
(2) To keep the books of the Council.
(3) To keep a minute book iu which he shall enter at the time all the proceedings of the Council in the order in which they occur and the names of the members present thereat.
(4) To assist the Council in framing Bills.
(5) To carry on all correspondence relating to the Council.

41. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to the Council after the passing of a Bill to revise and complete the marginal notes thereof.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

42. A journal shall be kept in which all the proceedings of the Council shall be fairly entered. The journal shall be submitted after each meeting to the President thereof for his confirmation and signature, and when so signed shall be the record of the proceedings of the Council. The proceedings of each meeting of the Council shall be published in the next official Gazette after such meeting or as soon afterwards as can conveniently be arranged.

43. A register shall be kept of all petitions received by the Council in which shall be entered the date of receipt by the Secretary, a general designation of the petitioners, the object of the petitions, the manner in which it has been disposed of and the date of disposal.

44. A register of all letters received and despatched shall be kept.

45. The President for sufficient reasons may suspend any of the foregoing rules.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules for the reciprocal service of Processes between British India and Travancore, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 11th January 1890.
29th Dhanu 1065.

1. His Highness the Maha Rajah having been pleased to sanction the reciprocal service of Processes proposed by the Government of India, it is hereby ordered that all Processes received from the Civil Courts in British India for service in Travancore, shall be served by the Courts in this State *free of charge*.

2. All Processes received from the Civil Courts aforesaid shall be served in Travancore by the Zillah Courts within whose local jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed reside, as if such Processes had been originally issued by those Courts.

3. When the Process received for service within Travancore is in a language, other than English, Malayalam or Tamil, the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English or Malayalam translation of the same.

4. The Courts of Travancore receiving Processes for service from the Civil Courts in British India, shall accept the Certificate endorsed on the Processes by the Court issuing the same as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue thereof has been paid, and shall deliver such Process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall re-transmit the Process to the Court by which such Process was transmitted with a return in the form appended and with the endorsement of the Process-server showing in what manner service has been effected, and if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service, and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the Process-server.

5. The return &c. referred to in Rule 4 shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the Process by British Post "*Service Bearing*," and the covers shall be franked by the Zillah Judge, or the Registrar of the High Court, as the case may be.

6. The Courts in Travancore shall send their Processes for service in British India to the District Court within whose local jurisdiction the person to whom the Process is addressed resides and

no remittance on account of Process-service-fees need accompany such Processes; but a note shall be entered on it that the necessary fee has been levied and attested by the signature of the presiding Judge, and in the High Court, by the Registrar.

Processes intended for service within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the Processes are to be served.

7. The Processes of the Travancore Courts for service in Malabar may be drawn up in Malayalam and those for service in the Tamil Districts, such as Tinnevelly, Madura &c. in *pure* Tamil characters. Processes for service in other Districts shall invariably be accompanied by English translations.

8. Munsiffs' Courts issuing Processes for service in British India shall forward them for service through the Zillah Court within whose jurisdiction they are.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, Processes of the Travancore Civil Courts for service in Anjengo or in Tangacheri may be transmitted direct to the District Munsiff of Anjengo by the Court issuing the same.

10. The practice of sending Processes to the parties direct by post shall be discontinued.

11. On Processes to be forwarded to British India for service, the Process-fees prescribed by the Rules now in force for Processes to be served within Travancore shall alone be levied.

12. When the Process issued for service in British India is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowance he is entitled to under the Rules should be remitted with the Process either in Postage Stamps, Currency Notes or by Money Order.

13. Travancore Processes forwarded for service in British India shall always be sent "*Post paid.*" All expenses in the way of postage, payment of bearing charges &c. incurred in connection with service of Processes shall be met from the collections of the Court and debited to the Process Service Fund.

K. Krishnaswamy Row, Chief Justice.
W. E. Ormsby,
T. Kunhi Raman Nair,
A. Sitaramier,
A. Govinda Pillay,
} Judges.

From

In the Court of at
Civil Suit No. of 18
The day of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

Read proceeding from the
forwarding
for service on
in
Civil No. of that
Court.

Read Nazir's endorsement on the back of the Process stating that the and proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the (oath or) affirmation of and it is ordered that the be returned to the with a copy of this proceeding

(Seal.)

Judge.

Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{1st June 1894}}{\text{20th Edavom 1069}}$ for the payment of batta and travelling allowances to complainants and witnesses in Criminal Cases:—

Subject to the provisions laid down in Sections 2 to 7, the Criminal Courts are authorized to pay at the rates specified in Section 10, the expenses of complainants and witnesses (1) in cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders, or with the sanction of Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate or any other public officer, or in which it shall appear to the Judge or Magistrate presiding over such Court to be directly for or in furtherance of the interests of public justice; (2) in cases entered in column 5 of Schedule II appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable; (3) in cases cognizable by the Police, and (4) in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled, by a Magistrate of his own motion, to attend under the provisions of Section 417 of the Code.

2. Payment of witnesses' expenses by Government is limited to heinous cases only, and, as a rule, if a Judge or Magistrate believes that the witnesses were reasonably summoned without collusion or conspiracy on their part, he should pay their expenses whether the prisoner is convicted or not; but if the Judge or Magistrate thinks that they are false and unnecessary witnesses engaged in a conspiracy to defeat justice or that an unreasonable number is summoned, he may refuse the payment of their expenses.

3. As the law leaves it entirely to the discretion of the Courts to pay or not to pay the expenses of complainants and witnesses, payment need not be offered or made in every case covered by Rule 1; but it is within the discretion of the Courts to offer or make such payments; and they should do so, whenever they think it right, whether an application for payment be made or not, and without reference to the fact of their having appeared for the prosecution or defence or to any supposed estimate of the means of the accused.

4. No payment shall be made by Government for witnesses summoned at the instance of complainants under Section 221, unless the prosecution appears to the Court or Magistrate to be *in furtherance of the interests of public justice*, but under that section, the Magistrate may require the complainants to pay their expenses.

5. If a Magistrate orders payment of batta and travelling allowance in a summons case, such Magistrate should record his reasons for so doing. These reasons will be forwarded to the District Magistrate who will note any necessary instructions for future guidance.

6. Whenever a Magistrate dismisses a case as frivolous or vexatious under Section 227 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no travelling allowance or batta shall be granted to the complainant in such a case.

7. The Magistrates should further bear in mind the provisions of Sections 193 and 234 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as regards the summoning of witnesses for the accused in Sessions cases and warrant cases respectively.

8. For the purposes of these Rules, witnesses shall be divided into 3 classes; and the Judge or Magistrate before whom they are required to appear either as complainants or witnesses shall be careful to fix the class with due regard to the station in life occupied by each complainant or witness.

9. In cases that are committed to the Sessions Courts for trial, the Magistrate who commits the case shall note for the information

of the Sessions Court, in the list of witnesses, the class to which each witness belongs and the distance between his residence and the Sessions Court.

10. Travelling allowance and batta shall be paid at the rates specified below; but batta shall be paid only for those days for which travelling allowance is not claimed. Where the amount of travelling allowance claimed for any day falls short of the amount of batta, the witness shall be entitled to draw batta only.

	Batta per diem.	Travelling allowance per mile.
First class ...	... $3\frac{1}{2}$ Fanams.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ Chs.
Second class ...	... $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ch.
Third class ...	... 1 Fanam.	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

11. The scale above fixed is the maximum rate at which every Magistrate may allow batta and mileage to the several classes of complainants and witnesses; but when a Judge or Magistrate is satisfied that the actual expenses of a witness do not come up to the amount he is entitled to under the scale, he need pay only the ascertained actual expenses.

12. Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are authorized to pay the actual *bona fide* travelling and other expenses of witnesses in exceptional cases, provided they are reasonable, when the rates mentioned in the preceding scale seem insufficient to defray such charges.

In the event of a contingency for such payment arising before a Magistrate other than a District Magistrate, the matter shall be reported for the orders of the District Magistrate who may exercise the discretion vested in him by this section.

Such payment shall in no case exceed a Rupee per diem per head as batta and 4 annas per mile as mileage.

13. The distance for which mileage and the number of days for which batta should be paid for the journey to and from the station at which the Court is held and for attendance at the Court, shall be determined by the Judge or Magistrate ordering the payment in each case.

For this purpose, a table should be prepared and kept in each Court showing the distance of each village from the court house and the number of intermediate ferries to be crossed (if any charge has to be incurred in the passage), the existence or absence of roads or water ways being also noted in the table.

The tables prepared in the several Magistrates' Courts in a District shall be subject to the approval of the District Magistrate.

14. All persons residing within 6 miles of the Court may be considered as able to come in and return the same day and should, therefore, be held entitled to one day's subsistence.

15. Witnesses residing within a radius of 3 (three) miles from the court house, shall be entitled to no travelling allowance.

16. Nothing beyond actual travelling expenses shall be paid to Government servants and employés in Government offices, as it is the public time, and not their own time, which is taken up by their having to attend as witnesses.

17. Travelling allowances are to be given only when the journey could not have been performed on foot, or in case of persons whose age, position or habits of life or other circumstances render it impossible for them to walk. A witness shall be expected to travel not less than 15 miles a day.

18. Complainants and witnesses in a case coming from the same direction will be expected to travel together as far as possible so as to save expense. Each person should not therefore be allowed to charge for his own cart or boat.

19. Subsistence allowed should be paid to complainants and witnesses day by day as it may become due. Payment should not be deferred until the conclusion of the enquiry or trial.

20. All bills for travelling allowance and batta to complainants and witnesses attending before the several grades of Magistracy shall be scrutinized by the Magistrates in charge of the Districts in which such Courts are situated before the charges included in them are finally passed.

21. As the detention and remands of witnesses will hereafter mean not only hardship and inconvenience to the persons concerned, but also additional expenditure to Government, it is hoped that Judges and Magistrates will post daily only such number of cases as may be got through in a day; summon only as many witnesses as can be sent away after examination on the first day of their appearance and take prompt steps to procure the simultaneous attendance of all such witnesses as may have to be examined the same day.

These rules shall come into force on the 1st day of Auny 1069.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th June 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

LEAVE RULES.

In view to consolidate and otherwise amend the Leave Rules applying to the general service, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the following revised rules in supersession of those passed under date the $\frac{\text{18th June 1887}}{\text{5th Mithunom 1063}}$ and the subsequent amendments thereto.

1. These rules apply to all branches of the public service except in so far as they are inconsistent with or overridden by the special conditions of leave obtaining in the case of particular Departments or officers entertained on special covenants.

I. Casual Leave.

2. Casual leave is allowed to the aggregate extent of 15 days in a year; but it shall not exceed 5 days at a time, except with the special permission of Government.

3. Heads of Departments may avail themselves of this leave without previous reference to Government:

Provided that no Head of a Department shall leave his station or jurisdiction without the sanction of Government.

Whenever the Head of a Department leaves his station or jurisdiction a report shall be made to Government immediately on his return to duty.

Explanation:—'Heads of Departments' shall mean officers who are in independent charge of offices holding immediate correspondence with Government.

4. All public servants in charge of separate offices, whether Heads of Departments or otherwise, may grant casual leave to their subordinates as provided in Rule 2.

5. Casual leave shall not be taken in conjunction with any other kind of leave or vacation, by either preceding it or in continuation of it, without the special permission of Government, except in case of sickness.

6. No cumulative casual leave shall be allowed: *i. e.* casual leave due in one year but not availed of in that year cannot be claimed in a subsequent year.

Explanation:—Year is the official Malabar year commencing on the 1st Chingom.

II. PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

7. The amount of privilege leave earned by an officer is (1/11) one-eleventh part of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption:

Provided that no privilege leave can be earned by an officer by duty performed while three months' such leave is due to him and that, whenever duty is interrupted, all claim to privilege leave earned theretofore is forfeited.

Explanation:—All absence on leave except on casual or privilege leave is an interruption of duty.

8. Privilege leave is allowed at the rate of one calendar month for every eleven complete calendar months of duty and one day for every eleven days of the balance.

9. Privilege leave will be granted to an officer only when (1) he has been on duty without interruption for not less than eleven calendar months, and (2) he has not within the previous 6 months been absent on privilege leave:

Provided that the condition in clause (2) shall not be insisted upon in case of sickness.

10. The privilege leave due to an officer is the privilege leave which he has earned since the last interruption of duty, less the period during which he has been on privilege leave.

11. Privilege leave under these rules is not admissible to officers serving in Departments in which regular vacations are allowed.

III. SICK LEAVE.

12. Sick leave may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time, on production of a satisfactory medical certificate:

Provided that leave under this Rule for a period not exceeding one month may be granted without a medical certificate on such proof of sickness as the Head of the office may require.

LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

13. Leave on private affairs for four months may be granted to an officer after six years' service and repeated after intervals of six years; but this leave shall not be allowed with cumulative effect.

Explanation:—Sick leave counts as service for leave on private affairs.

V. FURLOUGH.

14. In the case of Europeans not holding their appointments under special covenants, instead of leave or private affairs, furlough for three years during the whole service of 30 years may be granted as follows:—

One year: after a service of 8 years.

Another year: after another period of 8 years.

The third year: after a further period of 8 years.

15. An officer entitled to furlough is also entitled to one month's preparatory leave, each time, on full pay.

16. An officer when on furlough is entitled to half his average pay during the past 3 years.

VI. EXAMINATION LEAVE.

17. Examination leave will be granted only in the case of examinations prescribed by Government for departmental qualifications or promotions. A reasonable time including the day or days of examination will be allowed for the journey to and from the place of examination and nothing more.

VII. JOINING TIME.

18. An officer transferred from one station to another shall be allowed joining time without loss of pay as follows:

A. For preparation.

(*a*) Seven days, where the transfer is permanent, beginning from the day following that on which he is relieved.

(*b*) In other cases, as many days as may be required for travelling to the new station from the old, at the prescribed rate, subject to a maximum of 7 days, provided that only *one* day shall be allowed where the transfer is for a period not exceeding a fortnight.

B. For the journey.

At the rate of 20 miles per day; fractions of 20 above 5 miles being taken as 20 miles.

Provided that when a transfer is made at the officer's own request or in consequence of any fault on his part he shall be allowed only half-pay during the joining time.

Explanation.—An officer transferred while on privilege leave is entitled to 'joining time' under this Rule.

VIII. LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

19. The allowances to an officer during leave shall be as follows:—

A. During Casual Leave.

1. Full pay and allowances.

B. During Privilege Leave.

(1) Full pay and
(2) Such allowances as are directly attached to the office held by him, provided no substitute is appointed.

C. During Sick Leave.

(1) For the first 12 months, one-half of the substantive pay.
(2) For the remaining period, one-fourth of the substantive pay.

D. During Leave on Private Affairs.

One-half of the substantive pay.

E. During Examination Leave.

No deduction of pay will be made except when the acting arrangements, if any, entail additional expense.

20. If an officer, while absent on leave during which the amount of his leave allowances depends upon the substantive or officiating rank or appointment which he would hold if present on duty, obtains promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of *pay*, or acting allowance which involves no change in, or addition to, his duties or responsibilities, the promotion or increase shall have effect at once. Otherwise such promotion or increase has effect only from the date of his return to duty.

IX. AUTHORITY COMPETENT TO GRANT LEAVE.

21. Heads of Departments, drawing a pay of Rs. 300 and upwards, may grant without reference to Government, privilege leave for a period not exceeding one month in a year, to subordinates who are not Gazetted officers, provided that the leave granted does not necessitate acting arrangements entailing additional expenditure; provided also that when a subordinate applies for privilege leave for a period extending beyond a month, it shall not be competent to the Head of the Department to sanction only such portion of the leave as falls within his power under this Rule referring the balance alone for the orders of Government.

22. In all other cases, the previous sanction of Government should be obtained. But in the case of employes drawing a pay of

Rs. 20 and under, every kind of leave admissible to such employés under these Rules may be granted by officers who are competent to appoint and dismiss them.

X. General.

23. Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely as of right. Nothing in these Rules must be understood to limit the free discretion of Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the service.

24. No kind of leave except *sick leave* can be granted in continuation of any other kind of leave; but any leave granted under these Rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or period of leave for which the officer was qualified when the leave was originally granted.

25. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs or furlough can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

26. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay or allowance for the period of excess; if this period exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without a special order of Government.

27. An officer absenting himself without leave will forfeit his appointment after a continuous absence of two weeks.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, no public servant who draws a pay not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem shall be entitled to privilege leave for more than a month, or to leave on private affairs, or to more than six months' sick leave, with pay or allowances.

29. Without the special sanction of Government no arrangements to fill up a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer shall be made which shall subject the Government to additional expense.

30. The application for leave should be submitted in duplicate through the immediate superior, if any, and in the prescribed form.

31. The applicant should sign his name in the application and shall be responsible for the correctness of the entries therein.

32. When an application for leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the Head of the office concerned shall certify whether, in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

33. An officer on sick leave for a period exceeding 6 months may be required by Government before he is permitted to return to duty to produce a medical certificate of fitness signed by such Medical officer as Government may direct.

34. If an officer makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave or transfer, as the case may be, begins on and includes the day on which he makes over charge. If charge is made over after noon, the leave or transfer begins from the next day.

XI. Acting Allowances.

35. An officer officiating in any appointment is entitled to draw, as acting allowance, in addition to his substantive pay, *one-fifth* of the pay of the appointment in which he officiates:

Provided that when the officer *officiates* in an appointment retaining charge of his own, the acting allowance may be any amount which the Government may deem fit, not exceeding one-fifth of the pay of the officiating appointment.

If the officiating officer holds no substantive appointment he shall draw one-half of the pay of the officiating appointment when such pay is not less than Rs. 50; and when it is less than Rs. 50, such allowance, not exceeding the pay of the appointment, as the officer who appoints him considers necessary to grant.

Explanation I:—When the pay of the officiating appointment alone is progressive, the acting allowance shall be calculated upon the pay to which the officer would, from time to time, have risen if he had held the officiating appointment substantively.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a fixed pay of Rs. 150 officiates in an appointment which has a progressive scale of pay *viz.*, Rs. 200–10–250 (*i. e.* Rs. 200 to 250 by annual increments of Rs. 10). A will draw at once as acting allowance (besides his own pay of Rs. 150) 1/5 of Rs. 200, in whatever stage of the scale the absent officer may be. If the absentee continues on leave for more than a year and A continues to officiate, he will, during the second year, be entitled to 1/5 of Rs. 210 (*i. e.* the pay of the officiating appointment increased by the increment which has accrued due at the end of one year) and 1/5 of Rs. 220 during the third year, and so on.

Explanation II.—When the pay of the officiating officer alone is progressive, the officer draws his substantive pay with the increments as they fall due and an acting allowance calculated upon the pay of the officiating appointment.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a progressive scale of pay *viz.*, Rs. 200–10–250 and being in the Rs. 210 stage, officiates in an appointment whose fixed pay is Rs. 300. A will draw at once his own pay of Rs. 210 and as acting allowance, 1/5 of Rs. 300. If he continues to officiate after the second increment accrues due, he will draw the increased rate of pay *viz.*, Rs. 220 with the acting allowance as above calculated *i. e.* 1/5 of Rs. 300.

Explanation III:—When the officiating officer's pay and the pay of the officiating appointment are both progressive, the officer draws his substantive pay with the increments as they fall due and an acting allowance calculated upon the minimum pay of the officiating appointment.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a progressive scale of pay viz., Rs. 200–10–250 and being in the Rs. 210 stage, officiates for B in an appointment the pay of which is also progressive viz., Rs. 350–10–350. A will draw at once his pay of Rs. 210 *plus* an acting allowance of 1/5 of Rs. 300 (the minimum pay of the officating appointment.) Even if B at the time he proceeds on leave were in a higher stage, say Rs. 320 or Rs. 340, A's acting allowance would still be only 1/5 of Rs. 300.

36. An officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, without retaining charge of his own office, is entitled to a charge allowance of three-fourths of the acting allowance which would be admissible to him if he were appointed to officiate in the office.

37. When an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, in addition to his own duties, and the charge, in the opinion of Government, entails a *substantial* increase of responsibility and some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance not exceeding *one-tenth* of the minimum pay of the office.

38. As a rule, the duties of an officer absent on privilege leave should be discharged by another officer at the same station. Only in exceptional cases, where there is absolutely no officer available on the spot, can the transfer of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave be allowed.

39. No acting allowance is given to an officer in a higher appointment or grade in consequence of the absence of another officer on privilege leave for the first 30 days of such acting appointment, unless the acting officer is transferred from another station, in which case he may draw three-fourths of the acting allowance otherwise admissible.

40. An officer temporarily put in charge of the duties of another in the same office or on the same establishment, in addition to his own, shall not, as a rule, be entitled to any extra allowance. But the Government may, in its discretion, grant any allowance it may deem fit in cases where the charge is a substantial addition to the officers' own duties:

Provided that no allowance granted under this Rule shall exceed the charge allowance admissible under Rule 36.

41. The sum of the officiating officer's pay and acting allowance shall, in no case, exceed the pay of the appointment in which he officiates.

42. An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

XII. EXTRAORDINARY LEAVE.

43. Notwithstanding any thing contained in the above rules, extraordinary leave without pay or allowances, may be allowed at the discretion of Government, in cases of absolute necessity, where no other leave is admissible.

Form of application for leave.

Applicant's name.	Office.	Pay and allowance if any.	Nature and extent of the leave applied for.	Grounds for the application.	Particulars of previous leave taken.	Signature of the applicant.	Remarks of the immediate superior through whom the application is transmitted.	Orders of the officer competent to grant leave.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st May 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that Sunday shall henceforth be recognized as a public holiday throughout the State. It shall not, however, be so recognized in the case of Policemen, employes of Chowkeys and others who, by the nature of their duties, have to be at their posts in the interests of the public service.

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit Camp Peermaad,
11th May 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

It is to be understood however that casual leave cannot be taken in conjunction with leave of any other description, except in case of ill health. Neither will cumulative casual leave be allowed, i.e., casual leave due in one year, but not availed of in that year, cannot be availed of in a subsequent year, the year for this purpose being the Malayalam year commencing on the 1st Chingom.

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit Peermade,
27th April 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following proviso is added to Section 14 of the Rules regulating leave and leave allowances to officers in the Judicial Department, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 20th March 1886.

"This, however, does not interfere with the discretion of the Heads of Departments to disburse to the acting incumbent the full pay of an officer on leave when the leave granted is without allowances and his whole pay is available."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
22nd June 1892.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that in the case of officers going on furlough to Europe no preparatory leave will in future be allowed, when there is a vacation preceding the furlough to enable the applicant to prepare to go to Europe.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
16th Feb. 1892.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

In consideration of the hardship to European officers in the service of this State, arising from the prevailing high rate of exchange charged on their remittances to England, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction, as a matter of pure concession and as a temporary measure, the grant of compensation on the following terms :—

1. The compensation allowance shall be strictly confined to officers in permanent employ who have a European domicile, and who have to make actual and *bona fide* remittances on account of their families or near relatives residing in Europe and depending on them for maintenance.

2. The remittances admissible for compensation shall, in no case, exceed a moiety of the substantive salary.

3. The exchange compensation will be payable at the rate of 1*s.* 2*d.* per rupee, till such time as there is a decided improvement in the market value of the rupee.

4. It is open to His Highness' Government to discontinue the above concession altogether, or restrict its scope at any time, as circumstances may render it necessary or expedient.

5. The payment of exchange compensation will be made on presentation of certificates according to prescribed forms to be issued from this office.

6. Exchange compensation will he allowed on remittances made from and after the 1st Coomhhum last, corresponding with the 11th Fehruary 1894, suhject to the terms above specified.

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit,
Camp Muvattupuzha.
24th May 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

CIRCULAR.

As there seems to hc some misapprehension regarding the rate at which Exchange Compensation is payahle under the Circnlar of the 24th Ultimo, it is hereby notified that the rate is the difference hetween 1s. 2*d*. and 1s. 6*d*. which latter is known in British India as the privileged rate. Thus an officer remitting 100 Sirkar Rupees to Europe will receive a compensation allowance of Sirkar Rs. 28 chs. 16.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
2nd June 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE PENSION RULES.

Preamble.

It being the desire of His Highness the Maha Rajah to extend the heuefit of pension to the lower ranks of the service and otherwise revise the Pension Rules, His Highness has heen pleased to sanction the following rules in supersession of those passed under date 15th August 1864, / 1st Chingom 1040, the Notification of the 11th Fehruary 1891 and the Circular Order No. 9398 referred to therein.

Grade of public servants entitled to pension.

1. Every public servant not falling within the schedule annexed hereto, and drawing a salary of 10 Rs. and upwards shall he entitled to pension under these rules.

Cases in which claim to pension is not admissible.

2. No claim to pension shall be admitted in the following cases :—

(*a*) Except as provided in Rule No. 37, when an officer is appointed for a limited time only or for a specified duty, on the completion of which he is to he discharged;

(*b*) When a person is employed temporarily on monthly wages without specified limit of time or duty;

(*c*) When a person's whole time is not retained hy the Pnhlic service hut he is merely paid for the work done for the State.

Cases in which two pensions cannot be earned.

3. An officer cannot earn two *pensions* in the same office at the same time or by the same continuous service.

Two officers cannot count service in respect of the same office at the same time.

4. Two officers may not simultaneously count service in respect of the same office.

Minimum limit of age qualifying for pension.

5. An officer's service does not qualify for *pension* till he has completed 18 years of age.

Rules to regulate leave and leave allowances for officers in the Judicial Department, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 20th March 1886.

1. Casual leave for a few days at a time, but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Judges and Munsiffs, who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Provided that in the case of Zillah Judges and Munsiffs, the leave taken without previous reference to the High Court under this para shall not exceed 5 days at a time, and intimation of the fact shall be given to the High Court immediately on the officer's return to duty from casual leave.

2. Judges or their subordinates who, with the previous sanction of superior authority, remain on duty at their stations during the annual recess of the Courts, shall be entitled to privilege leave (leave with full pay) for such period of the vacation as they have been on duty at the station. This may be allowed to accumulate but not to more than three months. The whole or any part of such leave may be granted, subject to the exigencies of the public service, when the officer seeking it has not for six months previously been absent on privilege leave.*

The High Court will report to Government from time to time the names of the Judges remaining on duty at their stations during the vacation. No more than one Judge shall so remain on duty at a time.

3. Public servants who have continuously served the Government for a period of six years, shall be entitled to leave on private affairs for a period not exceeding six months at a time on one-half of their substantive pay. This leave can be taken in instalments, but the total period of such leave, during the whole service of an officer, shall not exceed one year.

4. On production of a medical certificate from a Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon or Apothecary, or, when the leave granted does not exceed one month, on such proof of sickness as the head of the office may require, an officer shall be entitled to sick leave for a period not exceeding three years at a time. The absentee allowance of such officer during the first 18 months of his leave shall be equal to one-half, and during the remaining 18 months to one-fourth, of his substantive pay.

5. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another, without the special sanction of Government except in case of sickness.

6. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

7. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the power of heads of departments to grant leave *without allowances* to their subordinates for a period not exceeding one year during the whole period of their service.

8. An officer transferred from one station to another, either on promotion or otherwise, shall be allowed, without loss of pay, joining time as follows :—

7 days for preparation from the day following that on which he receives the order of transfer at his old station, and the time occupied in the journey calculated at 20 miles per day.

Fractions of 20 miles shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as 20 miles.

9. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay and allowance for period of excess. If the period of excess exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without the special order of Government.

* Modified by Notification dated 27th April 1891.

10. An officer absenting himself without leave shall be entitled to no pay or allowance, and shall forfeit his appointment after an absence of two weeks.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, no public servant who draws a salary not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be entitled to privilege leave for more than a month, or to leave on private affairs, or to more than 6 months' sick leave with allowances.

12. The authority which is competent to fill the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules. Provided that the High Court may, under these rules, grant leave to District Munsiffs and Judicial ministerial servants whose salary exceeds Rs. 30 per mensem, for a term not exceeding one month, and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

13. Without the special sanction of Government, no arrangements to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer or public servant shall be made, which shall subject the Government to *additional expense*.

14. The person appointed to act, if already in service, shall draw one-half of his permanent pay and one-half of the pay attached to the office in which he is acting; but if he holds no permanent appointment, he shall draw half of the pay attached to the office in which he acts.

15. An application for leave must be submitted through the immediate superior to the authority which is competent, under rule 12, to grant the leave. It must state, with full particulars, the nature of the leave solicited, the claims of the applicant to such leave and the reasons for applying for the same.

16. When an application for privilege leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the head of the office shall certify whether, in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the provisions of the Notification dated the 27th April 1891, modifying the General Leave Rules and published at page 437 of the current volume of the Government Gazette, have been made applicable also to the officers of the Judicial Department, whose leave and leave allowances are regulated by rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 20th March 1886.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
27th June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the omission of the following words in para 2 of the Leave Rules passed under date the $\frac{\text{18th June 1887}}{\text{5th Mithunom 1062}}$ viz. "when privilege leave due is taken in instalments, no second instalment will be granted before six months have elapsed from the date of the expiry of the instalment last taken."

His Highness has also been pleased to sanction the cancellation of the notification dated 13th April 1889 limiting to five days the extent of casual leave taken on any one occasion.

Cases in which service does not qualify for pension.

6. The service of an officer does not qualify for pension unless

(a) The service be under Government,
(b) The employment be substantive and permanent,
(c) The service be paid by Government.

7. Service on an establishment paid from a contract establishment allowance does not qualify, whether such contract allowance is a fixed amount or consists of fees.

Cases in which service in temporary or acting appointments counts for pension.

8. An officer transferred from a temporary to a permanent appointment can count his service in the temporary office, if, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, it eventually becomes permanent.

9. An officer without a substantive appointment, officiating in an office which is vacant, or the permanent incumbent of which does not draw any part of the pay or count service, may, if he is confirmed without interruption in his service, count his officiating service.

Service as apprentice or attaché does not count.

10. Service as an apprentice or attaché does not qualify.

Cases in which service as a probationer counts for pension.

11. The service of a probationer who holds a substantive office and draws substantive pay qualifies. So does that of an officer who is on probation for a substantive office, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him, pending probation, and in which no other officer simultaneously counts service.

When detached service on temporary duty counts for pension.

12. If an officer on a payment establishment is detached on temporary duty on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he counts his detached service.

Service paid for entirely by fees does not qualify.

13 Service in an office paid only by fees, whether levied by law or under the authority of Government or by a commission, does not qualify.

Nor service remunerated by grant of land or of other income or of right to collect money.

14. Service paid by the grant, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land or of any other source of income, or right to collect money, does not qualify.

Nor service in hereditary office.

15. Service in an office which is hereditary does not count.

Cases in which non-qualifying service counts for pension.

16. When the service of an officer has been for some time in the non-qualifying grade and some time in the qualifying, the non-qualifying portion shall count towards pension, if the qualifying portion covers not less than 15 years.

When the whole service counts for gratuity only.

17. In other cases the whole service shall count only towards gratuity under Rule No. 39.

Leave on deduction of pay does not count.

18. Time passed on leave involving any deduction of pay does not count, excepting sick leave for a period of one year in 30 days' service, and proportionately, for periods of less service; Provided that leave on absentee allowance shall count in the case of European officers, who are now in the service of the State and to whom these rules apply.

Exception.

Service out of Travancore on duty counts.

19. When an officer is deputed out of Travancore on duty, the whole period of his absence from Travancore counts.

When time passed under suspension pending enquiry counts.

20. Time passed under suspension, pending enquiry into conduct counts, if the suspension is immediately followed by re-instatement, unless it has been otherwise declared by or with the sanction of Government, at the time of re-instatement.

Suspension as specific penalty does not count.

21. Time passed under suspension, adjudged as a specific penalty, does not count.

Resignation of service or dismissal entails forfeiture of past service.

22. Resignation of the public service before completion of the full period of 30 years or removal from it for misconduct entails forfeiture of past service.

Declaration by appellate authority reversing order of dismissal.

23. Any authority, who, on revision or appeal, reverses an order dismissing an officer, may declare that the past service of the reinstated officer counts.

Interruption in service entails forfeiture of past service.

24. An interruption in the service of an officer entails forfeiture of his past service, except in the following cases :—

Exceptions.

(a) Authorised leave of absence.

(b) Unauthorised absence in continuation of authorised leave af abtence, so long as the office of the absentee is not substantively filled : if his office is substantively filled, the past service of the absentee is forfeited.

Provided that, if the absentee is subsequently reinstated, the Government, or, with the sanction of Government, the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment, may declare in the order of reinstatement that his previous service or any part of it shall not be forfeited.

(c) Suspension immediately followed by reinstatement which need not be to the same office.

(d) Abolition of office or loss of appointment owing to reduction of establishment.

(e) Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment under Government control.

(f) Time occupied in transit from one appointment to another as allowed by the rules in force.

Minimum limit of service qualifying for pension or gratuity.

25. An officer applying for pension or gratuity must have served the Government for a period of not less than 15 years.

Service short of 30 years admissible for pension only when applicant is physically or mentally incapacitated for further service.

26. If the applicant's service falls short of 30 years, no pension or gratuity shall be allowed, unless incapacitated for further employment by any bodily or mental infirmity.

Medical certificate of incapacity necessary.

27. The incapacity must be established by a Medical certificate attested by a Medical officer not below the rank of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Statement of the case and mode of treatment to be appended.

28. A succinct statement of the case and of the treatment adopted should, if possible be appended.

Scale of pension.

29. The amount of pension is regulated by the length of service as follows, and shall in no case exceed half the amount of the average emoluments.

Years of completed service.	Scale of pension.	Maximum limit of pension.
		Rs.
15	15 sixtieths of average emoluments.	250
16	16 ,, ,, ,,	$266\frac{2}{3}$
17	17 ,, ,, ,,	$283\frac{1}{3}$
18	18 ,, ,, ,,	300
19	19 ,, ,, ,,	$316\frac{2}{3}$
20	20 ,, ,, ,,	$333\frac{1}{3}$
21	21 ,, ,, ,,	350
22	22 ,, ,, ,,	$366\frac{2}{3}$
23	23 ,, ,, ,,	$383\frac{1}{3}$
24	24 ,, ,, ,,	400
25	25 ,, ,, ,,	$416\frac{2}{3}$
26	26 ,, ,, ,,	$433\frac{1}{3}$
27	27 ,, ,, ,,	450
28	28 ,, ,, ,,	$466\frac{2}{3}$
29	29 ,, ,, ,,	$483\frac{1}{3}$
30	30 ,, ,, ,,	500

Provided that the maximum amount may, in special cases, be fixed above Rs. 500, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Definition of "average emoluments."

Note 1. The expression 'average emoluments' means the average calculated upon the last five years of service.

Definition of "emoluments."

Note 2. The term 'emoluments' means the emoluments which the officer was receiving immediately before his retirement and do not include

(*a*) Local allowances, including allowances given for duties performed in addition to the work of a regular appointment or on payment of an honorarium.

(*b*) Messing allowances, Provision allowances.

(*c*) Allowances distinct from the substantive pay such as carriage and horse allowances, house rent and fixed travelling allowances.

Pension for more than one appointment when admissible and amount.

30. If an officer has held more than one appointment in respect of each of which, if he had held it separately and alone, pension would have been admissible to him, the pension admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions which would have been admissible to him, if he had held each office separately and alone. The consolidated pension thus admissible shall be subject to the same limitations as single and separate pensions.

When not admissible.

31. An officer is not entitled, for service in an office conjointly with another office, to any pension which would not have been admissible to him if he had held the office separately and alone.

Officer holding two or more appointments may not retire on pension from one without retiring altogether.

32. An officer holding two or more separate appointments may not resign one or more of such appointments on a pension, without retiring from the public service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time

If other offices retained, the pension on the one resigned will be deferred till final retirement.

without being compelled to leave the service altogether; but in such case, any *pension* admissible to him for service in the office or offices from which he is relieved will be deferred until he finally retires.

Fractions of a year do not count.

33. Fractions of a year are not taken into account in the calculation of any *pension* admissible to an officer.

Right of Government to withhold or withdraw a pension.

34. The Government reserves to itself the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime.

Gratuity not grantable in lieu of pension.

35. An officer entitled to pension may not take a gratuity instead of pension.

Pension certificates not mortgageable or transferable.

36. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred.

Exceptions from Rule No. 2 in favor of Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.

37. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule No. 2, the employés of the Revenue Survey and the Settlement Departments shall be entitled to pension or gratuity, as the case may be, subject to these rules; provided that no such employé discharged on reduction of establishment or abolition of Department shall, by reason only of such reduction or abolition, claim any pension or gratuity not otherwise claimable.

Grades entitled to gratuity only.

38. An employe of the non-qualifying grade, not falling within the schedule, shall, ordinarily, be entitled only to gratuity.

Rates of gratuity.

39. The amount of the gratuity shall be regulated according to the length of service as follows:—

(*a*) After a service of not less than 15 years but less than 20 years, *4 months' pay*.

(*b*) After a service of not less than 20 years but less than 25 years, *5 months' pay*.

(*c*) After a service of not less than 25 years, *6 months' pay*.

(*d*) After a service of not less than 30 years, 6 months pay or a monthly allowance of half-pay but not exceeding 4 Rs., at the option of the applicant.

An officer may refund gratuity received if on re-entering service in a qualifying grade, he wishes to count former service for pension.

40. An officer who has obtained a gratuity, if re-employed in qualifying service, may either retain his gratuity, in which case his former service will not count for future pension, or refund it and count his former service.

Rules for pensions in qualifying grade generally applicable also to gratuities except Rule 7.

41. All the rules, excepting Rule No. 7 regulating the grant of pension in the qualifying service shall, as far as may be, apply to the grant of gratuity in the non-qualifying grade.

Definition of qualifying service.

42. The expression 'qualifying service' denotes service which qualifies for *pension*.

Departments and officers to whom these Rules are not applicable.

43. These rules do not apply to

(*a*) The officers and men of the Brigade subject to the Articles of War, including the Body Guard.

(b) The officers of the Police contributing to the Superannuation Fund, in respect of the service covered by the contribution.

(c) Officers entertained on special covenants.

Date on which the Rules come into operation.

44. These Rules will come into force on the 1st Chingom 1069. / 15th August 1893.

Huzur Cutcherry on Circuit, Courtallum, 5th August 1893.

SHUNGRASOOBYER, Dewan,

SCHEDULE.

(1) Employes of Pagodas, Oottuperahs and other charity institutions, on a monthly pay of less than 10 Rs.

(2) Carpenters, smiths and gardeners drawing a monthly pay less than 15 Rs.

(3) Masons and other Artificers Syces, Mahouts Pressmen, Boat-Syrangs, Bearers, Watchmen, Scavengers and other menial servants of all sorts.

(4) Measuring peons and field Peons in the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments; and all other employes thereof on field establishment, drawing a monthly pay below 10 Rupees.

Rules for the payment of pensions sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Pension orders (Form A.) will be issued from the Huzur to Treasury officers making payment of pensions, directing them to pay the amount of each claim.

2. The Treasury officers to whom pension orders may be issued will also be furnished with the counterpart of the orders, which such officers must deliver over to the pensioners.

3. The pensioner shall be required to affix his signature to the order retained in the Treasury in order to compare it with his signature on the receipt that may be presented afterwards.

4. Pension should be paid upon the production by the claimant of the counterpart of the pension order and a separate receipt (Form B.)

5. When a pensioner is unable to write, additional precaution should be taken by noting the personal appearance of the pensioner with reference to his descriptive roll in the Treasury officer's portion of the pension order, which the pensioners shall not be permitted to see.

6. Upon the death of a pensioner, the Treasury officer shall at once report the circumstance to the Huzur and return the order. The claimant's counterparts of cancelled orders shall also be recovered, when practicable, and returned to the Huzur.

7. Transfers of pensions from one station to another will be made by the Dewan on the application of the pensioner. Upon the receipt of authority for transfer, the pension order and its counterpart shall be transmitted to the Huzur by the Treasury officer with a note of last payment, in order that a fresh order may be issued upon the Treasury from which the pension is to be paid in future.

8. All male pensioners should appear and be identified by comparison with the descriptive roll in the pension order, but, in cases where men of rank object to appear in public for purposes of identification, this may be effected in private or at the Treasury officer's house.

9. Female pensioners who cannot appear in public, male pensioners of high rank, and such pensioners as are disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, may be paid through a duly constituted agent, upon the production of the counterpart of the pension order and the pensioner's receipt and a life certificate signed by an officer of Government not below the rank of a Parvathicar. In such cases, however, the Treasury officer should take such precautions as he may deem advisable to prevent imposition and periodically require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also of his inability to attend at the Treasury.

10. When the pension is not of a permanent nature, but settled only for a limited period, such as, until the marriage of the pensioner, or until the pensioner attains a certain age or the like, such pensioners shall be required to produce, in addition, a certificate that they have not been married, or attained the prescribed age &c., signed by an officer of Government not below the rank of a Parvathicar.

11. Pensions should be paid to agents, only when the necessity for that course is clearly proved, and then with great caution.

12. A general permission to draw through an agent can only be granted to women of condition, or, after special reference and special orders, to men of high rank to whom appearance would be a reasonable grievance and who are of such importance that their death could not be concealed for a day. At the time of payment, the signature of the person receiving the money must be taken across the receipt.

13. When payments of pensions are made, the amounts shall be recorded on the reverse of the pension order and of its counterpart the addition to the entry in the cash book. When the reverse of the order shall have been filled up it must be returned to the Huzur together with its counterpart, whereupon, a fresh order will be issued.

14. For purposes of easy reference, every Treasury officer should keep a separate register (Form C.) of the pension orders issued to him.

15. These rules do not apply to those whose pensions are hereditary and to Thumburans and other political pensioners.

Trivandrum,
25th July 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Reverse of Treasury Officer's Half.

This document is to be retained by the disbursing Officer so long as the authority remains in force in such manner that the Pensioner shall have no access to it. Every separate payment is to be recorded below :—

When paid.	For the month of.	Amount.	Initials of Disbursing Officer.	When paid.	For the month of.	Amount.	Initials of Disbursing Officer.

FORM A.

Treasury Officer's Half.

Signature of Pensioner .....

Original date of pension.	Personal identification.	Height.		Date or approximate date of birth.	Sect or caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.
		Feet.	Inches.				

No.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.....189 .

To,

The officer in charge of
Treasury.

On the expiration of every month, pay to.....
until.....Rs. .....
being the amount of his pension as.....
upon the production of the counterpart hereof, taking from the claimant a receipt for the amount according to usual form.

Dewan.

FORM A.

Pensioner's Half.

Name of Pensioner .....

Original date of pension.	Date or approximate date of birth.	Sect or caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.

No.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.....189 .

To,

The Officer in charge of
Treasury.

On the expiration of every month, pay to.....
until.....Rs. .....
being the amount of his pension, as.....
upon the production of the counterpart hereof, taking from the claimant a receipt for the amount according to usual form.

Dewan.

NOTE.—On the decease of the pensioner this order should be immediately returned by his family to the Treasury Officer with a report of the date of his decease.

Reverse of Pensioner's Half.

Every separate payment is to be recorded below by the Disbursing Officer.

When paid.	For the month of.	Amount.	Initials of Disbursing Officer.	When paid.	For the month of.	Amount.	Initials of Disbursing Officer.

FORM B.

Received from.....Treasury the sum of Rs, ...
.....
being the amount of my pension as.....
for the month of .... 106..... .....
as per Pension Order, No.....
Rupees.....

Signature.

106.....

FORM C.

Register of Pension Orders issued on.....Treasury.

No. of order.	Date of order.	Name of pensioner.	Amount of pension.	Remarks.

NOTE.—When an order is cancelled, a note to that effect should be entered in the remark column.

NOTIFICATION.

It being found expedient to fix an age limit for admission into and retirement from the public service, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the following rules :—

(1) No one shall be entertained in the service of the State, who is above 30 years of age, provided that, in the case of candidates from the bar the maximum age shall be extended to 35 and that the rule may be waived with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah in cases where special considerations exist.

(2) It shall be competent to Government to retire without assigning a reason an officer who has attained the age of 60 in any case in which such a step is found necessary in the interests of the service.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
6th October 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to Notification No. 4965 dated the 6th October 1894, published in page 1580 of the Government Gazette of that year, it is notified, under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the age limit for admission into, and retirement from the public service does not apply to servants who are not entitled to the benefit of pensions or gratuities under the Rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
19th August 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

With reference to the Malayalam Circular No. 3173 of the 16th Mausi last published in page 197 of the Gazette of the 21st Mausi, it is hereby notified that the restrictions, therein referred to, do not

apply to the promotions of those already in service from one place to a higher place in the same branch or grade. For instance, a Gumastah on 7 Rs. may be promoted to a Gumastah's place on 10 Rupees. But if it is desired to promote him to an Accountant's place, he must pass the Accountant's test. Peons cannot be promoted to other than menial offices, without passing the examination required by the rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
14th July 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that until further orders the Notification dated 29th September 1890, published in page 1093 of the Government Gazette dated 7th October 1890, shall not apply to appointments up to 10 Rs. per mensem, in the Oottupurah, Devasom, Cardamom and Forest Departments.

Persons appointed under this Notification shall not be promoted to appointments above 10 Rs., unless they have passed the prescribed examinations.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
31st July 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Resolution of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore relative to the connection of officers in the service of Government with the Press.

1. No officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah, to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any newspaper or publication. Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such for instance as art, science or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government.

2. Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the Public Press, but their position makes it incumbent upon them to contain themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents papers, or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. In case of a departure from these rules or if the Government should consider the connection of any officer with the Press to be contrary to the Public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.

3. The Government will decide, in case of doubt, whether any engagements of officers with the Press are consistent with the discharge of their duties to the Government.

Attengal,
21st January 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that, except in cases where the publication of official papers is duly authorised by Government, the communication of such documents to the Newspapers or to any private person, except as provided for in the orders relating to giving copies to interested parties, is strictly prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
7th April 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that public servants are prohibited from accepting valedictory or other complimentary addressess or testimonials of any kind when transferred or promoted from one district or office to another.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
15th, June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has had under consideration the attitude which should be maintained by officers in the service of Government towards political or quasi-political movements with which they may be brought in contact. Servants of Government have not the same liberty of action as private individuals, and are bound to hold themselves aloof from many movements which are perfectly legitimate in themselves and which private persons are free to promote. Their participation in such movements is open to objection, because their connection with them is likely to create, and even to be appealed to for the purpose of creating, a false impression in the minds of ignorant persons that such movements have the countenance of Government, and because their influence with the community at large is liable to be impaired by their identifying themselves with the class by which the movement is promoted.

2. For these reasons His Highness the Maha Rajah is pleased to command that the following rules be observed by all Government servants :—

(a) As a general rule, no officer of Government should attend at a political meeting, where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his usefulness as an official.

(b) No officer of Government may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting or agitation.

(c) If in any case an officer is in doubt whether any action which he proposes to take would contravene the terms of this order, the matter should be referred to the Huzur through the Head of the Department.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Proceedings of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government dated the 13th November 1891 No. $\frac{5740.}{M. 2393.}$

1. His Highness the Maha Rajah has had under careful consideration the subject of affording more efficient protection to public servants against dismissal or suspension except on well-established grounds.

2. His Highness feels that so long as a public servant can be dismissed by the head of a department, without a full inquiry into and proof of misconduct, his tenure, of office is so uncertain that it leads almost necessarily to the habit of looking at office as temporary, and the tempatation, therefore, is to make the most of it whilst it is held.

3. The power of arbitrary dismissal also engenders in many cases a habit of servile dependence on a superior, which strikes at the root of all independence and manliness of character.

4. His Highness therefore resolves to lay down for the guidance of all heads of departments the following general principles by which the dismissal or other punishment of public servants should in future be regulated.

I. The Dewan may, when there is sufficient reason for so doing, appoint a commission consisting of one or more officers for the purpose of inquiring into any charge of misconduct against any public servant not removable from office without the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Provided that when the inquiry to be instituted is against an officer drawing 200 Rs. and above, or a Tahsildar or Magistrate, such commission shall not be appointed except with the previous sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

II. The conduct of inquiries under the last preceding para shall be regulated by the Commissioner when the comission consists of one member only, and by the President of the commission when the same consists of more than one member. Power should be given to the Commissioner or President of a commission to summon and examine witnesses.

III. On receiving the report of such Commissioner or Commissioners, the Dewan shall, when the officer charged is one drawing a salary of 200 Rs. and above, or a Tahsildar or Magistrate, submit the record of the inquiry together with his opinion thereon to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

IV. When the officer charged is other than one drawing a salary of 200 Rs. and above or a Tahsildar or Magistrate but not removable from office without the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the Dewan may, on receipt of the report of inquiry, and, if he sees sufficient reason for doing so, suspend such officer for a period not extheding 3 months, or fine him in any amount not exceeding a month's salary. If higher punishment is necessary, the Dewan shall submit the case with his opinion to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

V. No head of a department shall institute any public inquiry against any public servant subordinate to him whom he is not empowered to dismiss. But this rule shall not prevent him from reporting against such officer for misconduct to the Dewan for such orders as he may deem fit to pass.

VI. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to affect the power of the Dewan or of the head of a department to remove, suspend or fine without such formal inquiry, any subordinate whom he is now empowered to remove, suspend or fine to the extent of the authority vested in him.

VII. But no public servant shall be dismissed except for fraud, dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, gross insubordination, offences involving moral turpitude or proved incompetency.

Provided, however, that the services of a public servant in a temporary establishment may be dispensed with whenever there is no further occasion for them.

VIII. In case of dismissal on the ground of continued negligence or incompetency, instances of such negligence or incompetency should have been placed on record before the present intention to dismiss was conceived, and gross insubordination must be such as cannot be atoned for by an apology or otherwise.

IX. As it is but just and proper that greater protection should be given to old servants, no public servant on a permanent establishment having a service of 15 years shall be dismissed by the head of any department, except under the sanction of the Dewan, whatever his present powers may be. Nor shall the Dewan dismiss a public servant of 15 years' standing and drawing a pay of 50 Rs. and above without the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

X. In every case where the dismissal or suspension of any public servant or the imposition of a fine on one drawing a salary of 100 Rs. and above or on a Magistrate is intended, the specific charge against him should be reduced to writing and furnished to him, and the answer or defence or explanation of the party taken in writing, and the final decision of the superior recorded in writing. It will not be absolutely necessary for every head of charge to be formally proved by evidence, but where a specific act of fraud or dishonesty is charged it should be proved in the presence of the party accused, and subject to his cross-examination, and so with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which the accusation within the category are built: but the charges will often be matter of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof but not the less leading to a moral conviction. The rule therefore on this head ought not to be rigorous.

XI. In every case in which a fine is inflicted under powers possessed by the head of a department the specific ground on which it is imposed shall be recorded, and not merely in general terms such as "neglect of duty" or "insubordination."

XII. Even in the case of fines under the above para the explanation of the public servant concerned should be taken in writing as far as possible before the penalty is inflicted.

XIII. The public servant affected will be entitled to copies of all proceedings held, and orders passed, for purposes of his defence or appeal on his paying the usual stamp and copying fees, and he shall also be allowed to read and, if desired, to make for himself, in the office, a copy of such other records as may be necessary for his defence or appeal, except such as are confidential.

XIV. All appeals to superior authority shall be preferred within two months from date of obtaining copies of proceedings had, and of order passed in the case.

XV. These proceedings do not apply to the Military, nor to the Judicial Department in so far as the procedure of the latter is regulated by the rules passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 14th Meenom 1059. Nor do they apply to peons and other menial servants or to labourers and others whose wages are reckoned by the day.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Instances having come to the notice of His Highness' Government of public servants remaining at home on account of illness and doing there such light duties as they can, it is hereby notified under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah that this practice will not be allowed hereafter. If a public servant is so ill that he cannot attend his office or perform all the duties (whether in-door or out-door) appertaining to the post he holds, he should take such leave as he is entitled to. Medical officers attending on public servants who are unable to attend their offices are required to sent sick certificates to the Head of the Department in the case of subordinate officers, and to the Dewan where the patient is the Head of a Department.

The practice of public officers absenting themselves from their offices and remaining at home on plea of doing duty there during office hours is also strictly prohibited—excepting in the case of the officers noted in the margin, for whom office accommodation is provided in their official residence or whose offices are built in close proximity to their houses on account of the nature of their duties.

The Commandant and officers of the Nayar Brigade.
The Chief Engineer.
The Durbar Physician.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th Sept. 1891.

T. RAMA ROW.
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Public servants of the classes noted in the margin are hereby strictly prohibited from acquiring by purchase, bargain, mortgage, transfer or by any means directly or indirectly, any landed property or interest in any landed property within their respettive jurisdictions, without the previous sanction of the Government being obtained thereto.

Judges.
Munsiffs.
Dewan Peishcars and Deputy and Assistant Peishcars.
Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.
Tahsildars including Kandukrishy and Melcanganum Tahsildars or Superintendents.
Officers of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.
Officers of the Public Works Department down to the grade of Sub-Overseers.
Officers of the Forest and Cardamom Departments down to the grade of Aminadars.

2. Applications for permission should state the situation, extent and nature of the land desired to be required, the tenure on which it is held, its pattom the tax payable thereupon, the name and address of the party from whom it is sought to be acquired, the character of the acquisition, whether by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the consideration proposed to be paid and whether the Public Servant has any official relations with the person from whom the land is to be acquired or with members of his family. Printed forms will be supplied from the Huzur on application.

3. This prohibition does not apply to the acquisition of land or any interest in land by individual or family succession or adoption.

4. The taking up of Government waste land by any of the classes of public servants named with a view to having it registered in his own name or for his benefit is within the meaning of Rule 1.

These rules shall apply to all Huzur officers and officers on the establishment of the High Court who draw a salary of 150 Rupees and upwards.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th November 1883.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Petition Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 26th May 1887. / 14th Edavom 1062

1. All complaints on Revenue matters should be preferred by means of written petitions and should be presented to the officer having power to dispose of them in the first instance.

If any petition thus addressed refers to a matter which the receiving officer is not competent to dispose of, he shall refer the petitioner by endorsement to the proper officer.

2. All Revenue officers should set apart portions of certain days (not less than 3) in each week for personal communication with ryots having complaints to prefer and for the disposal of such complaints.

3. (a) If the petition should set forth matters admitting of immediate disposal, the officer receiving it should dispose of it forthwith, making a note of his order;

(b) if a reference to the records of the office is necessarp for the disposal of a petition, it should as a rule be disposed of within 3 days from the date of its receipt; and

(c) if a reference to a subordinate office is necessary for local enquiry, it shall be despatched to such office not later than the day following that on which the petition is received with clear instructions to furnish the required information, which should be specified. Great care should be taken that no unnecessary references are made under this rule.

4. The officer to whom the petition is referred for enquiry under clause (c) of rule 3 should without avoidable delay make the necessary enquiry and furnish the required report. The report should be complete as far as possible, so that no further reference may be necessary on the part of the referring officer. Immediately on receipt of such report the officer to whom the petition is addressed should dispose of the petition.

9. In the case of every such disposal a written order should be placed on record stating the grounds of the decision and a copy of such order shall be endorsed on the petition under the seal and signature of the disposing officer or granted separately as soon after the passing of the order as practicable.

6. Every party affected by the order passed shall be entitled on his applying for them to copies of correspondence or other papers on which the officer has based his order—the copies being furnished at the expense of the applicant.

Provided however, no copies shall be granted which by any standing orders the officer is precluded from furnishing.

7. All copies under the foregoing rule shall as a rule be granted within 3 days at the latest from the date on which paper and fees have been produced.

8. Any party feeling aggrieved by any order passed as aforesaid shall be at liberty to appeal to the next superior authority, and eventually to the Government.

Appeals.

9. No appellate authority shall receive on appeal a petition on any matter unless it is accompanied by the endorsement of the officer below or an authenticated copy of his order or unless it shall be satisfactorily proved that such officer has refused to give an endorsement or a copy of his order.

10. Appeal petitions should as far as possible set forth the grounds on which they are preferred, and should be accompanied by any documents which the appellant may wish to produce in support of his case.

11. If a reference is found necessary to the officer, who decided in the first instance, before the appeal can be disposed of, the petition shall be despatched to such officer for report or explanation as the case may be, and such report or explanation shall be submitted within 5 days as a rule from the date of the receipt of the requisition to report. A longer time will be necessary when the reference involves the summoning and examination of individuals and the recording of evidence or reference to a local official and these grounds shall be stated in explanation of any delay which may occur beyond the prescribed time in replying to the requisition.

12. All petitions referred by the appellate authority should be returned along with the report or reply.

13. When petitions are referred by a superior to a subordinate officer simply for consideration or disposal and not for report, the latter should still give the petitioner an endorsement embodying his order on it, so that the superior authority may be able without further reference to dispose of the petition in the event of the petitioner appealing to him.

14. When an appeal has been once disposed of, no second petition on the same subject will be received unless it sets forth some new or important matter.

15. Petitions will not be received regarding any matter which forms the subject of judicial proceedings in a Court or which falls within the jurisdiction of the Courts, or is an appeal from the final decision of a Court of law, whether Civil or Criminal, relating to the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, in cases in which another mode of obtaining redress is open to the complainant under the Regulations.

16. Government will receive petitions only from principals; addresses running in the name of a Vakil or agent will receive no attention unless accompanied by due powers of attorney.

17. Anonymous petitions will as a rule not be noticed.

Miscellaneous.

18. All petitions should have the seal or the initials of the receiving officer and the dates of receipt and disposal marked on them by the officers receiving them. Where a petitioner is referred by endorsement to an officer, the dates of the receipt and re-transmission of the endorsement should likewise be noted.

19. A register in the form annexed should be kept in every office of petitions received showing the date of receipt and disposal, and abstract of its contents, and a transcript of the order passed on it. Serial numbers should be given to the petitions in the order of the dates of receipt.

20. If a complainant happens to be present when his petition is disposed of, a copy of the order should be handed to him forthwith. In all other cases the order or copy will be sent to the petitioner "Anchal Bearing" with the words "Endorsement on petition" written on the cover.

21. Superior officers when out on circuit in the districts, should see that these rules are acted upon by their subordinate officers and should in particular examine the petition register and the file of undisposed petitions and notice any neglect or unnecessary delay in keeping the former or in disposing of the latter.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Register of petitions kept in *Office for the year.*

Serial No.	Name of Petitioner.	Date of petition.		Date of its receipt.		Abstract of Petition.	Date of order.	Transcript of order.	Remarks.
		Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.				

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following clause is appended to Section 8 of the Petition Rules dated the 14th Edavom 1062.

"Such appeal, if not falling under the Regulations of the 21st Edavom and 21st Mithunom 1062 respectively and Circular dated the 4th Auny 1063, shall lie within three months from the date of the order intended to be appealed against."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
12th December 1893.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the offices of Director of Vernacular Education and Superintendent of District Schools have been abolished, and that for purposes of educational administration and inspection the State will be divided into three Ranges, to be termed the Northern, Central, and Southern respectively, each Range being in charge of one Inspector of Schools.

The Taluqs constituting the three Ranges will be as follows:—

Northern:—Parur, Alengaud, Kunnatnad, Thodupolay, Muvatupolay, Meeuachel, Chunganacherry, Cottayam, Ettumanoor, Vycome, Shertallay, Ambalapolay.

Central:—Quilon, Karthigapalli, Pathanapuram, Shencottah, Chenganoor, Thiruvella, Kottarakaray, Karunagapalli, Kunathoor, Mavelikaray.

Southern:—Sheraingeel, Trivandram, Neduvengaud, Neyattinkaray, Vilavencode, Calculam, Eraniel, Agusteeswaram, Thovalay.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th July 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

The following rules, to be hereafter known as the "Travancore Educational Rules," for the organization and management of Government and aided schools and of schools recognized for purposes of the Public Service and other Examinations, are hereby notified for general information under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
December 10th 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE EDUCATIONAL RULES.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.
I. Classification of schools: Standards of instruction.
II. Curricula of Study.
III. Rules applicable to Aided Schools.
IV. Appendices.

CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS: STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTION.

1. Educational institutions shall be classified as follows:—

University Education.	(a) First Grade Arts Colleges.
	(b) Second Grade Arts Colleges.
School Education, General.	(c) English High Schools.
	(d) English Middle Schools.
	(e) English Primary Schools.
	(f) Vernacular High Schools.
	(g) Vernacular Middle Schools.
	(h) Vernacular Primary Schools.
School Education, Special.	(k) First Grade English Normal Schools.
	(l) Second Grade English Normal Schools.
	(m) Third Grade English Normal Schools.
	(n) First Grade Vernacular Normal Schools.
	(p) Second Grade Vernacular Normal Schools.
	(q) Industrial Schools.
	(r) Schools of Art.
	(s) Special Schools, (other than (q) and (r) above.)

2. Educational institutions of each class shall be further subdivided into

(a) Government institutions,

(b) Private institutions:

The former are managed entirely by Government; the latter by private individuals or associations. Private institutions may be either aided or unaided.

3. (a) First Grade Arts Colleges shall contain the following classes:—

Junior F. A.
Senior F. A.
Junior B. A.
Senior B. A.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of Madras University.

(b) Second Grade Arts Colleges shall contain the following classes:—

Junior F. A.
Senior F. A.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the First-in-Arts Examination of the Madras University.

(c) English High Schools shall contain the following classes, at least:—

Form VI.
Do. V.
Do. IV.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Matriculation Examination of Madras University, or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination.

(d) English Middle Schools shall contain the following classes, at least:—

Form III.
Do. II.
Do. I.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Madras Lower Secondary Examination, or shall be in accordance with the curricula of study prescribed for these Forms in Chapter II.

(*e*) English Primary Schools shall contain the following classes at least:—

Class II.
Do. I.
Infant Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Madras Primary Examination, or shall be in accordance with the curricula of study prescribed for these classes in Chapter II.

(*f*) Vernacular High Schools shall contain the following classes, at least:—

Class VII.
Do. VI.
Do. V.

The standard of instruction shall be in accordance with the curricula of study prescribed for these classes in Chapter II.

(*g*) Vernacular Middle Schools shall contain the following classes, at least:

Class IV.
Do. III.

The standard of instruction shall be in accordance with the curricula of study prescribed for these classes in Chapter II.

(*h*) Vernacular Primary Schools shall contain the following classes at least:—

Class II.
Do. I.
Infant Class.

The standard of instruction shall be in accordance with the curricula of study prescribed for these classes in Chapter II.

(*k*) First Grade English Normal Schools shall contain the following, as the highest class:—

High School Normal Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the English High School Normal Certificate, or the (Madras) Trained Teacher's Certificate, Second Grade Collegiate.

(*l*) Second Grade English Normal Schools shall contain the following, as the highest class:—

Middle School Normal Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the English Middle School Normal Certificate, or for the (Madras) Trained Teacher's Certificate, Upper Secondary Grade.

(*m*) Third Grade English Normal Schools shall contain the following, as the highest class:—

Primary School Normal Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the English Primary School Normal Certificate, or for the (Madras) Trained Teacher's Certificate, Lower Secondary Grade.

(*n*) First Grade Vernacular Normal Schools shall contain the following, as the highest class:—

Higher Vernacular Normal Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate.

(*p*) Second Grade Vernacular Normal Schools shall contain the following, as the highest class:—

Lower Vernacular Normal Class.

The standard of instruction shall be that required for the Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate.

(*q*) The organisation of, and courses of instruction in, Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other special Schools, shall in each case be subject to the approval of Government.

CHAPTER II.

CURRICULA OF STUDY FOR AIDED SCHOOLS.

English Schools.

[Until a list of approved text books is published by Government those now employed may be used. Those referred to below are given as an indication of the extent of each subject studied.]

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
ENGLISH ...	Ability to point out and pronounce all the capital and small letters of the Alphabet, and to read easy words (Orient Reader Primer.)	*Orient Readers.* No. 1. The pupil must understand and be able to use the words in the text in new sentences similar in construction to those in the text book. He should know the meanings of single words, phrases and sentences in Vernacular; and give, in Vernacular, the subject-matter of the lessons read.	*Orient Readers.* No. 2. The pupil should be able to use the words of the text book in new sentences and combinations; to read any other book of difficulty equal to that of the reading book in use; to give the meaning of words and sentences, and to answer questions on the subject-matter, in Vernacular.

	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
ENGLISH ...	*Orient Reader.* No. 3. Meaning of words, phrases and sentences in English and Vernacular; and of subject-matter in English; parsing of words, and analysis of simple sentences. Selected poetical passages in Reading-book to be committed to memory.	*Orient Reader.* No. 4. Meaning of words, phrases and sentences, in Vernacular; and of subject-matter in English; parsing and analysis; exercises in the re-casting of sentences. Selected poetical passages in Reading-book to be committed to memory. Short essays on easy subjects.	*Orient Reader.* No. 5. To answer in English, questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons read. Expansion, contraction, and transformation of sentences. Explanation of metaphors, and similes. Selected poetical passages to be learnt by heart.

	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
ENGLISH ...	*Orient Reader.* No 6. To answer in English, questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons read. Expansion, contraction, and transformation of sentences. Explanation of figures of speech. Selected poetical passages to be committed to memory.	*Lethbridge's Selections from English Literature.* Portions prescribed from time to time. The pupil must thoroughly understand the meaning of the words in, and the subject-matter of, the lessons read.	*Lethbridge's Selections from English Literature.* Portions prescribed from time to time. The pupil must thoroughly understand the meaning of the words in, and the subject-matter of, the lessons read. He must also understand the construction of sentences; and be able to recast forms of expressions.

	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
DICTATION ...	To write to Dictation all the letters of the English Alphabet, and also passages of difficulty equal to that of the text book used.	Writing to dictation, words and sentences from books not previously read in the class, and equal in difficulty to the reading book in use.	

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
DICTATION ...	Writing to dictation, words and sentences from books not previously read in the class, and equal in difficulty to the reading book in use.		

	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
GRAMMAR ...	To point out the Nouns and Verbs in any passage.	To point out the Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs in any easy sentence.	To give the parts of speech of each word, and to point out the subject and predicate, in simple sentences.

	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
GRAMMAR ...	Longman's *Junior School Grammar for India* pp. 1—42.	Longman's *Junior School Grammar for India* pp. 42—end	Longman's *School Grammar.*

	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
GRAMMAR ...	Mason's *Shorter English Grammar* pp. 7—92. Walton's *Synthesis*, Parts I, II, III.	Mason's *Shorter English Grammar* pp. 92—157. Walton's *Synthesis* Parts IV, V, VI, VII.	Mason's *Shorter English Grammar*, Walton's *Synthesis* (whole.)

	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
ARITHMETIC ...	Notation and Numeration up to 9,999. Simple addition of numbers of not more than three figures, arranged in not more than 5 lines. Multiplication table up to 12×12. Mental addition of not more than four numbers, the total not to exceed 100.	Numeration and Notation to 8 places of figures; Multiplication table, and the four simple rules.	Revision of portions prescribed for Class I. Compound rules and reduction bearing on Indian and English money, on the weights and measures of length and capacity, used in India, on English time and lineal measure.

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
ARITHMETIC ...	Revision of the portions prescribed for the Second Class. Greatest common measure and least common multiple. Prime factors, Vulgar fractions (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.) Reduction, English and Indian currencies, weights and measures, easy miscellaneous questions on the application of the simple and compound rules.	Revision of portions prescribed for Form I. Simplification of compound and complex fractions. Conversion of pure decimals to fractions and of fractions to decimals. Simple practice, simple proportion, easy miscellaneous questions.	Revision of the portions prescribed for Form II. Recurring decimals, compound practice, compound proportion, square and cubic measures.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
ARITHMETIC ...	Revision of the portion prescribed for Form III. Practical methods of shortening labour in multiplication and division. Advanced exercises in proportion, simple interest. Profit and loss, advanced exercises in square and cubic measure.	Revision of the portion prescribed for Form IV. Extraction of square root. Proportional parts. Present value and discount. Simple Interest. Compound interest.	Chain rule. Extraction of cubic root. Alligation. Partnership. Percentages and averages. Stocks and shares. General division.

	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
ALGEBRA ...			Hall and Knight's *Elementary Algebra*:—Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
ALGEBRA ...	Hall and Knight's *Elementary Algebra*:—Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, XI, XII, XVII, & XVIII.	Hall and Knight's *Elementary Algebra*:—In addition to the portion done in Form IV chapters VIII, IX, X, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII and XXIII.	Hall and Knight's *Elementary Algebra*, up to quadratic equations with problems.

	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
GEOMETRY ...		Definitions, Postulates and Axioms, Propositions 1—20 Book I.	Euclid Book I with easy deductions.

SUBJECTS.	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
GEOMETRY ...	Euclid, revision of Book I and Book III. Definitions and Propositions 1—15.	Book II and Book III. Propositions 16—25. Easy deductions.	The first three Books of Euclid with more difficult deductions.

	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
HISTORY— (a) India.	The outlines of the history of India to the end of the Moghul period (Wheeler's *primer*, chapters I to IV) with such a knowledge of Geography as is necessary for the intelligent study of the subject. (The explanation of lessons to be imparted in Vernacular).	Wheeler's *Primer* chapters V—XIII with such a knowledge of Geography as is necessary for the intelligent study of the subject.	Lethbridge's *History*, chapters I to XV with such a knowledge of Geography as is necessary for the intelligent study of the subject.

	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
HISTORY— (a) India.	Lethbridge's *History*, chapters XVI to XXXI.	Lethbridge's *History*, chapters XXXII to the end.	Lethbridge's *History*, up to A. D. 1870.
(b) England...	*Epochs of English History*, to 1216 A. D.	*Epochs of English History*, 1216—1688.	*Epochs of English History*, to 1885.

	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
GEOGRAPHY ...			Particular Geography of Travancore. Explanation and exemplification of Geographical terms. (The lessons to be imparted in the Vernacular of the pupils and from the map. As no particular text-book is prescribed the book used in Vernacular Schools may be used as a basis for the lessons).

	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
GEOGRAPHY ...	Revision of the portions prescribed for Class II. The outlines of the Geography of Asia, the situation of the great rivers, mountain chains and important countries of the world. (The subject to be taught by means of a map and globe, but without the aid of any particular text-book).	The outlines of the Geography of the continents of the world, as in *Clarke's Class-book of Geography*; sections I, II, III, XIX, XXXII, XLII, XLIII, XLV, LIII.	Revision of outlines of General Geography of the world. Geography of Bombay, Madras, Burma and Ceylon. Blandford's Geography of India, Burma and Ceylon pp. 120—181.

SUBJECT.	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
GEOGRAPHY ...	*(a)* India—Blandford's *Geography of India, Burmah* and *Ceylon* pp. 50—191. *(b)* Europe, Great Britain and Ireland in detail. Clarke's *Class-book of Geography* pp. 1—134.	*(a)* The whole of Blandford's *Geography of India, Burma* and *Ceylon*. *(b)* Asia and America. Clarke's *Class-book of Geography* Sections XIX to XXXI and XIV to LXIX.	Blandford's Geography of *India, Burma* and *Ceylon* and Clarke's *Class-book of Geography* (whole).
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
MAP-DRAWING ...	To insert the chief rivers and mountain ranges of India on an outline map.	To insert the chief physical features and the important countries of Asia and Europe on outline maps.	To insert the chief physical features of any continent (including Australia) or of any great country in Europe or Asia on an outline map.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
MAP-DRAWING ...	Map-drawing on prepared projections without outlines.	Map-drawing on prepared projections without outlines.	Map-drawing on prepared projections without outlines.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
PHYSICS ...	Expansion by heat: the thermometer: boiling: evaporation: rain: ice: water: steam: wind: the balloon: the siphon: the air-pump: the common pump: the barometer: the lever: the inclined plane: the wedge: the wheel and axle: the pulley: falling bodies: the pendulum: the clock: the mariner's compass.	As in Stewarts *Primer of Physics*, articles 1—67.	As in Stewart's *Primer of Physics*, articles 68 to the end.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
CHEMISTRY ...	Solution: crystallization: precipitation: elements: compounds: mixtures: combustion: decomposition: air: oxygen: hydrogen: carbonic acid gas.	As in Roscoe's *Primer of Chemistry* articles 1—52.	As in Roscoe's *Primer of Chemistry*, articles 53 to the end.

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
VERNACULAR TEXT...	(Malayalam) First half of First Book. (Tamil) First half of First Book.	*(a) Malayalam Reading.* First book, 2nd half. *(b) Tamil Reading.* First Reader, 2nd half. Neethimanjari, Part I. lines 1—120.	*(a) Malayalam Reading.* Second Book. Prescribed portions of Anthology to be committed to memory. Garthwaite's Essentials of Grammar, First half. *(b) Tamil Reading.* Second Reader, 30 lessons. Neethimanjari part I lines 120—264. Navaller's Grammar, pages 1—8.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
VERNACULAR TEXT...	*(a) Malayalam Reading.* Third Book. Prescribed portions of Anthology to be committed to memory. Garthwaite's essentials of Grammar second half. *(b) Tamil Reading.* Third Reader 25 lessons. Neethimanjari part II 52 Stanzas. Navaller's Grammar pages 9—19.	*(a) Malayalam Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time Garthwaite's Catechism of Malayalam Grammar to the end of Sandhi. Amarasum :— Swargavarga, up to the synonyms of Indra. Sidharupom :— Akaranthum, Ekaranthum and Ukaranthum (Masculine gender) Akaranthum and Ekaranthum (Feminine gender). Akaranthum (Neuter gender). *(b) Tamil Reading.* Poetry, Neethimanjari, part II stanzas 53—99. Prose, Panchatantram, 1st Tantram. Navaller's Grammar, Pages 20—37. Composition :— A letter on any easy subject.	*(a) Malayalam Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time Garthwaite's Grammar to the end of Avyam. Amarasum :— Swargavargam after the synonyms of Indra. Sidharupom :— Halanthapullingam. *(b) Tamil Reading.* Poetry, Neethimanjari, part II stanzas 100—158. Prose. Panchatantram 2nd Tantram. Navaller's Grammar Page 30 to end. *(c) Sanskrit Reading.* Sikshamanjari part II (Calcutta) page 1—15. Sidharupam (whole). 200 lines of poetry to be committed to memory. Composition :— Description of some familiar object or the composition of a letter.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
VERNACULAR TEXT...	*(a) Malayalam Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time. Garthwaite's Grammar: (whole). Amarasum :— Vyomavargam and Devee vargam. Sidharupam :— Halantha Sthreelingom *(b) Tamil Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time. Tamil Grammar Manual.* *(c) Sanskrit Reading.* Third Book (Bombay) Nalopakyanam first five cantos. Panchatantram two stories. Grammar (Bombay) first Book, (first half).	*(a) Malayalam Reading* Text books to be prescribed from time to time Grammar: Nedungadi's Grammar Sandhi, Samasam, Alankaram and Vritham. Amarasum :— Kalavargam and Dhivargam. Sidharupam :— Halanthanapumsakalingom. *(b) Tamil Reading.* Text books to be prescribed from time to time. Grammar :—Manual.§ *(c) Sanskrit Reading.* Third Book (Bombay) cantos 6—10. Panchatantram the last 3 stories. Grammar Bombay First Book second half.	*(a) Malayalam Reading.* Text books published by the University from time to time. *Nedungadi's Grammar.* *(b) Tamil :—* Text books published by the University from time to time *(c) Sanskrit :—* Text books published by the University from time to time.

*(எழுத்தியல், பத்தியல், உயிரீற்றுபுணரியல்).
§(எமய்யீற்றும்புணரியல், உருப்புணரியல்).

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
VERNACULAR DICTATION...		To write to dictation words and sentences out of any book not previously studied and equal in difficulty to the Reading Book in use.	Passages of difficulty equal to that of the reading book in use.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
VERNACULAR DICTATION...	Passages of difficulty equal to that of the reading book in use.		
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
VERNACULAR DICTATION...	Passages of difficulty equal to that of the reading book in use.		
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
TRANSLATION ...		To translate orally into English easy sentences in Vernacular and to translate orally into Vernacular English sentences of difficulty equal to that of the reading book in use.	Reciprocal translation of passages equal in difficulty to the text books used.
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
TRANSLATION ...	Reciprocal translation of passages equal in difficulty to the text books used.		
	Form IV.	Form V.	Form VI.
TRANSLATION ...	Reciprocal translation of passages equal in difficulty to the text books used.		
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
HAND-WRITING .	English and Vernacular copy books: Strokes, curved lines and simple letters.	English and Vernacular copies.	
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.
HAND-WRITING .	English and Vernacular copies.		
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.		
OBJECT LESSONS ..	Easy lessons in familiar objects.		

Vernacular Schools.

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	INFANT CLASS.	CLASS I.	CLASS II.
Reading ..	First Book.	Second Book. Pupils should know the meaning of single words, phrases and sentences and should be able to give the subject-matter of the lessons read.	1. Third Book. 2. Sreekrishnacharitham, Manipravalam 12th Sargam. Pupils should know the meaning of words and sentences and be able to give the subject-matter of the lessons read. Selected poetical passages in the reading book to be committed to memory. Short essays on easy subjects. (For Girls Schools *Seelavathi* instead of *Sreekrishnacharitam*)

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.	
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.
Reading ...	1. Poetry :— Sreekrishnacharitam, 2nd Sargam and Panchatantram 2nd Tantram. (For Girls' Schools, Pathnvritham instead of Sreekrishnacharitham.) 2. Prose :— Talboy Wheeler's tales from Indian History. Meaning of words, phrases & sentences: Subject-matters. Parsing and Analysis. Selected poetical passages from the Reading book to be committed to memory. Short essays on easy subjects.	1. Poetry :— Panchatantram 1st Tantram. Srikrishnacharitam Sargas 3 and 4. (Irupathunaluvritham instead of Sreekrishnacharitham for Girls' Schools.) 2. Prose :— Marthanda Varma (by C. V. Ramen Pillay). To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons read. Parsing and Analysis. Explanation of Metaphors and Similes. Selected poetical passages to be learnt by heart. Short essays on prescribed subjects.

SUBJECTS.	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Reading ...	1. Poetry :— Adhyatma-Ramayana, Balakandam & Ayodhyakandam. 2. Prose :— Sanmarga Pradipam. To answer questions on the meaning & subject-matter of the lessons read. Explanation of the Figures of Speech.	1. Poetry :— Bharatham, Sambhavam. 2. Prose :— Akbar. First half by M. R. Ry. the Valia Koil Tampuran Avergal. To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons read. Explanation of Figures of Speech. (Nalacharitham, Drama part I. instead of Bharatam for Girls' Schools.)	1. Poetry :— Selections from Bharatam. 2. Prose :— Akbar 2nd half.

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	INFANT CLASS.	CLASS I.	CLASS II.
Dictation ...	To write to dictation words and sentences from books not read in the class and equal in difficulty to the Reading book in use.	To write to dictation words and sentences from books not read in the class and equal in difficulty to the Reading book in use.	To write to dictation words and sentences from books not read in the class and equal in difficulty to the Reading book in use.

	MIDDLE SCHOOL.	
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.
Dictation ...	To write to dictation words & sentences from books not read in the class and equal in difficulty to the reading book in use.	To write to dictation words and sentences from books not read in the class and equal in difficulty to the Reading book in use.

	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	INFANT CLASS.	CLASS I.	CLASS II.
Grammar ...			Garthwaite's Essentials of Grammar.

	MIDDLE SCHOOL.	
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.
Grammar ...	Garthwaite's Catechism of Grammar to the end of Etymology.	Garthwaite's Catechism of Grammar (whole).

	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Grammar ...	Nedungadi's Grammar Sandhi and Samasam.	Nedungadi's Grammar, Alankaram and Vrithom.	Nedungadi's Grammar.

	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	INFANT CLASS.	CLASS I.	CLASS II.
Arithmetic ...	Numeration and Notation, Addition and Subtraction Multiplication table	Multiplication and Division. Easy Miscellaneous questions. Enchavadi (whole).	Compound rules & reduction bearing on Travancore currency measures and weights and on Indian money. Highest Common, Factor and Least Common Multiple; Easy Miscellaneous questions.

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.	
Arithmetic ...	Compound Rules and Reduction bearing on Indian weights and measures and on English Money, Time and Lineal Measure. Vulgar Fractions. Easy Miscellaneous questions.	Decimals. Reduction of fractions. Simple Practice, Simple Proportion and Miscellaneous questions.	
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Arithmetic ...	Compound Practice. Compound Proportion. Square and Cubic measure. Simple Interest. Miscellaneous questions.	Proportional parts. Compound Interest. Present value and discount. Profit and loss. Percentage, Average. Extraction of the square root and Miscellaneous questions.	In addition to subjects in the lower classes stocks, shares, cube root, Partnership.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Algebra. ...	First four rules. Removal of brackets. Factors.	Greatest Common Measure. Least Common Multiple. Fractions. Simple equations and easy problems.	Problems involving Simple Equations: Simultaneous Equations: Problem. Square root.
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Geometry ...	Book I. Propositions 1—20.	Book I (whole).	Book I, II with deductions on Book I.
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	INFANT CLASS.	CLASS I.	CLASS II.
Geography ...		The General Geography of Travancore. (From the Map)	The particular Geography of Travancore.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.	
Geography ...	Revision of Travancore Geography. General Geography of India, Asia and Europe.	Particular Geography of India, General Geography of Africa and America.	

Subjects.	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
Geography ..	Particular Geography of Europe & Asia. Pupils should be able to insert the physical features & the important countries of Asia and Europe on outline maps.	Particular Geography of America, Africa and Australia. Pupils should be able to insert the physical features of any continent or of any great country in Europe or Asia on outline maps.	Particular Geography of the five continents.

	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
History ..	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
			Travancore History to the end of M. E. 973.

	MIDDLE SCHOOL.	
	Class III.	Class IV.
History ..	1. Travancore History 973–1036 M. E. 2. Indian History to the end of the Mogul period.	1. Indian History from the advent of the Portuguese to the Regulating Act of 1773 A. D. 2. English History to the end of the Norman period.

	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
History ...	1. Indian History A. D. 1773–1805. 2. English History from the Plantagenet to the end of the Tudor peroid.	1. Indian History from 1805 to the end. 2. English History from the Stuart period to the end.	1. Indian History the whole. 2. English History the whole.

	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
Physics ...	Frohnmeyer's Catechism of physics. Chapters I and II.	Frohnmeyer's Catechism of physics. Chapters III to VII.	Frohnmeyer's Catechism of Physics.

	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	Infant Class.	Class I.	Class II.
Amaresam ...			Swargavargam.

SUBJECTS.	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.	
Amaresam ...	Vyomavargam.	Kalavargam, Dheevargam.	
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Amaresam ...	Varivargam. Bhuvargam.	Mrugavargam. Manushyavargam.	
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.	
Sidharupam ...	Ajantham.	Half of Verbs.	
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Sidharupam ...	Verbs (whole).	Sidharupam (whole).	
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.	
Sanskrit ...	Sreeramodantham.	Raghuvamsa 4th Sargam.	
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
Sanskrit ...	Raghuvamsa 5th Sargam.	Kumarasambhavam 1st Sargam.	Kumara Sambhavam 2nd and 3rd Sargams.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.	
History of Literature...	First half of Part I.	Second half of Part I.	
	HIGH SCHOOL.		
	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.	CLASS VII.
History of Literature...	First half of Part II.	Second half of Part II.	Part I and II.

SUBJECTS.	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	INFANT CLASS.	CLASS I.	CLASS II.
Hand-writing.	Strokes, Letters, Words.	Difficult words and easy sentences.	Printed copies.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.	
Hand-writing.	Printed copies.	Printed copies.	
	PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
	INFANT CLASS.	CLASS I.	CLAas II.
Tamil ...		First Book	Second Book.
	MIDDLE SCHOOL.		
	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.	
Tamil ...	Third Book.		

Sections 2, 4, 7, 9 and 15 apply to the Tamil Schools also. For Sections 1 and 3 the books now in use in the Tamil Schools may be continued.

CHAPTER III.

RULES APPLICABLE TO AIDED SCHOOLS.

Staff.

1. The minimum qualifications which will be considered sufficient in the case of teachers in aided schools are those indicated in the tabular statement below. These conditions as regards qualifications will apply only to male teachers, and not to Pundits, gymnastic instructors, or female teachers. In the case of female teachers although the minimum qualifications here laid down may be generally required, they will not be insisted upon where other satisfactory evidence of competence is forthcoming.

Institution.	Headmaster.	Other Teachers.
Arts Colleges.	L. T. (Madras) or other equivalent degree or certificate ...	L. T. (Madras) or other equivalent degree or certificate.
English High Schools. Forms IV, V, VI.	L. T. (Madras) or other equivalent degree or certificate ...	English High School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Second Grade Collegiate; or other accepted certificate.
English Middle Schools. Forms I, II, III.	English High School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Secondary Grade Collegiate; or other accepted certificate	English Middle School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Upper Secondary Grade; or other accepted certificate.
English Primary Schools.	English Middle School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Upper Secondary Grade; or other accepted certificate	English Primary School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Lower Secondary Grade; or other accepted Certificate.
Vernacular High Schools. Classes V, VI, VII.	Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate; or other equivalent or accepted certificate.	Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate; or other equivalent or accepted certificate.
Vernacular Middle Schools. Classes III, IV.	Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate; or other equivalent or accepted certificate.	Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate; or Vernacular Elementary Examination; Subordinate Service Examination, Lower Secondary Examination, or Middle School Examination.
Vernacular Primary Schools	Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate, or Vernacular Elementary Examination; Subordinate Service Examination; Lower Secondary Examination; or Middle School Examination	Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate, or Vernacular Elementary Examination, Subordinate Service Examination; Lower Secondary Examination; or Middle School Examination.
English Normal Schools: 1st Grade...	L. T. (Madras)	L. T. (Madras.)
English Normal Schools: 2nd Grade.	L. T. (Madras)	English High School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Second Grade Collegiate.
English Normal Schools: 3rd Grade...	English High School Normal Certificate; or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Second Grade Collegiate.	English Middle School Normal Certificate, or Trained Teacher's Certificate, Upper Secondary Grade.
Vernacular Normal Schools	Subject meanwhile to approval by Government.	
Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other special Schools.	A qualifying examination, or course of instruction, training, or practice in each subject taught; but subject in each case to approval by Government.	

[In the case of teachers already employed, on and from 11th December 1894 / 27th Kartigay 1070, in aided schools, who do not possess the requisite qualifications detailed in the above tabular statement, they will be allowed, within two years from the said date, to make application to Government for recognition as certificated teachers. In each case Government shall determine whether the previous service of the applicant is sufficient for the puoposes of such recognition; or whether it will be necessary for the applicant to pass an examination, written or practical. Forms of application for this purpose may be obtained from Inspectors of Schools, or Assistant Inspectors of Schools.]

2. There shall be at least one teacher on the staff, exclusive of Pundits, gymnastic instructors, writing masters, or drawing masters, for every forty pupils on the rolls.

3. The number of pupils in each class shall not ordinarily exceed the following :—

In Arts Colleges	50.
„ English High Schools ...	40.
„ „ Middle „	40.
„ „ Primary „	30.
„ Vernacular High Schools ...	40.
„ „ Middle „ ...	30.
„ „ Primary „ ...	25.
„ English Normal Schools ...	25.
„ Vernacular „ ...	25.

In Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other Special Schools the maximum number allowable in each class shall in each case be determined by Government.

4. No teacher will be considered as eligible for participation in a general maintenance grant unless he be engaged in teaching at least 4 hours daily, on the average; except in the case of Principals of Colleges, and Headmasters of English High Schools, in which cases, the requisite minimum will be 3 hours daily, on the average.

5. No maintenance grant shall ordinarily be given towards the salary of any male teacher who is under 16 years of age; or of any female teacher who is under 14 years of age; or of any teacher who is over 60 years of age.

Buildings, Plan, and Accommodation.

6. Before a school can be admitted to the receipt of aid or recognised for the purposes of any public examination, the site, plan, and accommodation of the building in which the school is held must be approved by Government. In cases where managers wish to add to the accommodation of an aided school, the plans of the addition to, or alteration of, the original building must be approved by Government.

7. All school buildings must be maintained in good repair, and the whole of the school premises must be kept scrupulously clean.

8. The accommodation in each aided school shall not be less than 6 square feet and 60 cubic feet for each pupil on the rolls. No class-room or school-building shall be permanently used by a number of pupils larger than that which it is certified to accommodate.

Furniture and Appliances.

9. The furniture, educational appliances and apparatus of every aided or recognised school must be approved by the Inspecting officer. All articles must be maintained in a state of satisfactory repair. Arts Colleges must be adequately provided with diagrams, charts, maps, models, specimens, preparations, chemicals, and apparatus for any science subject they may teach in connection with

the Arts course; and English High Schools must be properly equipped with the materials and apparatus requisite for the teaching of Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

10. Gymnastic apparatus must be supplied to all schools above the Primary Grade, in accordance with the lists published in the appendices.

Admission of pupils and Inter-School Rules.

11. Any pupil who has previously studied in any aided or recognised school shall only be admitted to an aided or recognised school if he presents an acquittance certificate from the headmaster of the school in which he last studied, shewing that he has paid all fees due to that school; stating the class in which he studied at the time of leaving, and also stating whether he has qualified for promotion to a higher class.

12. Upon admission of any pupil the headmaster shall not place him in any class higher than that in which he would have been in the school he left.

13. The headmaster shall be bound to give any pupil an acquittance certificate, on demand, provided the pupil has paid all fees due to the school up to the date of leaving. Should the headmaster refuse to grant such a certificate, the pupil can appeal at once to the Inspector of Schools.

14. Any pupil found to have obtained admission to any aided or recognised school through a false certificate or misrepresentation of any kind, shall be summarily dismissed. The fact of any pupil being dismissed either under this rule or for grave misconduct shall be reported at once to the Inspector of schools, and any pupil dismissed for either reason shall not be admitted to any aided or recognised school without permission of Government.

Records, Registers and Returns.

15. Every aided or recognised school, excepting Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other special schools, shall maintain the following school records:—

(*a*) Register of admissions and withdrawals.
(*b*) Register of attendance and fee-payments.
(*c*) Discipline Register.
(*d*) Counterfoil acquittance book.
(*e*) Register of scholarships and Free-scholars.
(*f*) School Log book.
(*g*) Correspondence book for letters despatched.
(*h*) File of letters received.

The exact forms of these records are shewn in the appendices. The school log-book should be in the form of a diary. It should be in the charge of the Headmaster, and in it should be entered any occurrence beyond the ordinary routine of the school. Only matters of fact, and not those of personal opinion, should find a place in the log-book.

The records and registers required in Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other special schools shall in each case be determined by Government.

16. The following statistical returns shall be submitted annually by all aided schools, within 15 days after the close of each Malabar year:—

(*a*) Return of attendance, admissions and withdrawals.
(*b*) Return shewing distribution of pupils according to age, caste or creed, sex, occupation of parents, languages studied.
(*c*) Return of monthly fee collections.
(*d*) Return of promotions made from each class.

(*e*) Return of public examination results.
(*f*) Return of annual income and expenditure.

Recognised schools shall furnish (*a*), (*b*), and (*e*) of the above.

The exact forms in which the above returns should be submitted are shown in the appendices.

Miscellaneous Rules regarding Organisation and Management.

17. For each class or form in an aided or recognised school there shall be a time table, shewing the distribution of work in that class or form for one week. A copy of this time table shall be so hung up in the class room that it may be easily available for reference. Copies of all the time tables in use in the school shall be in the possession of the Headmaster and shall be so bound together or combined into one general table, as will render them easily available for purposes of reference or inspection.

All time tables shall be submitted for approval to the Inspecting Officer on the occasion of each visit of inspection.

18. The ordinary school hours shall be from 9 A. M. till noon and from 1 P. M, till 4 P. M.: except in the case of Primary Schools, English and Vernacular, in which the midday interval shall be from noon till 2 P. M. In all schools there should be an interval of five minutes at the end of each hour.

19. Weekly holidays shall be allowed to all schools on Saturdays and Sundays, except in Muhammedan Schools, in which the weekly holidays shall be on Fridays and Sundays.

Other occasional holidays shall be allowed to all schools, except those for Muhammedans, as follows :—

All New Moon holidays.
Solar Eclipse days.
Lunar Eclipse days.
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.
Good Friday.
Queen's Birthday.

Avani	Avani Purapoo	1 day.
„	Avani Avittam	1 „
„	Gayathri Japam	1 „
„	Vinayaka Chathurthi	1 „
„	Onam	4 days.
Puratasi	Pooja Vaippoo	1 „
„	Pooja Eduppoo	1 „
Alpasy	Deepaly	1 „
Margaly	Swargavathil Yekadasy	1 „
Thye	Thye Pongul	1 „
„	Mattoo Pongul	1 „
Masi	Sivarathri	1 „
Chithrai	Vishu	1 „
Adi	Adiyaruthi	1 „

In addition to the above the following local holidays will be allowed to all schools, except those for Muhammedans, in the taluqs named:

Agastisvaram,	Suchindram Car Festival	1 day.
Thiruvattar,	Aurat	1 „
Trivandrum,	Aurat	1 „
Calculam and Eraniel	Mundakkattoo Kuday in Masi	1 day.
Aripad	Aripad Festival	1 day.
Vycome	Vykkathoo Ashtami in Kartigay	1 day.

In Muhammedan schools occasional holidays shall be allowed as follows :—

Mohurrum	5	days.
Bakreed	2	„
Akharee Charsumbo	1	„
Queen's Birthday	1	„
Good Friday	1	„
Ramzan	1	„

20. Vacations shall be given to all schools as follows :—

Art Colleges :—In accordance with Madras University Regulations.

*English Schools. 7th December to 7th January. April 15th till May 15th.

Vernacular Schools :—7th December to 7th January. 15th—30th April. 15th—31st August.

Normal and other Schools. As may be determined in each case by Government.

21. A list shewing the sanctioned holidays and vacations should be hung up in the school. In no case will changes be allowed in the holidays and vacations without the previous sanction of Government. Managers of aided schools are therefore liable to a reduction in the grant in any case where the school has been found closed on any day not being a sanctioned holiday, or part of a sanctioned vacation.

CHAPTER IV.

APPENDICES.

Attendance and Fee Register Form or Class

Admission No.	Class No.	Name.	YEAR																MONTH.															No. of days present.	School Fees.			Date of payment.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Rs.	Chs.	Ca.	
		No. present daily.........																																				

No. on Roll at beginning of month, ; admitted during the month, ; Left,
No. on Roll at end of month, ; No. of School Days, ; Average Attendance during the month, ; Average No. on Roll during month,

DISCIPLINE REGISTER.

Name of pupil.	Nature of offence.	Date.	Punishment awarded.

REGISTER OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND FREE SCHOLARS.

Name of Pupil.	Class or Form.	Scholarship awarded with amount.	Date of award.	Circumstances of award whether by competition or otherwise.	Remarks.

REGISTER OF ADMISSIONS AND WITHDRAWALS.

Admission number.	Name.	Date of admission with class on admission.	School in which pupil was last under instruction.	Age.	Birthplace	Caste.	Religion or Creed.	Date of last vaccination.	Name and occupation of Parent or Guardian.	Year of promotion to Class or Form.								Date of withdrawal.

ANNUAL RETURN OF AGE, CASTE, SEX, AND OCCUPATION OF PARENTS, OF PUPILS.

Class or Form.	Number on Register at end of the year.		Average Age of Pupils.		Caste.												Occupation of Parents.																		Number who have been successfully vaccinated.	
					Brahmins.		Malayali Sudras.		Pandy Sudras.		Other Hindus.		Christians.		Muhammedans.		Government servants.		Vakils.		Merchants.		Physicians.		Land owners.		Farmers.		Laborers.		Carpenters.		Others.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Total.																																				

RETURNS OF ANNUAL PROMOTIONS MADE.

Class or Form.	Number examined for promotion.	Number promoted.	Percentage promoted.

COUNTERFOIL ACQUITTANCE CERTIFICATE.

ACQUITTANCE.

Name.....

Class (or Form) .....

Date of leaving.....

Date.....189 .

Name of school.....

ACQUITTANCE CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that.....

a student in the.....class (or form) has paid all sums due to this Institution up to .....the date of his leaving.

.....189 .

Headmaster.
(or Principal.)

ANNUAL RETURN OF ATTENDANCE AND STRENGTH.

Class or Form.	Number at beginning of the year.	Number admitted during the year.		Number withdrawn during the year.		Number at end of year.	Average attendance during the year.	Percentage attendance.
		By promotions.	Otherwise.	By promotion.	Otherwise.			
Total.								

ANNUAL RETURN OF MONTHLY FEE COLLECTIONS.

Class or Form.	No. on Register.	Number Paid.	Amount collected each Month.												Total amount collected in each Class or Form.
			Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs.-Ch.-Ca.	Rs. Ch. Ca.
Total.															

Amount of Arrears collected during the year Rs. Ch. Ca.

ANNUAL RETURN OF PUBLIC EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Examination.	Number entered from the school.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Remarks.
...				

RETURN OF ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Name of School.....

Receipts during twelve months preceding date of application.

	Rs.	Ch.
Interest on endowments...		
Subscriptions or Donations		
Allotments or Grants from any Societies, Agencies, Associations or other organizations		
Fees (*amount from each Class or Form to be given*) ...		
Miscellaneous receipts, (each to be specified)		
Grants from Governments :—		
i. General Maintenance Grants		
ii. Special Grants for Buildings		
iii. Do. Do. Do. Furniture		
iv. Do. Do. Do. Rent		
v. Do. Do. Do. Public Libraries		
Balance of grant from previous year		
Total.....		

Expenditure during twelve months preceding date of application.

	Rs.	Ch.	Ca.
Salaries of Staff (*each to be specified*)			
,, ,, Servants (*each to be specified*)			
Prizes			
Scholarships			
Rent			
Repairs to buildings			
Furniture			
Appliances and apparatus			
Repairs to furniture			
Repairs to appliances or apparatus			
Library			
Miscellaneous items of expenditure (*each to be specified*) ...			
Total ...			

Dated .. ... 189 . Manager.

Grant-in-aid Notification.

1070.

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SECTION I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. With the object of introducing, improving, or extending education among the different classes of the people of the State, and in all branches which are, or will be, recognised by Government, the following revised rules for grants-in-aid to educational institutions are notified for general information, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah.

2. The provisions of this Notification will come into force on and from $\frac{\text{1st December 1894}}{\text{27th Kartigay 1070}}$, in supersession of all previous Notifications or Rules relating to grants-in-aid to educational institutions. All grants-in-aid given on and from the said date shall be given on principles of strict religious neutrality, to all schools imparting sound secular instruction according to recognized methods and conducted in accordance with the conditions specified in this Notification; regard being had, in each case, both to the educational requirements of particular localities and classes, and also to the public funds available for educational purposes.

3. All grants-in-aid which may have been given to educational institutions prior to the date on and from which this Notification takes effect, and which have not lapsed before that date, will be continued for two years after the said date, provided such institutions satisfy the conditions upon which the grants were originally sanctioned. After the lapse of the said period of two years, all such grants will be withdrawn, and replaced by others to such institutions as are eligible for grants in accordance with the terms of this Notification. Provided however that Government reserves to itself power to extend the said period for a specified time in individual cases and under special circumstances. Application may be made, in the case of any educational institution in receipt of a grant prior to the date on and from which this Notification takes effect, to have such grant withdrawn, and to have a grant in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Notification substituted.

4. The following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the subject or context.

(*a*) "*Range*" means such Taluqs or portions of Taluqs as may be constituted or defined by Government as a Range, and published in the *Government Gazette*.

(*b*) "*District*" means such portion or portions of a Range as may be constituted or defined by Government as a District, and published in the *Government Gazette*.

(c) "*Inspector*" means any person appointed by Government to be an Inspector of Schools within and throughout a Range.

(d) "*Assistant Inspector*" means any person appointed by Government to be an Inspector of Schools within and throughout a District.

(e) "*Manager*" means any person in whom the Management of a School vests.

(f) "*Correspondent*" means such person as may be accepted by Government, as appointed by the Manager of a School to conduct on behalf of the Manager correspondence relating to that School.

(g) "*Aided School*" or "*Aided Institution*" means any educational institution in receipt of a grant-in aid in accordance with the terms of this Notification.

(h) "*Boys' School*" means any school in which more than one half of the pupils on the rolls are boys.

(k) "*Girls' school*" means any school in which more than one-half of the pupils on the rolls are girls.

(l) "*Vernacular school*" means any school in which instruction is given mainly in, and by means of, the Malayalam or Tamil Languages.

(m) "*English School*" means any school in which English is taught and is in general use as the medium of instruction.

(n) "*Travancore Educational Rules*" means the rules, regulations, and conditions laid down by Government and published in the *Government Gazette* of $\frac{\text{11th December 1894}}{\text{27th Kartigay 1070}}$, together with any alterations or modifications which may be made from time to time in these rules and notified in the *Government Gazette*.

SECTION II.

Subjects of Grants:

General Conditions Applicable to Grants.

1. Grants-in-aid will be of the following kinds:—
   (a) General maintenance Grants.
   (b) Special Grants for the provision of furniture and educational appliances.
   (c) Special Grants for the erection and extension of School buildings.
   (d) Special Grants for rent of school buildings.
   (e) Special Grants for public libraries.

2. Grants-in-aid will only be given to those schools, the managers of which are able to satisfy Government that the schools are conducted in strict accordance with the Travancore Educational Rules.

3. Grants-in-aid will, ordinarily, be only given to those educational institutions which have had, during the three months previous to the date of application, a minimum average attendance as follows:

Second Grade Colleges ...	... 20
English Schools for boys ...	... 25
" " girls ...	... 20
Vernacular Schools for boys	... 25
" " girls ...	... 20
Normal Schools ...	... 5
Industrial Schools ...	... 10

In Industrial Schools, Schools of Art and other Special Schools, the requisite minimum will in each case be determined by Government.

4. The manager of each aided school shall appoint a person to act as correspondent or shall act in that capacity himself. The manager shall be bound by the acts of his correspondent.

SECTION III.

General Maintenance Grants.

1. General maintenance Grants will in each case be based upon the total amount paid by the managers as salaries to the teachers, provided that such salaries appear to Government to be reasonable. In all cases the grant is intended only to defray such portion of the expenditure of the school which is not met from fees, endowments, or other sources of income as may, in the financial circumstances of the school, seem to Government to be reasonable. The maximum grant allowable will not, therefore, exceed what is necessary to meet such portion of the total expenditure.

2. In calculating the probable fee-income the following rates will be employed; the strength of the school being assumed to be that stated as the average number on the rolls during the three months preceding the date of application.

	Fees per month.	
	Rs.	Chs.
Second Grade Arts Colleges	4	0
English Schools Form VI	2	0
" " " V	1	14
" " " IV	1	7
" " " III	1	0
" " " II	0	21
" " " I	0	14
" " Class II	0	7
" " " I	0	7
" " Infant Class	0	7
Vernacular Schools Class VII	0	7
" " " VI	0	7
" " " V	0	7
" " " IV	0	4
" " " III	0	4
" " " II	0	2
" " " I	Free.	
" " Infant Class	Free.	

3. If the total income for any year of a school in receipt of a grant-in-aid exceed the total expenditure for that year, the manager shall be allowed to retain, as a working balance, any excess up to 10 per cent of the total expenditure for the year; such balance being treated as an item of income for the following year. Any excess beyond 10 per cent will be deducted in equal monthly instalments from the grant payable during the first six months of the following year. Any changes in the staff, absence on leave, or change in salaries, must be notified to the Inspector. Should any such change affect the amount of the grant, an adjustment of the amount to be paid will be made at the end of each half-year.

4. The amounts of general maintenance grants will be as follows:—

(*a*) For First Grade Colleges no grants-in-aid will for the present be given.

(*b*) For Second Grade Colleges a sum equal to one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers; but in each case where a teacher is a Licentiate in Teaching, the grant shall consist of one-half of the salary of such teacher, together with one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*c*) For English High Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers: but in each case where a teacher is a Licentiate in Teaching, or holds an English High School Normal certificate, or a Trained Teacher's Certificate of the Second Grade Collegiate, the grant shall consist of

one-half of the salary of such teacher, together with one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*d*) For English High Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*c*) above, but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*e*) For English Middle Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-third of the amount paid as salaries to the teachers; but in each case where a teacher holds an English Middle School Normal Certificate or a Trained Teacher's Certificate of the Upper Secondary Grade, the grant shall consist of one-half of the salary of such teacher, together with one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*f*) For English Middle Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*e*) above, but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*g*) For English Primary Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers; but in each case where a teacher holds an English Primary School Normal Certificate, or a Trained Teacher's Certificate of the Lower Secondary Grade, the grant shall consist of one-half of the salary of such teacher together with one-third of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*h*) For English Primary Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*g*) above but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*k*) For Vernacular High Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers, but in any case in which a teacher holds the Higher Vernacular Normal certificate or other certificate considered by Government to be equivalent thereto, the grant shall consist of two-thirds of the salary to such teacher, together with one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*l*) For Vernacular High Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*k*) above but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*m*) For Vernacular Middle Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers; but in each case in which a teacher holds the Higher Vernacular Normal Certificate, or other certificate considered by Government to be equivalent thereto, the grant shall consist of two-thirds of the salary of such teacher, together with one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*n*) For Vernacular Middle Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*m*) above but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*p*) For Vernacular Primary Schools for boys, a sum equal to one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers, but in each case in which a teacher holds the Lower Vernacular Normal Certificate, or other certificate considered by Government to be equivalent thereto, the grant shall consist of two-thirds of the salary of such teacher, together with one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the other teachers not so qualified.

(*q*) For Vernacular Primary Schools for girls, the grant shall be calculated in the same manner as in (*p*) above but shall be increased by 25 per cent.

(*r*) For English Normal Schools, a sum equal to one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers.

(*s*) For Vernacular Normal Schools, a sum equal to one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers.

(*t*) The grants to Industrial Schools, Schools of Art, and other Special Schools will be decided by Government in each case, but the amount of the grant will not ordinarily exceed one-half of the total amount paid as salaries to the teachers or instructors.

5. For Schools for poor or backward Classes, the grants shall be given upon the terms and conditions following :—

(*a*) The school must be established for the purpose of educating children of such classes as the following :—

Pulaya.	Marakkan.	Malayarien.
Pariah.	Paravan.	Talavan.
Veda.	Mohammedans.	Taudan.
Iluva.	Kshourakan.	Muduvan
Shanar.	Mukkuva.	Velutadan.
Kurava.	Velan.	
Vettaran.	Pallan.	

(*b*) The building must be of an approved plan ; the accommodation must be such as will allow 6 square feet for each pupil on the rolls.

(*c*) The school must be supplied with the following articles of furniture :—

i. Benches, sufficient to seat all the pupils on the rolls.
ii. 1 Table, with drawer.
iii. 1 Chair.
iv. 1 Blackboard not less than 4 feet by 3½ feet.
v. 1 Map of Travancore.

(*d*) The records (*a*) (*b*) (*f*) (*vide* Travancore Educational Rules Chapter III, §. 15.) shall be maintained ; and the returns. (*a*) (*b*) (*f*) (*vide* Travancore Educational Rules Ch. III. §. 16.) shall be submitted annually.

(*e*) The curriculum shall be that prescribed for the Infant class and Class I of Vernacular Primary Schools, but writing on sand or cadjan may be substituted instead of Handwriting. For reading, the first book may be used in both classes, the first half in the Infant class and the second half in Class I.

(*f*) In all other matters the schools shall be organised and conducted in accordance with the Travancore Educational Rules.

The grant to schools conducted upon the lines detailed above shall be at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4 per mensem, provided the average attendance is not less than 20 for any given Malabar month and at a rate not exceeding Rs. 8 provided the average attendance is not less than 40 for any given Malabar month.

SECTION IV.

Special Grants for Buildings.

1. Special grants for the erection or extension of buildings will ordinarily amount to, but will not exceed one-third of the cost of erection or extension. In the case of schools for poor or backward classes, as defined in Section III. § 5, the grant shall consist of Rs. 25, provided a building be erected whose cost is estimated by the Inspecting Officer at not less than Rs. 25.

2. Managers applying for a grant for buildings shall have to satisfy Government that the buildings are necessary.

3. In the event of a building, the cost of erection or extension of which has been partly defrayed by a grant-in-aid, being employed prior to the lapse of twenty years from the date of payment of the grant, for purposes other than educational, the Manager shall refund such proportion of the original grant-in-aid as shall be deemed sufficient by three assessors, one of whom will be appointed by Government, one by the Manager, and the third by the two persons so appointed.

In the event of the Manager failing to refund such amount within one month after the decision of the assessors has been communicated to him, he shall, if desired by Government, sell the building to Government at a valuation to be determined by the assessors, the aforesaid proportion of the original grant-in-aid being deducted from the price. In the event neither of these two courses being followed, Government may recover the amount by such means as may seem fit.

4. Managers drawing grant under this section shall be required previous to the payment of the grant, to execute a bond or agreement embodying the conditions upon which the grant is given.

SECTION V.

Special Grants for Furniture and Appliances.

1. Special grants for furniture and appliances will ordinarily amount to, but will not exceed, one-half of the cost of such furniture and appliances. In the case of schools for poor and backward classes, as defined in Section III § 5, the grant shall consist of Rs. 25, provided that furniture and appliances to the value of not less than Rs. 25, according to the estimate of the Inpecting officer be placed in the school.

2. Grants may be given for school furniture, apparatus, maps, diagrams, models, provided the articles are approved, and for approved reference books, or for books purchased for school libraries. Grants will not, however, be given for school-books, chemicals, drawing-books, copy-books, slates, or other articles which should be purchased or provided by pupils.

3. Managers applying for a grant for furniture or appliances shall have to satisfy Government that the supply of such articles is necessary.

4. Should a school be closed or cease to exist within five years from the date of payment to its managers of a grant for furniture or appliances, the manager shall refund such proportion of the original grant-in-aid as shall be deemed sufficient by three assessors, one of whom will be appointed by Government, one by the manager and the third by the two persons so appointed.

In the event of the manager failing to refund such amount within one month after the decision of the assessors has been communicated to him, Government shall be at liberty to purchase the articles at a valuation to be fixed by the assessors.

5. Managers drawing grants under this section shall be required, previous to the payment of the grant, to execute a bond or agreement embodying the conditions upon which the grant has been given.

SECTION VI.

Special Grants for Rent.

1. Special grants for rent of school buildings shall ordinarily amount to, but shall not exceed, one-third of the rent paid by the occupier or tenant.

2. Special grants for rent will be only given to Second Grade Colleges, English High schools, English Middle Schools, and Girls' Schools, English and Vernacular, and will only be sanctioned in cases where there is clear evidence that the school building does not belong to the manager, and that the rent is paid *bona fide* to a party not connected with the school.

SECTION VII.

Special Grants to Public Libraries.

1. Special Grants to Public Libraries will only be given to those institutions, associations, or societies which are registered under

Regulation I of 1063, provided that their constitution and their articles of association are such as are satisfactory to Government.

2. Such grants will ordinarily amount to but shall not exceed a sum equal to one-half of the cost of books and non-Indian periodicals purchased, provided such books and periodicals are considered by Government to be of permanent literary, scientific or artistic value. The maximum grant allowable under this Section to any Library for any particular year, will be Rs. 250.

3. Grants under this Section will not be given for books which have been purchased previous to the date of application for the grant.

4. Before the payment of a grant under this Section, a bond or agreement embodying the conditions upon which the grant is given shall be executed by the secretary (or other person or persons authorised for the purpose) of the institution, association, or society to whom the grant is to be paid.

5. Public Libraries in receipt of grants under this Section shall be open to inspection by such officers as may be empowered by Government for the purpose.

SECTION VIII.

Mode of Application for Grants.

General maintenance Grants.

1. All applications for general maintenance grants, in order that if sanctioned they may take effect during any particular year, should be made not less than three months before the beginning of such year. For such purposes, the year shall be reckoned as beginning on 1st Avany. This rule shall not debar Government from allowing grants to schools at any time throughout the year in which this Notification first takes effect; or to particular schools, or to schools in particular localities, throughout any year if such course be considered proper in the interests of the school or locality.

2. All applications for general maintenance grants must be made in the prescribed forms appended to this Notification and must be accompanied by a declaration in the terms appended to these forms signed by the Manager. Applications should be accompanied by drawings to scale shewing the plan of the school and its site or surroundings.

3. All applications should be made in duplicate; one copy being submitted to the Inspecting Officer; the other being simultaneously forwarded to Government.

4. In the case of Vernacular Primary Schools, the application should be submitted to the Assistant Inspector of the District in which the school is situated. In the case of all other schools the application should be submitted to the Inspector of Schools of the Range in which the school is situated.

Special Grants for Furniture and Appliances, Buildings, Rent, or to Public Libraries.

5. All applications for grants towards the provision of furniture and appliances, erection or extension of buildings, or rent, or to Public Libraries, must be made in the forms appended to this Notification, and must be accompanied by a declaration, signed by the Manager, in the terms of that accompanying the forms.

6. Each application should be made in duplicate, as in the case of general maintenance grants. In the case of applications for buildings or furniture grants, fully detailed plans, specifications, and estimates should also be sent.

7. The Inspecting Officers to whom applications for grants for

furniture, buildings, rent, or grants to Public libraries, should be submitted are the same as in the case of application for general maintenance grants.

SECTION IX.

Disbursement of Grants.

General Maintenance Grants.

1. General maintenance Grants shall be disbursed monthly, except in cases in which Government may think fit to arrange for quarterly payments.

2. In all cases, the payment of the grant for any period will fall due on the first day after the expiry of that period.

3. General maintenance grants for any period are only payable on the condition that the proportion of each teacher's salary for that period, which the manager is required to contribute, has already been paid to the teacher. They will therefore only be paid after the submission to the Taluq authorities of a declaration by the manager that the teachers have received that portion of their salaries which is payable by the manager. This declaration shall also contain a clause to the effect that all the conditions upon which the grant is held have been fully observed.

4. At the end of each month, or other period, the Inspector of Schools shall send to the manager of each aided school a bill shewing the amount of the grant for the month or other period, and containing the declaration referred to in § 3 above. On presentation of this bill signed by the manager, or other person duly appointed by him, the Taluq authorities will disburse the grant. The grant for the first month of any particular year will not be disbursed until the annual returns of the school have been submitted and until the school accounts for the previous year have been approved.

Special grants for buildings or furniture and to Public libraries.

5. Special grants for the erection or extension of school buildings will not be paid until Government are satisfied that the work has been properly completed in accordance with the plans and estimates approved by Government. Under special circumstances, Government may sanction an instalment of the grant being paid after a certain portion of the work has been completed. Special grants for furniture, appliances, or apparatus, and special grants to public libraries will only be paid on submission of duly receipted vouchers for the estimated amount of cost in occured by the purchase of the articles towards which the grant was given.

Special Grants for Rent.

6. Special grants for rent will ordinarily be disbursed monthly on presentation of the Inspector's bill, the declaration in which must be signed by the Manager before the amount can be disbursed.

7. Government reserves the right of suspending, reducing, or withdrawing any grant in cases where there has been any misrepresentation of facts, deception, or falsification in the records or returns submitted, or any other fraud, imposition or irregularity on the part of the Manager.

SECTION X.

APPENDICES.

APPLICATION FOR GENERAL MAINTENANCE GRANT.

Name of School.	Taluq and Proverthy in which the school is situated.	Name and Postal address of manager.	Name and Postal address of correspondent.	Class of school.	Average number on rolls in each Form or class during 3 months preceding date of application.	Average attendance in each Form or class during 3 months preceding date of application.	Name, age and vernacular language of Head Master.	Qualifications of Head Master; together with previous service in other Schools.	Names, ages and vernacular languages of other teachers.	Qualifications of other teachers, together with previous service in other Schools.	Forms or classes, and subjects to be taught by each teacher with number of hours engaged weekly in each.	Salary proposed to be paid to the Head Master and to each of the other teachers.	Amount of grant now applied for with date from which it is requested it may take effect.	Remarks.

[The dates of certificates held by teachers should be entered.]

Declaration.—I, the responsible Manager of the above institution do hereby declare that all the conditions of aid laid down in the Grant-in-aid Notification, 1070, and in the Travancore Educational Rules are being, and will continue to be, fully complied with; and that I am prepared to subject the institution together with all its records, registers and accounts, to inspection by any officer of Government authorized for the purpose.

Dated.....189 Manager.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

[to accompany application for any grant.]

Name of School.....

Receipts during twelve months preceding date of application.

	Rs.	Ch.	Ca.
Interest on endowments			
Subscriptions or Donations			
Allotments or grants from any Societies, Agencies, Associations or other organizations			
Fees (*amount from each Class or Form to be given*) ...			
Miscellaneous receipts, (*each to be specified*)			
Total.....			

Expenditure during twelve months preceding date of application

	Rs.	Ch.	Ca.
Salaries of Staff (*each to be specified*)			
" " servants (*each to be specified*)			
Prizes			
Scholarships			
Rent			
Repairs to buildings			
Furniture			
Appliances and apparatus			
Repairs to furniture			
Repairs to appliances or apparatus			
Library			
Miscellaneous items of expenditure (*each to be specified*) ...			
Total.....			

Dated.....189 Manager.

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL GRANT FOR BUILDINGS.

Name of School.	Taluq and Proverthy in which the school is situated.	Name of Manager with Postal address.	Name of correspondent with Postal address.	Details of present accommodation.	Forms or classes with average strength.	New accommodation proposed, with details of dimensions of rooms.	Estimated cost of new accommodation.	Grant for which application is now made.

Declaration.—I, the manager of the above institution do hereby declare that the conditions of aid laid down in the Grant-in-aid Notification, 1070 and in the Travancore Educational Rules are being, and will continue to be fully complied with; that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with all its records, registers and accounts, to inspection by any officer of Government authorised for the purpose, and to furnish such returns as may be called for by Government and that, in the event of the building, being used, for purposes other than educational, prior to the lapse of twenty years from the date of payment of the grant now applied for, I am prepared to abide by the terms laid down in Section IV § §, 3, 4, of the Grant-in-aid Notification, 1070.

Dated.....189 Manager.

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL GRANT FOR FURNITURE.

Name of Institution.	Taluq and Proverthy in which the School is situated.	Name and Postal address of manager.	Name and Postal address of correspondent.	Furniture, appliances or apparatus for which grant is required.			Amount of grant for which application is now made.	Remarks.
				Articles.	Number.	Cost. Rs. ch. ca.		

Declaration.—I, the manager of the above institution, do hereby declare that the conditions of aid laid down in the Grant-in-aid Notification, 1070 and the Travancore Educational Rules are being, and will continue to be fully complied with; that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its records, registers and accounts, to inspection by any officer of Government authorised for the purpose, and to furnish such returns as may be called for by Government; and that, in the event of the school being closed or ceasing to exist within five years from the date of payment of the grant now applied for, I will abide by the conditions laid down in Section V § §, 4, 5 of the Grant-in-Notification, 1070.

Dated.....189 Manager.

ATTENDANCE AND FEE REGISTER FORM OR CLASS.

Admission No.	Class No.	Name.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		No. present daily.																			

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum
10th December 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

The following rules, regarding the institution of certain examinations for Teacher's Normal Certificates, are hereby notified for general information, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
December 10th, 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHER'S NORMAL CERTIFICATES.

I. In order to provide recognized tests of proficiency among teachers in English schools, certificates will be hereafter granted to such teachers and normally-trained candidates as may pass the examinations to be hereinafter specified.

II. Teacher's Normal Certificates shall be of the following grades:—

(a) English High School Normal Certificate.
(b) English Middle School Normal Certificate.
(c) English Primary School Normal Certificate.

These certificates are intended as sufficient qualification for teachers in English High, Middle, and Primary schools, respectively; and are therefore equivalent to the (Madras) Trained Teacher's Certificates, Second Grade Collegiate, Upper Secondary Grade, and Lower Secondary Grade, respectively.

III. Candidates, before admission to the examinations for the above certificates must produce the following:—

For the High School Normal Certificate:—A certificate of having passed the F. A. Examination of Madras University.

For the Middle School Normal Certificate:—A certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of Madras University.

For the Primary School Normal Certificate:—A certificate of having passed the Lower Secondary Examination, or the Middle School Examination. or (during 1895 & 1896) of having been promoted to Form IV of a recognised English High School.

In addition, each applicant shall, unless specially exempted, produce a certificate of attendance upon a course of training in an English Normal School, recognised for the purpose by Government.

IV. The examinations for the above certificates shall each consist of (a) a written examination and (b) a practical examination.

In the written examination for the High School and Middle School Normal Certificates, there shall be two papers of three hours each; the subjects being as follows:—

1st Paper:—Organization, Registers, Returns, and Correspondence.

2nd Paper:—Discipline, Methods of Teaching, Oral Teaching, Notes of Lessons.

In the written examination for the Primary School Normal Certificate, there shall be two papers of two hours each; the subjects being as follows:—

1st Paper:—Organization, Discipline, Registers, and Returns.

2nd Paper:—Methods of Teaching, Oral Teaching, Notes of Lessons.

The practical examination for each certificate will consist of the following parts:—

i. Reading.

ii. Black-board Exercises: Map-drawing: Working Arithmetical sums: Drawing Geometrical and other illustrations: Writing and setting copy-lines.

iii. Teaching a class in the presence of the examiners.

The method of conducting the practical examination will be settled by Government from time to time.

No candidate who has not passed the written examination shall be admitted to the practical examination.

V. The written examinations shall be held annually in the month of November; the practical examination being held in the month of January.

The exact date, hour, and place of each examination will be duly notified in the *Government Gazette*.

VI. Candidates for examination for certificates of all grades shall pay an examination fee of Rs. 5, which will admit to one written examination and one practical examination. A candidate who fails in the written examination may be admitted to subsequent written examinations upon payment of a fee of Rs. 2½.

A candidate who fails in the practical examination may be admitted to subsequent practical examinations on payment of a fee of Rs. 2½.

NOTICE.

With a view to improve the efficiency of teachers in the State, the following rules, the establishment and management of a First Grade English Normal School at Trivandrum, have been sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah, and are published for general information.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th December 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Rules regulating the Establishment and Management of the Trivandrum English Normal School.

I. The institution shall be called the "Trivandrum English Normal School."

II. Its object shall be to afford the means of theoretical instruction and practical training to students entering upon the profession of teaching.

III. The management and discipline of the school shall be vested in the Head-master acting under such instructions and orders as may be given by Government from time to time.

IV. The school shall contain three departments, in which students shall be trained for the English High School, Middle School, and Primary School, Normal Certificates respectively. These departments shall be known as follows:—

(a) High School Normal Class.
(b) Middle do. do. do.
(c) Primary do. do. do.

V. The number of students under training during any year shall be fixed by Government from time to time.

For the first year (1895) the numbers shall be as follows:—

High School Normal Class			...	...	8
Middle do.	do.	do.	...	...	12
Primary do.	do.	do.	...	...	15

VI. The period of training shall be twelve months, divided into two terms, separated by the two long vacations of the year.

VII. Admissions of students shall only take place at the beginning of the first term of the year. No student shall be admitted later than 15 days after the beginning of the first term.

VIII. The selection of candidates for admission to the school shall be made by the Headmaster. In the event of the number of candidates for admission to any class being in excess of the numbers

fixed in Rule V, the Headmaster shall make a selection from the candidates by means of a competitive examination.

IX. Candidates for admission to the High School, Middle School, or Primary School, Normal Classes shall have passed the F. A. Examination, the Matriculation Examination, or the Lower Secondary (or Middle School) Examination, respectively.

During the years 1895, 1896, a certificate of promotion to Form IV of a recognised English High School will be accepted as equivalent to the Lower Secondary Certificate.

X. The students admitted at the beginning of each year will be classed as follows :—

(*a*) Students to whom scholarships have been awarded by Government.

(*b*) Students, already employed in the Educational Department of the Public Service, and who have been permitted by Government to attend a course of instruction and training, without prejudice to their appointment in the Educational Department.

(*c*) Students who may be admitted upon payment of monthly fees.

XI. Applications for admission should be sent to the Headmaster not later than the 15th January and should be accompanied by the following :—

(*a*) Certificates of general educational qualifications as required in Rule IX.

(*b*) A certificate from a subordinate of the Medical Department of a grade not below that of First Class Assistant Apothecary, shewing that the applicant is physically fit to be a teacher.

(*c*) A certificate of age to shew that the applicant is not more than 30 years of age; or if he be already in employment as a teacher that he is not more than 35 years of age.

(*d*) A certificate of conduct signed by the Headmaster of the school in which the applicant was educated; or by the Headmaster of the school in which the applicant is employed as a teacher; or by an Inspector of schools.

In addition to the above, each applicant for a scholarship shall be required to produce a certificate from a Revenue Officer shewing that he is a born subject of Travancore.

XII. A number of scholarships will be awarded by Government to selected applicants, at the beginning of each year.

The scholarships to be awarded at the beginning of 1895, are as follows :—

High School Normal Class : 5 scholarships, each of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Middle School Normal Class : 6 scholarships, each of Rs. 8 per mensem.

Primary School Normal Class : 9 scholarships, each of Rs. 6 per mensem.

Applications for these scholarships should be addressed to the Headmaster; each application being drawn up in accordance with Rule XI.

XIII. Every student on being admitted shall enter into an agreement to be executed on stamped paper in such form as may be prescribed by Government, binding himself (1) to remain in the College during the period of training, and to abide by the rules of the school: (2) to appear for the prescribed examinations: and (3) to follow the profession of teaching for at least three years subsequent to the examinations at the close of the period of training.

XIV. If any of the conditions of the said agreement are not observed, the student shall be required to refund the whole amount of the scholarship drawn by him.

XV. Students admitted on payment of fees; shall be charged at the following rates :—

	Fee, per mensem. Rs.
High School Normal Class	4.
Middle do. do. do.	3.
Primary do. do. do.	2.

XVI. It shall be obligatory upon all students to appear for the written and practical tests prescribed by Government.

NOTICE.

Vernacular Elementary Examination.

Notice is hereby given that under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, an examination, to be known as the "Vernacular Elementary Examination" will be held periodically, at such times and at such places as may be hereafter notified, for the purpose of providing a test for admission to the Subordinate grades of the Public Service, and also for the purpose of qualifying persons to hold teacherships in Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools. The following rules will be observed in the conduct and management of the examination.

I. The Vernacular Elementary Examination will be open to :—

i. Persons presenting a certificate that they have attended a course of instruction in a Vernacular Middle School, (or other school recognized by Government for the purpose) as far as Class IV of a Government Vernacular Middle School.

ii. Persons presenting a certificate that they have attended for one year in Form IV of an English High school.

iii. Persons who, after application to Government, have been specially exempted from production of the above certificates.

II. The subjects and standards of examination shall be the same as those laid down in the curriculum of study for Class IV of a Vernacular school (vide Travancore Educational Rules, Chapter II).

III. Forms of application for admission to the examination may be obtained at any Taluq Cutcherry or from any Inspector of schools, Assistant Inspector of schools, or Headmaster of any Government Vernacular Middle school.

IV. The fee for admission to the examination shall be Rupees four. The fee may be paid into any Taluq Treasury and a receipt obtained for the amount. Under no circumstances can any fee, which has been paid, be returned. Any candidate who fails may be admitted to any subsequent examination, on payment of a further fee of Rupees four for each examination.

V. The form of application shall be duly filled up and signed by the applicant. It should be forwarded, along with the Taluq Treasury receipt for the fee, addressed to

"The Chief Superintendent
Vernacular Elementary Examination
Trivandrum."

VI. The names of successful candidates shall be published in order of merit in the Government Gazette.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th December 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

With a view to provide teachers for schools among the poor and backward classes of the population, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the granting of scholarships to those of the aforesaid classes who undergo instruction for the purpose of qualifying themselves as teachers in Primary Vernacular Schools.

1. The conditions upon which these scholarships shall be granted are as follows:—

(a) That the holder belongs to any one of the classes named in Section III § 5. (a) of the Grant-in-aid Code 1070.

(b) That he be declared, by an Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of Schools, or other person deputed by Government for the purpose, to be competent to undergo a course of two years' instruction preparatory to the Vernacular Elementary Examination.

(c) That he attends a school recognised by Government as conducted in accordance with the Travancore Educational Rules, and whose standard of instruction is that of a Middle Vernacular School.

(d) That he appears for periodical Examination by an Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of Schools, or other person deputed for the purpose by Government. In the event of his failing to pass such examination, the scholarship shall cease.

(e) That he appears for the Vernacular Elementary Examination on the first occasion on which it is held subsequent to the expiry of his two years' course of instruction.

(f) The amount of each scholarship shall be Rs. 2 per mensem, and it shall be tenable for two years.

2. The schools specially recognised for the purpose of training holders of the above scholarships, shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The schools shall be organized and conducted as Vernacular Middle Schools in accordance with the Travancore Educational Rules.

(b) They shall include a Primary School Department to be used as a Practising School.

(c) The number of scholarship holders in either of the Classes III and IV of the school shall not exceed 15 at any time and not be less than 5 on formation of the initial Class (III).

(d) Pupils other than scholarship holders shall not be admitted to the classes in which the latter are taught.

(e) The school, its registers, records and accounts, shall be open to inspection by the officers of the Educational Department.

3. The Managers of schools specially recognized for the purposes of training scholarship holders will receive a grant-in-aid towards the salaries of the teachers in accordance with the conditions of the Grant-in-aid Code 1070.

4. The scholarships will be disbursed to the holders, through the managers of the schools at which they attend, at the end of each period of 6 months during the tenure of the scholarship. The amount of the scholarship for the last period of 6 months will be withheld in the case of any scholarship holder who fails to pass the Vernacular Elementary Examination.

5. The managers will be held liable for any amounts given as scholarships to any person who, without sufficient reasons, fails to complete the prescribed course of instruction.

6. The number of scholarships to be granted will not exceed 50 in each of the three Ranges into which the state is divided for Educational purposes.

7. Application for recognition, grants and scholarships, under the above conditions should be made to the undersigned.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th July 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, TRIVANDRUM.

The following Code of rules relating to the constitution and working of the School of Arts, Trivandrum, has been sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

I. Object.

The School of Arts is established for the purpose of providing instruction in drawing, painting and design, and also training in pottery, carving, carpentry, weaving, tile-making, moulding and such other industrial arts as may hereafter be introduced.

II. Control.

The responsibility for the management and discipline of the institution is vested in the Superintendent, acting under the direct orders of Government.

III. Inspection.

A Committee of visitors shall be appointed by Government, and shall be empowered to visit and inspect the school at any time and report upon the same to Government. The Superintendent shall supply the members of the Committee with any information regarding the working, management, discipline, income and expenditure, of the school as they may, either individually or collectively, call for from time to time. The Committee shall annually depute one of its members to audit the accounts of the school twice annually. The member thus deputed shall be paid a fee as auditor. The Committee shall be elected annually.

IV. Department.

For purposes of convenience, the institution will be considered as consisting of two Departments; an Art School, and an Industrial School.

V. Art School Department.

The Art School Department will afford the means of instruction in drawing, painting and design and comprise the following classes, together with such others as may be established hereafter:—

(1) Elementary Drawing classes, consisting of pupils preparing for the Elementary Technical Examinations in Drawing.

(2) Intermediate Drawing classes, consisting of pupils preparing for the Intermediate Technical Examination in Drawing.

(3) Advanced Drawing classes, consisting of pupils preparing for the Advanced Technical Examination in Drawing.

VI. Industrial School Department.

The Industrial School Department will afford the means of training in the following industries, together with such others as may be introduced hereafter:—

(1) Pottery and moulding.
(2) Silver smith's work.
(3) Ivory and wood carving.

(4) Carpentry.
(4) Carpet weaving.
(6) Tile making.

VII. ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO ART SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Pupils shall be admitted to the Art School Department once a year immediately after the Annual Examinations in the several subjects have taken place. At present, no general education test will be imposed as a condition of admission. The fee shall be at the rate of 4 chuckrams per month for each class.

VIII. ADMISSION OF APPRENTICES TO THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

(1) Apprentices will be engaged in the different industrial branches, upon the following conditions:—

(a) That they are at least 10 years of age.

(b) That they have completed one year's study in the highest class of a Primary School, English or Vernacular.

(c) That they agree to serve as apprentices for five years.

(d) That they are the sons of Artisans engaged in the industry to which they are apprenticed.

Provided, that the last condition may be dispensed with in particular cases, with the sanction of Government.

(2) The number of apprentices to be engaged in each industry at any time will be fixed by Government.

(3) The stipend allowed to apprentices will be at the following rates:—

	Rs. per mensem.
1st year	4
2nd „	5
3rd „	6
4th „	7
5th „	8

A deduction of 14 chuckrams per month will be made from the stipend of each apprentice, and the sums so accumulated, amounting in all to Rs. 30, shall be paid to each apprentice at the end of the term of his apprenticeship, provided that during such term his conduct and diligence be certified by the Superintendent as having been satisfactory.

IX. HOURS OF WORK.

The school shall be open every day except Sundays and such public holidays as are detailed below, from 7 A.M. till 11 A.M. and from 1-30 P.M. till 5 P.M. The Superintendent, teachers, maistries, all other paid employes and apprentices, shall sign the attendance roll in the morning and evening.

X. VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.

There shall be two yearly vacations in the Art School Department viz:—from 15th December to 15th January and from 15th April to 15th May. In the Industrial School Department, there shall be one vacation annually: viz:—from 15th December to 1st January.

The institution shall also be closed upon those occasional public holidays as are mentioned in the Travancore Educational Rules.

XI. LEAVE.

The Superintendent, and other employés of the school, except apprentices may be granted leave in accordance with the General Leave Rules.

Apprentices may be allowed casual leave by the Superintendent to the extend of ten days in each year, but not for more than 4 consecutive days at any one time. Any further leave is only

grantable upon the sanction of Government and shall involve loss of stipend. Any apprentice absent from duty without explanation for more than 5 consecutive working days shall be expelled from the school, and shall forfeit any deferred stipend which have accumulated to his credit.

The Superintendent shall, immediately after the expiry of each month, submit to Government a statement of leave granted and availed of, during the month.

XII. DISCIPLINE.

The Superintendent shall have power to inflict fines upon all subordinates to the extent of half the month's salary during any given month, subject to a maximum fine of five Rupees. Offences against the rules of the school, persistent negligence, or inattention to duty which in the opinion of the Superintendent, are deserving of graver punishment, shall be at once reported to Government by the Superintendent.

The Superintendent shall, immediately after the expiry of each month, submit to Government a list of fines imposed during the month.

XIII. PASSED PUPILS AND APPRENTICES.

The Superintendent shall maintain a register of all pupils and apprentices who have successfully completed a course of instruction or training in the school, and is expected to afford them all reasonable assistance in securing for them employment as teachers or workmen.

XIV. REGISTERS, RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS.

The following Registers, Records and Accounts shall be maintained in addition to the usual time-tables required for the working of each class and each teacher.

(1). *Registers.*

(*a*) Register of admissions to, and withdrawals from the classes in the Art School Department.
(*b*) Register of attendance and fees for each class in the Art School Department.
(*c*) Register of apprentices and stipends.
(*d*) Daily attendance roll for all paid servants, employés and apprentices.
(*e*) Register of passed pupils and apprentices.

(2). *Records.*

(*f*) File of letters received.
(*g*) Letter book for letters despatched.
(*h*) Index to letters received and despatched.
(*k*) Superintendent's Memorandum Book for orders to subordinates.
(*l*) Acquittance roll and pay abstract.

(3). *Accounts.*

(*m*) Daily sales Book.
(*n*) Store-keeper's account of raw materials received and issued.
(*o*) Stock Book for manufactured articles added and sold, with value.
(*p*) Cash Book.
(*q*) Order Book.
(*r*) Statement of Account Book.

XV. MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RETURNS.

The following monthly statements shall for each month be submitted to Government not later than the tenth day of the following month :—

(*a*) Monthly pay bill.

(b) Classified extract from daily attendance roll.
(c) Statement of stock added.
(d) do. do. sold.
(e) do. do. out standing accounts.
(f) do. do. do. liabilities.
(g) List of fines imposed.
(h) Statement of leave granted.

The Superintendent shall as usual submit an Annual Budget Estimate and Administration Report.

XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Superintendent shall submit for previous approval of Government all time-tables for the various classes, and all minor rules regarding the working of the establishment. He shall invariably obtain the previous permission of Government for any deviation from a sanctioned rule.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
2nd Oct. 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the hours of working in the Industrial School of Arts will be from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 1-30 P. M. to 5-30 P. M. instead of 7 to 11 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M. as published in Government Gazette dated 15th Instant and that the Store-keeper will be in attendance from 7 to 10 A. M. to shew visitors the articles on sale.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st October 1895.
16th Thulam 1071.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Rules for Medical Scholarships for Women of Travancore.*

1. During the nine years beginning with 1st October 1892, the Travancore Government will grant two scholarships to enable young women, born and educated in Travancore, to study for the certificate of apothecary or a medical degree, and two scholarships to enable young women, being natives of and educated in Travancore, to study for the certificate of hospital assistant.

2. The scholars must pursue their studies in the Madras Medical College and will be under the supervision of the Committee of the Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

3. The age of a candidate must not exceed 21 years on the 1st July of the year to which the scholarship appertains.

4. A candidate must possess the general educational qualifications prescribed for the certificate or diploma for which she agrees to study.

5. Candidates must produce cetificates of qualification for the profession of medicine and satisfactory testimonials of character, and they should state the vernacular or vernaculars they know.

6. The Government will suspend a scholarship on the recommendation of the Committee if the holder of it misbehaves in any way, shows a want of zeal, or is likely to prove inefficient.

7. The scholarship for the apothecary grade or for a diploma will carry a monthly stipend of Rs. 50 tenable for 4 years. Each scholar will be provided with the necessary books and instruments subject to a limit of Rs. 180, on an indent signed by the Principal of the Medical College and approved by the Committee. Scholars must bear their own travelling expenses.

* Modified by Notification dated the 28th December 1892.

8. The scholarship for the hospital assistant grade will carry a monthly stipend of Rs. 30 tenable for three years. Each scholar will he provided with the necessary books and instruments subject to a limit of Rs. 60, on an indent signed by the Principal of the Medical College and approved by the Committee.

9. The Government may hereafter, by notification, make the entering of the Medical service of Travancore a condition of holding a scholarship, but no scholar, on completing her course successfully, shall be required to enter such service, unless such a condition was imposed on her when the scholarship was granted to her.

10. The scholarships will he awarded by the Madras Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's fund. In awarding scholarships, due consideration will be given to the position taken by a candidate in the public examination, which is the general test of the Medical Grade for which the candidate purposes to study.

11. Applications for scholarships should he addressed to the Secretary to the Madras Committee of the Lady Dufferin Fund not later than the 10th September 1892.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st August 1892.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following additions to and modifications of the Rules dated 31st August 1892 for Medical scholarships for the Women of Travancore, have been made :—

1. In future all candidates for these Scholarships are required to appear in person before the Principal of the Madras Medical College or other selecting authority who will judge their physical fitness for the Medical profession.

2. The earliest age at which a candidate will be allowed to compete for the Scholarship will be 21 years and

3. The Scholarship for the Hospital Assistant Grade will be tenable for four years, in conformity with the new rules of the Madras Medical Department extending the period of study for that grade.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th Dec. 1892.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

With a view to supplement the relief afforded by state medical institutions and to promote and encourage the practice of medicine by private agency under organised control, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction a system of medical grants as described below :—

1. For the purposes of this Notification, medical institutions shall be classified into :

I. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

II. Vydia Salas.

2. Maintenance grants will be given to any private medical institution conducted in accordance with recognised methods and the conditions hereinafter specified ;

subject, in the case of

(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries to a maximum per mensem of Rs. 100.

(ii) Vydia Salas to a maximum of Rs. 35.

3. In regulating the amount of grant in each case, the following points will be considered :—

(a) The qualifications of the Medical staff.

(b) The area and the number of persons served.

(c) The nature and amount of equipment by way of medicines, surgical instruments &c.

(d) The nature and extent of building accommodation.

4. The minimum qualification of the medical staff shall, in the case of (1) Hospitals and Dispensaries, be an Apothecary's Diploma (Travancore or British) (2) Vydiasalas, certificate of having passed the final examination in the Ashtangahridaya Medical school, or such other satisfactory proof as the Government may require in each case as to the Vydian's acquaintance with the theory and practice of the native system of medicine.

5. All aided medical institutions shall be open to inspection by such officer or officers as Government may appoint for the purpose, and it shall be the duty of the officers attached to these institutions to carry out such directions regarding their working as the Inspecting officers may give.

6. Every aided Medical Practitioner shall carry out without extra remuneration all orders of Government in regard to the treatment of disease, the distribution of medicines and such allied matters during epidemics, festivals and other special occasions.

7. All persons in receipt of grants under this Notification shall bind themselves to maintain registers and records in prescribed forms, to submit all returns called for by Government and in all matters to act in accordance with such other rules as may be passed from time to time.

8. Government reserve to themselves the right of suspending, reducing or withdrawing any grant in cases where there has been any misrepresentation of facts, deception or falsification in the records or returns submitted, or any other irregularity on the part of the grantee or of his staff, or where the institution ceases to be useful to the public.

9. All applications for grants under this Notification shall be made in the form appended hereto and addressed to Government.

10. In dealing with applications for grants, preference will always be given to those in respect of institutions opened in localities not within convenient reach of Government instituions.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th August 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Application for Maintenance Grant.

Name of Institution.	Taluq and Proverty in which it is situated.	Nature of institution i. e. whether it is Hospital or Dispensary or Vydia Sala	Name of applicant.	Qualification of applicant and his staff, if any.	Area and approximate number of persons served.	Nature and amount of equipment viz. Medicines, Surgical Instruments &c.	Cost of maintaining institution.	Nature and extent of building accommodation.	Amount of grant now applied for with date from which it is requested it may take effect.	Income of the institutions and from what sources.	Remarks.

Declaration—I do hereby declare that all the conditions of aid laid down in the Notification dated the 14th August 1895 are being and will be fully complied with, and that I am prepared to subject the institution together with all its records, registers and accounts to inspection by any officer of Government authorized for the purpose.

Manager.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, a Department of Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination has been organised with effect from the 1st of Chingom 1071. The Department, as the name indicates, is charged with (1) registration of births and deaths (2) sanitation of all parts of the country, except the towns brought under the operation of the Towns Improvement Regulation and (3) vaccination throughout the country.

Trivandrum.	Tovala. Agastisvaram. Eraniel. Kalkulam. Vilavankod. Neyyattinkara. Trivandrum. Nedumangad. Chirayinkil.
Quilon.	Quilon. Kottarakara. Pattanapuram. Shencottah. Chenganur. Kunnattur. Karunagapalli.
Kottayam.	Kartigapalli. Mavelikara. Tiruvalla. Ambalapuzha. Kottayam. Changanachery. Minachil.
Vaikam.	Shertallay. Vaikam. Parur. Ettumanur. Todupuzha. Muvattupuzha. Kunnatnad. Alengad.

2. The Department will be under the control of a professional officer styled Sanitary Commissioner, who will be in direct communication with the Government. For purposes of this Department, the whole country is divided into 4 Districts as shown in the margin, and an Inspector will be appointed to each District whose duty will be (1) to superintend and check the vital statistics throughout the District; (2) to attend to the sanitation of all parts of the District where the Towns Improvement Regulation is not in force; (3) to study and report on the state of public health within his District; (4) to superintend the vaccination work and (5) to be a sort of travelling dispensary, actually conveying medical aid to the door of the villager. The Inspectors will be under the immediate orders of the Sanitary Commissioner.

3. The registration of vital statistics will be conducted in the Proverti Cutcherry by a Proverti accountant (ordinarily, the Nalvali accountant), specially charged with the work. The necessary information will be furnished to him daily by a Viruthicaren, specially deputed for the purpose for each Pakuthy. In the Taluqs of Tovala and Agastisvaram, the village watchmen will collect and furnish the information, and in Shencottah, the registering accountants themselves will obtain the same direct. Special arrangements have also been made for the collection and recordation of the statistics in the several Edavagays, and also in hilly tracts, jails and lockups.

4. The vaccinators, whose number will be slightly increased and who will be distributed according to requirements, will periodically inspect the registers in the Proverti Cutcherries within their respective ranges and check and verify the entries.

5. In view of the importance, for administrative as well as scientific purposes, of securing complete and accurate statistics, His Highness' Government fully trust that the new department will have the cordial assistance of the public.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
17th August 1895.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Rules for the Government Veterinary Hospital at Trivandrum passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. The hospital will be located in the open ground adjoining the Kanjiravilagom pagoda on the main road from Chakai.

2. The hospital with its establishment will be under the control of an officer to be styled the "Veterinarian."

3. The hospital will be adapted for the accommodation of a dozen animals at a time.

4. The public may send animals for treatment in the hospital at the following scale of charges :—

A. *Horses, ponies and cart bullocks.* ½ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

B. *Cattle (other than cart bullocks), sheep, goats and dogs.* ¼ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

5. Animals may be stabled or stalled at the hospital during treatment to the extent of the accommodation available, provided an additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head, under groups A and B respectively, is paid for their accommodation. The feeding of the animals should be undertaken by the owners themselves according to the directions given by the Veterinarian.

6. No animal will be admitted to or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the sanction of the Veterinarian.

7. The hospital will be open 3 hours daily, Sundays excepted, to all persons who may wish to seek aid or advice. The particular hours when it will be open will be duly notified in the Government Gazette and also indicated on a board which will be fixed to the outer door of the hospital.

8. The Veterinarian shall keep such books and registers and submit such periodical returns and in such forms as may be prescribed by the Dewan from time to time.

9. All monies received as fees for advice, charges for accommodation and cost of medicines supplied will be carried to the credit of Government.

10. The fees are liable to revision at the discretion of His Highness' Government. Any revised scale will be duly published in the Gazette, before it comes into operation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th August 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Directions for Vessels arriving at Alleppey.

1. The Commanders of ships are requested on the arrival of their vessels to deliver into the Master Attendant's office a true and complete manifest of all the goods and merchandise laden on board of their vessels. A form of the manifest required will be furnished for their guidance on application. Previous to any ship or vessel having any transaction with the shore, the Pass, Register and every other credential concerning the ship or vessel, must be delivered into the Master Attendant's Office. If the ship or vessel be in ballast, it is to be reported accordingly.

2. Goods landed, or attempted to be landed, before the ship is regularly entered, or which have not been entered, in the manifest shall be charged double duty. The same is applicable to goods exported under similar circumstances.

3. Applications for Port Clearances should be made between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. the day previous to sailing, to enable them to be granted by 4 o'clock, after which hour a fee of 5 Rs. will have to be paid to the writer of such Port Clearances on every occasion in accordance with para 35 of the Customs Rules. Applicants for Port Clearances should furnish the Customs House with an export manifest of all cargo shipped on board of their vessels from this port, specifying the names of the vessels and Commanders, sorts of goods, marks and numbers, quantity or weight, shipper's and consignee's names and names of the port or ports bound to.

4. Port Clearances will not be granted to vessels until all demands on account of boat hire, &c have been adjusted.

5. No shore-boats are permitted to put off to the shipping after sun-set except by permission of the Master Attendant.

6. Commanders of ships are strictly prohibited from throwing any ballast overboard in the roads. Boats for the purpose of landing the same will be supplied on application.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant, Alleppey.

Extract from the west coast of Hindustan Pilot with corrections to date.

VESSELS bound to any port on the west coast of Hindustan, and to the Persian Gulf during the north-east monsoon, from China, Australia, the Bay of Bengal, or Europe, should sight Ceylon, and make the coast of India somewhere near Cape Comorin, and thence hug the coast to profit by the land and sea-breezes; therefore the navigation of this sea-board (which has been generally, though erroneously, called the Malabar Coast) is here described from south to north.

The coast from Cape Comorin takes a general north-westerly direction for nearly 300 miles to Mount Dilly. From the village of Cumari to 20 miles north of Alipee belongs to the Maha Rajah of Travancore; thence to Paliport (with the exception of the port of Cochin, under the British Government) is the territory of the Rajah of Cochin; above Paliport to Mount Dilly is the British Province of Malabar.

THE TRAVANCORE COAST from Comorin to Alipee is generally low and sandy, and fringed with cocoanut trees, but patches of red cliffs of slight elevation here and there break the otherwise continuous line of sand. The Travancore mountains, though generally spoken of by navigators as a part of the Western Ghauts, are indeed separated from the latter by a low saddle of land, the Palghat valley, which has proved a most useful feature in the railway communication between

the east and west coasts. The length of this southern mountain chain extending from a few miles north of Cape Comorin to the valley of Palghat, is nearly 200 miles. The west brow, overlooking the coast of Travancore, is with little exception, abrupt; on the eastern side of the culminating range the declivity is in general gradual, the surface in many places being extensive table land, sloping gently and nearly imperceptibly eastward. Such a confirmation would seem to indicate a volcanic disturbance of the surface, the disruption having taken place along the western precipitous face. In the last half of the year many a cascade of great height is visible from seaward pouring down the steep declivity of these ghauts, which present so vast and lofty a front to the violence of the southwest monsoon.

The principal peaks of the Travancore ghauts are as follows:—Miandraghiri (5419 feet) about 20 miles northward of Comorin, and Cuchy Mulla (6125 feet), the same distance north-east of Trivandrum. Between these peaks the culminating range has a north-west direction but afterwards bends a little eastward of north more away from the coast; and its highest mountains, though loftier, are not so often visible at sea; they form the boundary of the independent State of Travancore on the west, and the British province of Tinnevelly on the east. To the east of Quilon there are broad, high peaks, estimated at upwards of 5,000 feet above, and more than 30 miles from the sea.

The southern portion of the Western Ghauts from Comorin to Palghat (which run like a spine from south to north, thus forming the water-parting between the east and west coast rivers), being exposed to all winds from east, round by the south, to west, there is scarcely a day when rain-clouds may not be seen hiding for a time the summits of the high land; towards the vernal equinox (after which the air becomes saturated with moisture and hazy) the ghauts north of Quilon up to Calicut can seldom be seen.

Midway between the above lofty summits of the ghauts and the low sea-coast, the country has several hills of moderate elevation useful as land-marks. Beginning from the South mention may be made of the isolated conical mount, in Lat. 8° 8′ N. and Long, 77° 30′ E., near Cape Comorin and taken as the Cape by the sea-men when approaching the Coast from the West. The next conspicuous peak is Maruvatur, about midway between Miandraghiri and Crocodile rock, and 10 miles north-west of the conical mount.

On the south-east of Trivandrum, and again to the North of that Capital, hills averaging from 400 to 600 feet lie parallel to the shore, some 4 or 5 miles off. Near Anjengo there are a few low hills, but above that place extensive backwaters, overspreading great portions of the low tract of country, become the peculiar feature.

CAPE COMORIN, the southern extremity of Hindustan, is a low sandy cape, but, as the land behind rises in a gradual slope, it has when seen from southward, the appearance of a high sandy promontory; and its extreme point is a small Pagoda, and 300 yards to the North-west of this is the British Resident's Bungalow with a Flagstaff. To the westward of the Residency the shore of the Cape is sandy and barren, but to the North-eastward it abounds with trees, amongst which, and nearly 3 miles to the north of the Pagoda, is Vatakota Fort. The Pagoda is a low white square building near the water's edge, half a mile to the north of which stands the village of Comorin, called by the natives Cania Cumari, amongst cocoanut trees, with high reddish ground at the back, and half a mile further North-east is another little sandy Cape with rocks off it.

Off the South-east tip of Cape Comorin are two large rocks, with a smaller one outside on which the sea breaks at all times with much violence, these rocks extend upwards of one-quarter mile

from the shore: they are steep-to, and may, with a fair wind, be approached within 2 or 3 cables where there is a depth of 8 or 8½ fathoms water; but with a scant wind caution is necessary, as the current sets rapidly round the Cape and may drift a vessel too near and into danger.

TIDES.—The flood sets eastward, and the ebb westward, off Cape Comorin, but the direction and strength of the streams are much affected by the ocean currents. The rise and fall, also, is very little and irregular, but the average may be stated as two feet. High water full and change, at O. H. 30 M.

From Cape Comorin the land rises with a gentle acclivity to the base of the nearest mount, which is of a sharp conical form 1,403 feet above the sea, at 4 miles to the North-west of the Pagoda. It is separated from the range of the Ghauts, which rise behind it in majestic sharp peaks, forming a ridge which is in one with the cape bearing about North.

Approaching the coast from westward, it must be remembered that the above mentioned isolated conical mount can never be seen even in the clearest weather, at a greater distance than 35 miles. Some prominent peaks to the north of it may be seen at 50 and 60 miles, and the most Southern visible one may be mistaken for the conical mount by ships passing at a great distance. The most likely one to be mistaken for it is a mountain 10 miles to the North-west of it, and called Marúvatúr; this is more than 2,000 feet high and bears from Cadiapatnam point, N. N. E., ½ E. distance 9 miles. Another peak, called Miandraghiri, 5,419 feet above the sea level, bears N. E. by N., distant about 10 miles from Marúvatúr.

SOUNDINGS.—The bank of soundings extends 55 miles off shore to the South-west of Cape Comorin. At the distance of 8 miles from the shore south of the Cape there is 20 fathoms; but north-west to as far as Quilon that depth is between 4 and 5 miles off shore except in the vicinity of Ruttera, where 20 fathoms will be obtained only 2 miles off land.

Near Comorin and by Crocodile rock, casts of 10 fathoms are found nearly 3 miles from the mainland; but generally between the Cape and Enciam there is that depth at one and two miles distance. Between Enciam and Anjengo 10 fathoms is about one mile from land. The bottom is sand and shells, with exceptional rocky casts.

Eastward of Cape Comorin the bank of shoal soundings extends farther off shore, and has more overfalls.

WADGE BANK, (where a captain of that name reports having once found 7 fathoms, least water) is a shoal of small extent on the bank of soundings, 36 miles S. W. from Cape Comorin. It was examined in 1861, but not less depth than 14 fathoms was found. This is probably that bank described by Horseburgh, as "a great "way out from Cape Comorin, and abounding with cod, where some "ships have caught considerable numbers of those fish, but it appears "to be of small extent, and little known."

CADIAPATNAM (MUTTOM) POINT, bearing W. ¾ N., 14 miles from Cape Comorin, is rather high, and of a very red appearance, with steep gray cliffs, and a few trees near its extremity. A heavy surf prevails all along the coast between Comorin and Cadiapatnam, and only catamarans are used by the natives; no ships' boats should attempt landing.

LIGHT. A fixed white light is exhibited at an elevation of 132 feet from a dark grey granite octagonal column 72 feet in height on Cadiapatnam point; which is visible in clear weather from a ship's deck at a distance of 20 miles. This light is intended to give warning of the dangerous rocks in the neighbourhood, the outermost of which is known as the Crocodile rock.

CROCODILE ROCK.—Bearing S. W. from Cadiapatnam light at the distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, lies this dangerous sunken rock, close to which are depths of 14 and 16 fathoms and 20 fathoms at half a mile outside. A small part of the rock appears sometimes above water, but it does not break at all times, nor is there any break at high water when the sea is smooth. At night do not approach it under 25 fathoms water.

Between Crocodile Rock and Cadiapatnam point lies the rocky islet Adumdah, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles W. by N. $\frac{2}{3}$ N. from this islet is another called Kotah. Both are surrounded by sunken rocks and foul ground but there is a channel between the islets, and between them and Crocodile rock. Kotah bears from the Crocodile N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

COLACHUL OR COLACHEL.—This place is on the shore just half-way between Cadiapatnam and Enciam islet; off it there are several rocks above and below water. A red buoy lies a short distance to southward of the south-easternmost rocks. At the village of Colachel, troops sometimes embark in the fine season, the outlying rocks forming a partial break-water, within which landing is comparatively easy.

There is a remarkable tree on the undulating ground of Aunipauri hills, elevated more than 250 feet above the sea, and bearing from Enciam islet N. E. by $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and about 4 miles northward of Colachel village.

ANCHORAGE. Anchor with the tree bearing N. E. by E., and the Light House on Cadiapatnam red point, E. S. E., in 11 or 12 fathoms water, which position will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the North-west of Kotah rocky islet.

Enciam islet bears from Cadiapatnam point N. W. by W. 10 miles; this islet is rocky, has a church on it, and lies about half a mile off the sandy shore; rocks, above and below water, project from it to the distance of half a mile north-west and south-west. A little to the east of the islet the steep land near the sea has a red appearance: indeed there are numerous patches of red land between Comorin and Quilon, but cocoanut trees fringe the most part of the coast.

A depth of 13 fathoms will be found close to the outer rocks off Enciam; at night a vessel should not shoal under 20 fathoms, which depth is only 2 miles from the rocks.

COVILUM OR RUTTERA POINT bears from Enciam islet about N. W. $\frac{1}{3}$ W. 16 miles. The coast between them, except near Covilum, is sandy, nearly straight, fronted with cocoanut trees and safe to approach. Covilum is a piece of low level land terminating in a bluff cape higher than the contiguous coast, but it projects very little, and has a building upon it; there are three other points close to the south-east of it and at the distance of 3 miles another point, one mile to the east of which is the village and back-water of Karuchel.

Horseburgh describes a point called Venium as $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-east of Ruttera point, and "formed of steep bold land or reddish cliffs, considerably elevated, having on the north side a small river and a village at the northern extremity of the high land that forms the point." This is evidently a description of Colatur hill and the village of Par as seen from southward from which point of view the hill would look like a point projecting northward if the vessel was far enough off to dip the trees. The coast line is, however hereabouts, all sandy, and fronted with cocoanut trees. Colatur hill bears from Enciam islet N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. distant 8 miles.

TRIVANDRUM, the capital of the indepeddent State of Travancore, and the seat of the British Residency, is 5½ miles N. N. W. from Covilum. The town is of considerable size, having its greatest length North and South; on the latter extremity stands the Fort, about half a mile square, on ground elevated 100 feet above the sea. The Maha Rajah's palace, within its precincts, is a large handsome edifice in the European style; it is a short distance inland, more than 2 miles from the sandy beach of Pondera, or Poontoray. Trivandrum Observatory—Lat. 8° 30′ 32″ N. Long. 76° 59′ 45″ E.—is on a hill more than 2 miles on the north of the capital, and 196 feet above the sea. Its two white domes are not so conspicuous as was formerly the case, trees having grown up around them.

PONDERA, off which vessels communicating with Trivandrum should anchor, has a flagstaff on the sandy beach, which bears N. W. by N. distant 5 miles from Covilum, and is 1½ miles to the south-west of Trivandrum Fort. No ships' boats should attempt communication with the seashore, for there is generally a heavy surf in the north-east monsoon. The coast is sandy, with cocoanuts and other palms.

ANCHORAGE.—As the shore is deep-to, a vessel should anchor in 12 fathoms, and half a mile from Pondera the flagstaff bearing north-east and in line with the Observatory.

MOUNTAINS.—Inland of Trivandrum the ghauts are of great elevation; Cúchy Mulla, the highest peak (called sometimes by early navigators, Anjengo peak) is 6,125 feet high, and bears N. E. by E. ½ E. distant 21 miles from the beach by Pondera flagstaff. Between this high range and the coast some small hills appear, the most remarkable of which is Naimum hill, or Mukunamalla, a regular sloping round mount about 600 feet above the sea, called by former navigators Brinjal hill. This hill bears east from the anchorage of Trivandrum, and being only 5 miles from the sea is visible at a considerable distance from southward, and from Anjengo roadstead. There are small white churches in almost every village along this coast.

Between Covilum point and Anjengo, the land at the back of the cocoanut trees which fringe the coast is hilly and undulating.

Three and a half miles N. W. by W. from Covilum point and 1⅔ miles from the shore abreast, is a patch of 8 fathoms with 17 and 18 fathoms around it.

ANGENGO flagstaff bears from Covilum, N. W. ½ N., 20 miles; but as the fort and the few houses that are visible through the trees are low, this place is not easily distinguished from even a short distance. A church with a white front will be seen on the beach two or three cables to the north-west of the fort, and a bungalow on the hills 2 miles north of it.

The anchorage off Anjengo under 10 fathoms is foul rocky ground; but outside of that depth the bottom is sand and shells. A convenient berth is with the flagstaff bearing about N. E. by E., and Naimum hill about S. E. by E., in 11 or 12 fathoms one mile off shore.

There is some red table-land about 4 miles to the north of Anjengo which may denote the approach to it in coming from the north; this and other similar table-land along this coast, being much higher than the cocoanut trees, when seen from a ship's deck at a greater distance than 7 miles, give the mariner an idea that these red cliffs are at the water's edge: whereas the shore is all sandy from Covilum to Quilon.

QUILON.—Or properly Kollom, (Coulam and Columbum of the old writers,) is situated on the Travancore coast, about 40 miles to the north and west of Trivandrum.

Quilon is a projecting part of the coast, the outer part of which called Tangacheri, is a small rocky promontory slightly elevated above the adjoining land.

Quilon is rendered remarkable from the circumstances that the Travancore or Malabar Era is reckoned from its refoundation in 825 A. D. In ancient times it was the port of the greatest trading importance on the Travancore coast, and is mentioned in Arabic writings as having a trade with China as early as 851 A. D. It appears to have maintained its mercantile prosperity down to the beginning of the 16th century, most of its trade being carried on with China and Arabia, but Hamilton writing about 1700 mentions "its trade as inconsiderable."

In 1503, the Portuguese under Albuquerque established a factory here, and built a fort which was captured by the Dutch 150 years later; and in 1742, Quilon became subject to Travancore. From 1803 to 1830 a strong British garrison was stationed here which is now reduced to one native regiment.

COAST.—The beach near Quilon is steep and sandy as far north as Tangacherri cove, where rocky coast begins and continues to the northward for from 2 to 3 miles, cocoanut groves grow down close to the high-water line. A heavy surf breaks on the shore, making landing at all times dangerous, except in native boats.

DANGEROUS.—Tangacherri Reef. The whole of the ground south of Tangacherri point to a distance of 8 cables is rocky and uneven, and at 6½ cables S. E. by E. ¼ E from Tangacherri point is a rock that shows at low water springs, with 4 to 9 feet around it; while at 1¼ cables N. E. by N. of this rock is another rocky patch with only 11 feet water over it, and three fathoms around it. At a distance of one mile W. S. W. from Tangacherri point is a rocky patch having only 14 feet over it at low water, with from 3 to 5 fathoms around it. The bottom between this patch and the shoal is generally foul and uneven.

BUOY.—The south extreme of the reef south and east of Tangacherri point is marked by a red conical buoy in 27 feet water,

Bearing to Factory Flagstaff N. E. by E. distance one mile.

" " Latin Church N. N. W. ¼ N. distance one mile.

Some rocky patches extending parallel with the shore, and about one mile from it, are situated to the S. W. of the Coffee Factory, the least water found on them was 22 feet.

BUOY.—The north extreme of these patches is marked by a black conical buoy in 35 feet water and bottom,

Bearing to Factory Flagstaff N. E. and N. ¼ E. distance 1¼ mile.

" " Latin Church N. N. W. ¼ N. distance 1½ mile.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING QUILON. When approaching Quilon from the northward, vessels should not shoal to less than 13 fathoms as off Tangacherri point the foul ground extends to westward to within less than a mile of this depth. Thiruvellarum church (white) 1½ mile north of Tangacherri point is a conspicuous object when bearing about east, but a little to the north or south of this bearing it is obscured by cocoanut trees. Tangacherri flagstaff is not distinguishable until close in, as its upper extremity only just shows above the surrounding cocoanut trees. The Scottish Coffee Company's factory, a large building with a red chimney in the centre, and a large group of casuarina trees close to the south of it are the most conspicuous objects when making Quilon. Immediately south of the casuarina trees is a high cocoanut tree, elevated above the

surrounding groves; when the tree bears E. by N. a vessel will be to the south of the daugers, and can steer in for the anchorage on that bearing. This will bring her between the buoys when she can anchor as requisite.

ANCHORAGE.—The anchorage of Quilon is perfectly open to all winds from north-west through west and south to south-east so that it is little frequented by any vessels between May and October. The most convenient anchorage (October to May) and where a vessel will be close to the Port Office is with the chimney of the Coffee Company's factory bearing about N. E. and extreme of Tangacherri point W. N. W. in from 4½ to 5 fathoms sandy bottom. During the S. W. Monsoon vessels calling here should not bring Tangacherri flagstaff to the westward of north, nor anchor in less than 8 fathoms. There is little advantage in vessels calling here during this season as communication with the shore, except by signal, is impracticable. If intending to anchor close in shore the best passage in is between the buoys. Small native brigs and Pattamars usually anchor between the Port Office and Factory. 3 to 4 cables off shore.

FLAGSTAFF.—A small flagstaff 75 feet high belonging to the Port department has been erected in front of the factory, for the purpose of communicating with the ships at anchor.

TANGACHERRI REEF.—Quilon, besides being a very projecting point of the Travancore coast, is rendered still more unsafe to approach by the bank of hard ground, called Tangacherri Reef, extending 1½ miles to the south-west, and 2 miles to the west of the point, and 6 miles along the coast to the northward. The bank should not be approached under 13 fathoms water by day, or 17 fathoms by night, as it is deep-to. At night, in standing northward along the coast with a fresh landwind, be careful to increase the distance from the shore as the vessel appoaches Quilon.

TANGACHERRI SETTLEMENT.—To the west of Quilon, is small and formerly belonged to the Dutch but now to the British. The headland was at one time fortified, ruins of the fortification being still visible while one of the bastions is now occupied as a Protestant burial ground. Tangacherri Flagstaff is on an artificial mound 27 feet above high water; this mound formed the N. W. angle of the old Fort. The inhabitants are principally Roman Catholics under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quilon, while in judicial matters they are subject to the auxiliary Court at Cochin. The customs dues are collected by the Travancore Government, who pay a money equivalent to the British Government for the same.

TIDES.—It is high water, full and change, in Tangacherri cove at 0 hours 28 minutes, springs rise 3 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 4 inches, neaps rise 2 feet 7 inches to 2 feet 3½ inches.

AIBIKA, or Iviker river mouth, is about 4 miles north-west from Quilon; the entrance is very shallow, with rocks off it, and patches of foul ground out to 7 fathoms, which depth is found nearly 3 miles from the shore. A large ship, taking in cargo here must anchor well out in 6 or 7 fathoms. The bar of the river has little more than one fathom at high tide; within the entrance, the area of shallow water is very great and there is canal communication with Cochin to the north, and Trivandrum to the south.

The coast from Iviker river to Cochin is all sand, and fringed with cocoanut trees.

PORKAUD.—The town of Porkaud or Porca, lying 9 miles south of Alipee, had formerly a considerable trade in coir, timber, pepper &c.

ALIPEE or Aulapolay, Lat. 9. 29. 48. 8 Long. 76. 23. O. E., the princial seaport of the Maha Rajah of Travancore, bears N. N. W. 40 miles from Quilon point, the coast between, except near Tangacherri, is sandy and nearly straight; but 19 miles north of Quilon there is a straight indent, which does not, however, amount to one mile from a straigt line drawn between the two places. The shore is safe to approach into the depth of 5 fathoms, mud; but it must be remembered that towards Alipee that depth is found nearly 3 miles off.

Alipee is a projecting part of the coast of Travancore, where trade is carried on all the year round, owing to the peculiar softness of its mud bank, which breaks the activity of the waves, and causes a large extent of smooth water, on which the vessels anchor hence it was called Mud Bay by early navigators.

The present bank is of recent formation; the former mud bank having slowly travelled down the coast and is now located off Pullanay a small village 15 miles from Alipee Light.

As these mud banks frequently shift southwards advice should be taken from the Master Attendant as to the best anchorage.

In the fair season, vessels may anchor off Alipee in 3 or 4 fathoms with light house bearing N. E. by E.

In the S. W. Monsoon the best anchorage is in 4 fathoms with light house bearing N. by E. ½ E.

LIGHT.—Alipee has a white Light-house 115 feet high. The light is a revolving white light of the second order, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute; it is elevated 113 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 20 miles. An iron screw pile pier 500 feet in length was erected in 1881, a little to the south of the Light-house.

Severe gales of wind are liable to happen on the coast in April, May and June, also in October and November: a careful attention to the Barometer, particularly if the maximum and minimum pressure be daily registered, will always give sufficient warning of the approach of these storms, to enable ships on the coast or in Cochin roads to seek shelter at Narakal or in the mud bank off Alipee. The S. W. monsoon sets in at Alipee generally in the beginning of June from N. W. and blows with great violence attended with thunder and lightning and rain. For some years back the monsoons have not been so regular.

The maximum height of the Barometer at Alipee occurs at 9–40 A. M. and P. M. and the minimum at 4 A. M. and 4–40 P. M.

General direction of the wind during S. W. Monsoon at Alipee is from W. N. W. to N. W.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant, Alipee.

Rules for the better regulation of boat service at the ports of Colachel and Quilon sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{7th Kartigay 1054.}}{\text{21st November 1878.}}$

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have control over all boats and crews plying in the port.

2. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

3. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases shall be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

4. From and after the $\frac{\text{20th Kartigay 1054}}{\text{4th December 1878}}$ no boat shall be permitted to carry goods for passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat, or taken out a license shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

6. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license he shall present in person to the Boat Master an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

7. The Boat master shall, on receipt of such application, inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

8. A fee of 2 Rs. shall be paid for registering every boat.

9. The owner of such registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

10. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalam. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

11. If any person who is not the boat-owner shall be guilty of or assist in, altering or erasing, the number, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

12. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall on application be supplied by the Boat Master.

13. All boat hire for landing or shiping cargo or passengers shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule (C), which may be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan.

14. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

15. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

16. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale. Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives. Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives. And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is special above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 8 days; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of 10 Rs, or in default of payment, to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

17. Each boat shall have the full compliment of rowers entered in the Boat Master's office. Boats loaded with two tons and under, shall have one steersman and four rowers. Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess one additional rower, and any one allowing his boat to ply without the regulated compliment of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. There shall be a general descriptive register (form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Boat Master with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register, which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

19. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal, or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence, or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

20. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in rule 16. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire and suspension of license.

21. All owners of boats shall submit their boat to the inspection of the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered; any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license, which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

22. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the license will be withdrawn.

23. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

24. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat-owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged and likewise for any plunder

or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

25. For goods damaged by rain the boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

26. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the boat service between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boat men shall be decided by the Boat Master.

27. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Boat Master's office within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days.

28. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwiss failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

*29. The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day, as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

30. The above rules shall be considered applicable to catamarans also.

31. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage or ships' stores, all of which however must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the port and also during the prescribed hours only.

32. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the registration, he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Boat Master who shall on the expiry of the term cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the Register Book.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th Karthigay 1054.
24th November 1878.

NANOO PILLAY,
Dewan.

* Cancelled by Notification dated 24th April 1884.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew.	Capacity of Boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of license.

Signature of Boat Master.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 24th November 1878. I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers, without cargo.	No. of Crew.	Names of Crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

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Signature of Boat Master.

C.

Schedule of Boat-hire for the ports of Colachel and Quilon.

No.	Articles.	Boat-hire. Ch.	Boat-hire. C.	Remarks.
1	Coffee in bags each weighing between 1 and 2 cwts	2	..	
2	Tamarind per bundle	2	8	Each bundle not exceeding 3 Cwts.
3	Fish per 4 bundles	9	...	
4	Jaggery per 3 bundles	9	...	
5	Hides per bale	7	...	
6	Cotton twist per bale	6	...	
7	Long cloth per bale	6	...	
8	Paper and gunnies per bale	6	...	
9	Provisions and oilmanstores per cask ...	6	...	
10	Do. Do. per case ...	3	...	
11	Liquors per 12 bottles	..	12	
12	Paddy and other grains per bag ...	2	..	
13	Tea per chest	4	...	
14	Spice per chest	14	..	
15	Arecanuts per bag	2	..	
16	Laurel nuts do.	2	..	
17	Crockery per box...	2	...	
18	General cargo per cwt.	2	...	
19	Timber logs per candy	4	...	
20	Planks per corge	28	...	
21	Do. double per corge	56	...	
22	Cocoanuts with husk per 1,000... ...	36	...	
23	Do. without do. do.	15	...	
24	Copra per bale	8	...	
25	Ginger do.	8	...	
26	Turmeric do.	8	...	
27	Coir do.	10	...	
28	Iron, Copper & other metals per candy.	8	...	
29	Europe twist per bale	4	...	
30	Silk cases each	2	...	
31	Umbrellas per box	4	...	
32	Crackers . do.	4	...	
33	Jars per 100	35	...	
34	Preserves per chest	2	...	
35	Paddy per 100 Parahs	8	...	
36	Wheat and other grains per candy ...	8	..	
37	Passengers per head	8	...	
38	Ballast per ton	14	...	

Half hire to be added when a boat is used on Sundays, or beyond the hours specified in Rule 14 during ordinary days.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Rates of hire for Boat				Chs.		Chs.
Single Boat with 6 oars in fair weather			to Pattamars	10	to Ships	20
Do.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	8	Do. 14
Do.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	7	Do. 12

Night fair weather double the above rates, and night foul weather four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M., double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of

General No.	Date of Registry.	Names of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of the Boat Master.

NOTIFICATION

dated 24th April 1884.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to cancel clause 29 of the Boat Rules for the ports of Quilon and Colachel dated 21st November 1878. / 7th Karthigay 1054.

NOTICE.

It being expedient to revise certain portions of Schedule C of boat-hire for the ports of Quilon and Colachel attached to the Boat Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Kartigay 1054 / 21st November 1878 it is hereby published for general information that until further notice the boat-hire on articles Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 15, 16, 35 and 36 in the above Schedule will be charged on the weight at the rate of one chuckram per cwt. irrespective of the manner in which the bags or bundles may be made up.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 17th January 1889.

T. RAMA ROW, Dewan.

BOAT RULES.

For the Port of Alleppey sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have immediate control over all boats and crews plying in the Port.

2. He shall be subject however to the control of the Master Attendant.

3. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

4. Similarly, the Master Attendant shall have the powers of a Magistrate.

5. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases should be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

6. From and after the 20th Instant no boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

7. If any person, who has not registered and numbered his boat or taken out a license, shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

8. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Master Attendant an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew

and the quantity of the cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

9. The Master attendant shall on receipt of such application inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is sea-worthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

10. A fee of two rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.

11. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

12. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted in black English figures on one side and in Malayalam figures on the other. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

13. If any person who is not a boat-owner shall be guilty of or assist in altering or erasing the number, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number,, every such person shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 9 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

14. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall on application, be supplied by the Boat Master.

15. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule C. which shall be revised from time to time under the sanction of the Dewan.

16. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

17. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs, or in default of payment imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale:—

Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives.

Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess 4 Europeans or 5 Natives.

And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees or in default of payment to 8 days' imprisonment; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal, shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 10 Rs. or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

19. Each boat shall have the full compliment of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. *Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower.** And any owner

* Modified by Notification dated 20th June 1876.

allowing his boat to ply without the regulated compliment of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

20. There shall be a general descriptive Register (Form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Master Attendant with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general Register which metal plate shall be produced, whenever demanded.

21. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment, or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for repetition of the offence or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

22. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in Rule 18. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire and suspension of license.

23. All owners of boats shall submit their boats to the inspection of the Master Attendant or the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspenion of his license, which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

24. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the license will be withdrawn.

25. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Master Attendant or Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

26. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat-owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged, and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

27. For goods damaged by rain, boat-owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the boat service between shippers or passengers, and boat owners or boatmen, shall be decided by the Boat Master or in particular cases by the Master Attendant whose adjudgment shall be final.

29. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Master Attendant's office, within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees.

30. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed limits or time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules shall on conviction be liable to fine not exceeding 50 Rs; in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

31.* The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

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* Cancelled by Notification dated 9th March 1881.

32. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

33. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with Ships' Boats or pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage, or ships' stores, all of which must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

34. All Boat-owners shall have their boats inspected and registered as required by the above rules within the 20th Instant.

Huzur Cutcherry, 6th October 1874.

A. SASHAIAH SARTRI
Dewan.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of Alleppey.

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew.	Capacity of the boat.	Dimensions in length & thickness.	Date of license.

Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of Alleppey under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 6th October 1874. I have on personal inspection found the said boat to the sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Regirter.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Name of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

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Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM C.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient to reduce the rates of boat hire now obtaining at the Port of Alleppey, as per schedule C appended to the boat rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 6th October 1874, the following revised schedule (of boat hire) will take effect from the $\frac{\text{1st January 1881.}}{\text{19th Margally 1056.}}$ and continue in force till further notice.

1. Cocoanut with husk ... ... Rc. 1 per 1,000
2. Do. without do. ... ... chs. 8 „ „

3.	Copra, ginger, turmeric, coffee, pepper, wheat and other grains, in bags or robins		$5\frac{1}{4}$	per candy.
4.	Metals		$5\frac{1}{4}$	„
5.	Coir in bales and yarn of fibre...	chs.	$6\frac{1}{2}$	„ „
6.	Cases of Coffee, Ginger &c.		7	„ „
7.	Rope, twine, in bundles		$6\frac{1}{2}$	„ „
8.	Piece goods, gunnies, twine, in bale ...		4	„ bale.
9.	Stationery		$5\frac{1}{4}$	„ candy.
10.	Silk cases		2	„ case.
11.	China paper...		2	„ „
12.	Umbrellas and crackers		3	„ „
13.	Crockery and preserves		2	„ „
14.	Jars		17	„ 100

15. Tea–3 chs. per chest, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ch. per $\frac{1}{2}$ chest, 1 ch. per $\frac{1}{4}$ chest.

16.	Cardamoms	chs.	14	per chest.
17.	Paddy	„	6	„ candy.
18.	Firewood	„	12	„ 1,500 litters.
19.	Water	„	6	„ Hhd.
	Do....	Re. 1		„ „ Leaguer.
	Do. in bulk	1	7	„ boat.
20.	Pilgrims 15 in No. with sundries embarking or landing	1	2	„
21.	Shipping Planks	1	„	„ corge.
	Do. Do. Double	2	„	„ Do.
	Do. Timber logs	chs.	4	„ candy.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Half hire extra to be given for working between 6 P. M. and 5. A. M.

RATES OF HIRE FOR PASSENGER BOATS.

Single boats with 6 oars in fair weather to	Pattamar	10	chs.	Ships 20 chs.
Do.	4 Do.	Do.	Do.	8 „	Ships 14 chs.
Do.	3 Do.	Do.	Do.	7 „	Ships 12 chs.

Night fair weather double the above rates, and night foul four rates.

A boat detained over $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours four rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M., double boat-hire in all such cases will be charged to the Ships.

Huzur Cutcherry on circuit,
Paravoor, 20th December 1880.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied boatmen of the Port of Alleppey.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of the Master Attendant.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified in modification of para 19 of the Boat Rules for the port of Alleppey dated 6th October 1875 that, in future, boats carrying over two tons need be provided with only one additional rower for every two tons in excess, it being found difficult and unnecessary to provide an additional rower for every ton in excess of two tons.

Huzur Cutcherry,
20th June 1876.
16th Auny 1051.

A. SASHAIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient in the interests of trade to reduce the pier toll and tramway hire of the port of Alleppey, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction, until further notice, the following rates in supersession of those at present in force.

I. PIER TOLL.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ordinary goods per candy	"	1	"
Heavy goods.			
Steam boilers each	12	"	"
Machinery in pieces or any article weighing* a ton or upwards, per ton	2	"	"
Four wheeled carriages each	3	"	"
Two wheeled Do. Do.	1	8	"
Ponies each	1	8	"
Horses each	2	"	"
Dogs, sheep and other animals each	"	1	"
Piano-forte each	3	"	"

II. TRAMWAY HIRE.

Per candy	"	1	"

2. The rates named in the above schedule shall take effect from the 12th March 1881 / 1st Panguny 1056 but shall not apply to salt landed under the contracts already entered into for 1056.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th March 1881.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Regulation I of 1061, it is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that from and after the 1st January 1886 / 19th Margaly 1061 the port dues levied at the Port of Alleppy shall be at the rate of 9 pies per ton.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th December 1885.

V, RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification dated 21st June 1887 published in page 577 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 5th July 1887 / 22nd Auny 1062 it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government extend, until further notice, the concession for granting Port Clearance before arrival of a vessel at the Ports of Allepyey, Quilon and Colachel.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st July 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

* As modified by Notification dated 31st May 1884.

Rules regarding hire of Palankeen Bearers, Carts and Coolies.

1. The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be one chuckrum each man per mile, or 4 chuckrums each man for a cauthom, (Indian league of 4 miles) at which rate the hire for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Musaljee and one Cavady Cooly shall be 2 Rupees for each cauthom.

2. Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive 2 chuckrums and 6 cash each man, or one rupee and 5 chuckrums and 4 cash the set for a cauthom.

3. The hire for Bearers travelling to their post shall be 8 cash each man per cauthom,, or for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Musaljee and one Cavady Cooly, 7 chuckrums per cauthom.

4. If Bearers are detained on the road, they are to receive 3 chuckrums and three cash for the 1st day and 4¾ chuckrums for each succeeding day per man.

5, A set of Bearers posted, but not made use of, shall be paid 7 chuckrums for every mile, or one rupee for every cauthom they have to traval back to their homes, exclusive of all other charges to which they may be entitled, as before explained.

6. The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) shall be 3 chuckrums per mile, or 12 chuckrums for cauthom.

7. The hire for a baggage Cooly shall be 12 cash per mile or 2 chuckrums for a cauthom.

8. All applications for bearers, coolies, carts and boats for parties travelling from Trivandrum to Quilon are to be made (with specification of route) to the Peishcar in charge of the Trivandrum Division, who will supply bearers, coolies, carts and baggage boats at Trivandrum, and make the necessary arrangements with the Tahsildar of Sherangheel for bearers, carts, baggage boats and coolies, and with the Tahsildar of Quilon for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, bearers and coolies.

9. All applications from travellers from Quilon to Trivandrum are to be made to, and will be attended to by, the Tahsildar of Quilon in a similar mode.

10. Applications for cabin and baggage boats, rowers and coolies &c. from Alleppey are to be made to the Commercial Agent at that station.

11. Applications from parties travelling from and to other places in Travancore to be made to the respective Peishcars in charge of Divisions.

12. No applications for bearers, &c. will be attended to unless accompanied by a written assurance that all charges incurred on account of a dâk laid will be paid on demand.

13. A memo of the charges will be furnished to the traveller either from the Dewan Peishcar's Office or by the officer who supplies the bearers &c.

N. B.—As bearers &c. are not readily procurable at all stations it would be desirable to give early notice with a view to prevent disappointment.

Rules regarding hire of Maracan and Rowers.

Whereas the rates which the Rowers and Maracans are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows :—and the following rates will be in force hereafter.

Every Rower of loaded cabin boat, for every mile.....8 Cash*
Do. empty Do. Do. Do.....4 Cash*
Maracan of empty or loaded boat, for day.....2½ Fans.
If Rowers or Maracan are detained, each is to be paid batta at the rate every day of } 1 Fan.

The persons for whom rowers &c. are posted, are required to pay the charges punctually and readily. The rowers &c. must be paid before they are expected to move the boat.

T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules regarding hire of Rowers, Boatmen and Baggage Coolies.

Whereas the rate at which Rowers, Boatmen and Baggage coolies are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows ; and the following rates will be in force hereafter :—

Every Rower of loaded cabin boat, for every mile.....8 Cash.
Do. Do. Do. Do.....4 „
Every Boatman for every mile for a loaded boat.....8 „
Do. Do. Do. empty.....4 „
Do. Baggage cooly for every mile.....12 „

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 22nd Dec. 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Special Rates sanctioned for the roads from Kottayam and Changanachery to Peermade.

1. The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be one chuckrum and 4 cash per mile per man.

2. Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive half-hire at 10 cash each man per mile.

3. The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) going loaded shall be 4 chuckrums a mile.

4. The hire for a cart going empty shall be 2 chuckrums per mile.

5. The hire for a cart going to Peermade loaded and returning empty shall be 6 chuckrums per mile.

6. If carts are detained, batta at the rate of 7 chuckrums per driver and pair of bullocks shall be paid.

7. The hire for a baggage cooly shall be 1 chuckrum per mile.

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* As modified subsequently.

Statement showing the different rates charged by Kanthimathinatha Pillay & Co's Transit Company, Tinnevelly.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit..	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	These are not invariable.
To Natives for a whole Transit ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
Do. for a single passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile.

Table showing the rate chargeable on the Trivandrum and Thencausy Transit lines by Palvarnam Pillay.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						From Tinnevelly and from Trivandrum to Oliganacherry.						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trivandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa*.						Remarks.
	Ordinary.			Extra.			Ordinary.			Extra.						Ordinary.			Extra.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Whole first class bandy for Europeans ...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	7	2	...	9	8	...	
Whole second class bandy for Europeans...	15	2	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whole first class bandy for natives ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...	
Passengers each	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
For parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	

At 5 pies each passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oliganacherry and Tinnevelly.

At 6 do. do. do. and Trivandrum.

Statement of charges made by M. R. and Co. from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trivandrum to Oliganacherry.						From Oliganacherry to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st class Bandy for Europeans ...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do. ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	
For each Native Passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	
Parcels for each 25 lbs. or 1 Md. ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Trivandrum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

BRITISH POSTAL RULES.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets.		Parcels.		
					Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Postage payable in cash.		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
¼ anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	1 anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	4 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.

UNPAID POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY.

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.

For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

VALUE-PAYABLE COMMISSION. When the amount specified for realisation does not exceed			INSURANCE FEES. When the value declared does not exceed		
Rs. 10.	Rs. 25.	Every additional Rs. 25 up to Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Every additional Rs. 100.
2 annas.	4 annas.	4 annas.	2 annas.	4 annas.	4 annas.

REGISTRATION FEE—Two annas (*in stamps* for each letter or packet registered.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT CHARGE—One anna (*in stamps* for registered articles and in *cash* for ordinary parcels.)

INLAND MONEY ORDER COMMISSION.

ORDINARY MONEY ORDERS.

On any sum not exceeding	Rs. 10 ... 2 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding	Rs. 25 ... 4 annas.
On any sum exceeding	Rs. 25 ... 4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it is only 2 annas.

The value of a single money order may not exceed Rs. 600.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

(*Commission includes cost of Telegram*).

	Rs.	Ans.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	1	0
" exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25	1	4
" " " 25, " " " 50	1	8
" " " 50, " " " 75	1	12
" " " 75, " " " 100	2	0
" " " 100, " " " 125	2	4
" " " 125, " " " 150	2	8
" " " 150, " " " 200	3	0
" " " 200, " " " 250	3	8
" " " 250, " " " 300	4	0
" " " 300, " " " 350	4	8
" " " 350, " " " 400	5	0
" " " 400, " " " 450	5	8
" " " 450, " " " 500	6	0
" " " 500, " " " 550	6	8
" " " 550, " " " 600	7	0

Telegraphic money orders are issued and paid outside the usual office hours; also on Sunday.

INDIAN POSTAL ABSTRACT.

I.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1.—Classes of work undertaken by post office.

The Indian Post office undertakes the following classes of work:—

It conveys and delivers letters, post cards, newspapers, books and packets, and patters or samples of merchandise: these articles may be sent registered or unregistered.

It conveys and delivers parcels containing goods, merchandise or miscellaneous articles.

It remits sums of money from one person to another by means of money orders. Such remittances may be made by post or telegraph.

It insures the value of the contents of letters and parcels declared at the time of posting.

It collects from the addressees of letters, packets and parcels any sums that the senders may specify for recovery before the articles are delivered, the value so collected being remitted to the senders. This is termed the value-payable system. The same system may also be made available for Railway Receipts for goods sent, not through the Post Office, but by Railway.

It performs the business of Savings Banks, which are established for the depositing of small sums of money put aside as savings. The Post Office also purchases and sells Government Securities for depositors in Savings Banks.

At places where there is no Telegraph Office, the Post Office receives telegrams from the public and forwards them to the nearest Telegraph Office, it also delivers telegrams sent from the nearest Telegraph Office.

2.—CLASSES OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

The following are the various classes of postal articles :—

A letter may contain any writing or article whatsoever; but if it contains currency notes, or manifestly contains stamps, cheques, hundies, &c., it must be registered, while if coin, bullion, jewels or precious stones are enclosed, the letter must also be insured.

A book packet may contain anything printed, engraved or lithograped, such as, books, newspapers, papers, engravings, photographs, music, proofsheets. &c., also blank paper or card, it may also contain manuscript papers, such as deeds, invoices, accounts, manuscripts for press, &c., which are not of the nature of a private and personal communication.

A pattern packet may contain only actual trade patterns or samples of merchandise, possessing no saleable value.

A parcel may contain any article; but if coin, bullion, jewels, precious stones or articles of intrinsic value are enclosed, the parcel must be insured. Only one letter of the character of a personal communication to the addressee may be enclosed in a parcel.

A post card should bear only the address of the person for whom it is intended on the face of the card, the communication to the addressee being written on the reverse; it may not be cut, folded or otherwise altered. If desired, a label bearing in print only the name and address of the addressee may be affixed on the face of the card; this label may not exceed 2 inches in length by ¾ inch in breadth. A receipt stamp may also, if necessary, be affixed on the back of the card; but with these exceptions no paper or other article may be attached to a post-card.

A reply post-card is a double post-card, the second or reply half of which is intended to be returned to the original sender with his correspondent's reply written upon it.

3.—THINGS THAT MAY NOT BE SENT BY POST.

The public are prohibited from sending the following articles through the post :—Explosive substances such as gunpowder, matches and percussion caps, and substances, such as glass, liquids, oil, sulphuric acid, &c., which, either from their own nature or by reason of insecure packing, may injure other articles of the post or harm the persons of Postal servants; contraband articles and opium (unless conveyed on account of Government), indecent or obscene books, writings, pictures, &c.

4.—RESPONSIBILITY OF THE POST OFFICE.

The Post office is exempt from all responsibility for the loss of any article passing through the post, unless the article has been insured, and in no case whatever does the Department accept responsibility for any damage (as distinguished from loss) to an article, whether insured or not. The registration of an article makes its transmission safer, the article being forwarded under special precautions, but the Post Office is not responsible in case of the loss, mis-delivery, detention &c., of a registered article. In regard to unregistered articles of which no record is kept, it is almost impossible, in case of loss, to institute satisfactory inquiries, although every effort will be made by the Department to do so.

In the case of insured articles, the Post Office will compensate the sender for any actual loss of contents occurring in transit, except in the cases enumerated in the *Postal Guide* which may be briefly described as follows:—

(*a*) when the article is delivered in outwardly good condition, or when it has been taken delivery of without remark as to its condition;

(*b*) when there has been fraud or wrong or incomplete declaration on the part of sender or addressee, or when the article is misdelivered owing to incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;

(*c*) when intimation of loss is not given by the sender within three months from the date of posting:

(*d*) in the case of "partially insured" articles, when the loss is due to highway-robbery within the territory of a Native State.

5.—MANNER OF ADDRESSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

It is most important that the addresses on articles should be as concise and distinct as possible. It is recommended that the address should, whenever possible, be in English, or at least the Post-town of destination should be in that language, and should be written or printed in bold, clear characters. The name of the addressee should be written first; then his occupation and place of residence: lastly special prominence should be given to the Post-town, which should be on a separate line, and in larger characters than the rest of the address. Below the Post-town, the name of the District or Zilla should be added, if the town is not well known or if there is more than one Post-town of the same name. If the names of the town and the district are the same, and there is more than one place of the same name, the name of the Province should be given.

Examples—

Lalla Ram Din,
Cloth Merchant,
Lal Chak
GOPALAPORE.
(*District Rajshahi.*)

Babu Sreekissen Ghosal,
Pandit, Govt. School,
Hyderabad.
(*Sind*)

The name and address of the sender should always be written in the lower left-hand corner of the cover, especially in the case of registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels, so that if the addressee is not found, the article may be returned to the sender without being opened by the Dead Letter Office.

6.—MANNER OF CLOSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

Every article consigned to the Post should be enclosed in a durable cover, suited for protecting the contents from damage by pressure and friction. Articles not properly secured are liable to damage when being stamped by the Post Office, and they are also subjected to much pressure and friction in the mail bags while in transit. Stout paper, wood or tin, according to the size and nature of the contents, should be used to enclose articles. Wax cloth is not desirable as an outer covering; if necessary, it may be used as an *inside* covering. If a piece of paper bearing the address is affixed to an article enclosed in wood, tin, cloth &c., the address should also be written on the covering itself, to provide against the paper being accidentally detached in transit.

Book and Pattern packets must not exceed 2×1×1 feet in the dimensions, pattern packets may not weigh more than 40 tolas, but there is no limit of weight for book packets. The covers in which packets are enclosed must be open at both ends, so that the contents

may be readily examined: but samples of seeds or substances which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags or boxes capable of being easily opened for inspection.

Newspapers, circulars and other such publications should be folded into a compact form usually not more than 8×4 inches in size. The address printed on the wrapper or labels should be in large bold type. The use of *white* paper is recommended for the labels.

Parcels should be strongly secured, and no parcel may exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight. There is no restriction as to size, except that the parcel must not be of such a size or shape as to cause inconvenience in carriage.

Insured articles must be so secured that the contents cannot be abstracted without visible damage to the covering. Every insured article must be sealed with a clear device (not a current coin), all the seals being of the same kind of wax and bearing the same impression. The seals must be not more than 3 inches apart over each join or sewing in the cover of a *parcel*, and not more than 2 inches apart over each fold or seam in the cover of a *registered letter*. The following mode of closing both insured and uninsured registered letters is recommended as being safer than any other:—A thread should be passed through the cover, and the ends tied and a seal affixed over the knot. This mode of fastening will make it impossible to abstract the contents by cutting the sides of the envelope unless the thread in the centre is also cut. Senders of registered and insured letters are recommended to use cloth-lined registration envelopes, which can be purchased at the Post Office. (See clause 11.)

7.—ADVANTAGES OF PREPAYMENT.

Paid articles are forwarded by the shortest route and delivered at the earliest opportunity; whereas unpaid articles are liable to delay. Payment is therefore recommended in every case.

8.—FORMS OBTAINABLE GRATIS.

All forms prescribed for use by the public in regard to the despatch of registered, insured or value-payable articles, parcels or money orders, and for every other class of Postal business, are supplied free of charge by the Post Office.

9.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

A letter containing a complaint against the Post Office may be sent, free of postage, to any Postal Officer, provided that the sender superscribes the cover as a "Complaint against the Post Office," and adds his full signature on the cover.

Complaints should be preferred as soon as possible after the date of the occurrence to which they relate.

Whenever complaint is made of overcharge or delay in the delivery of an article, the cover or wrapper of the article, bearing the Post Office marks upon it, should accompany the letter of complaint: otherwise no enquiry is possible.

10.—RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage charged on the various classes of articles :—

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets. Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Parcels. (Postage payable in cash.)		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
¼ anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	1 anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	4 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.

Unpaid postage chargeable on delivery—

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.

For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

Registration fee.—*Two annas* (in stamps).

Acknowledgment charge.—*One anna* (in stamps for registered articles and in cash for ordinary parcels.) The acknowledgment will be signed by the addressee and returned to the sender.

Certificate of posting.—*Half anna* (to be affixed by a postage stamp on a paper bearing an exact transcript, written by the sender of the address on an article. This paper will be returned to sender after being stamped by Post Office in proof of the article having been posted.)

Insurance fee.—*Four annas* for every 100 rupees value (but if value does not exceed Rs. 50, the fee is only *two annas*), payable in stamps for letters and in cash for parcels.

Partial insurance.—At *half* these rates, is applicable to articles that have to travel through certain Native States; such articles are not insured against highway robbery within Native territory.

11.—POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES &c., AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

Postage stamps are of the following values, *viz.*,—

½ anna, 9 pies, 1 anna, 1½ anna, 2 annas, 3 annas, 4 annas, 4½ annas, 6 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas and 1 rupee.

Post-cards are of the following values, *viz.*, ¼ anna (inland) and 1½ anna, (foreign).

Reply post-cards cost double these rates.

Embossed Envelopes are of the following values, *viz.*,

½ anna, 1 anna, and 4½ annas; these are sold at the value denoted on them. Besides these, the following special descriptions of envelopes are sold :—Half-anna square envelopes, at 10 annas 6 pies per packet of 16, or 8 pies each singly; one anna square envelopes, at 9 annas 3 pies per packet of 8, or one anna 2 pies each singly; small registration envelopes, at Rs. 2-2-6 per packet of 16, or 2 annas 2 pies each singly; large registration envelopes, at Re. 1-5-3 per packet of 8, or 2 annas 8 pies each singly. Registration envelopes are *cloth-lined* and are strongly recommended for enclosing currency notes, &c., sent registered or insured by post.

One-anna receipt-stamps are also sold at all Post Offices.

12.—DEFACED STAMPS NOT TO BE USED.

Postage stamps which have been obliterated by the Post Office, or which are defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect, cannot be used for the payment of postage, nor can the embossed or impressed stamps cut out from envelopes and post-cards. The embossed envelope itself is only intended to be used as a cover to *letters*; but printed matter may be sent in an embossed envelope, provided the flap of the envelope is left open: if cut open either wholly or partially or if used, whether cut open or not, as a wrapper for a newspaper, the envelope is not recognized in payment of postage. The using for the payment of postage of a stamp that has once passed through the post, with intent to cause loss to the Government, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine or with both.

II.—RULES RELATING TO THE POSTING AND DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

13.—MANNER OF POSTING ARTICLES.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and packets may be posted in any Post Office letter-box, but packets (including newspapers) may not be posted in any letter-box marked "For letters only." Letter-boxes are kept open day and night for the reception of articles.

If a certificate of posting (see clause 10) is desired, the article must be presented within the prescribed hours at the window of the Post Office.

Registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels must invariably be presented, within the prescribed hours, at the window of the Post Office, and a receipt will in every case be given to the sender of the Post Office for such articles (except for V. P. unregistered book packets). The documents, &c., to be presented with each of these classes of articles are mentioned under the appropriate heads, further in this clause.

If an acknowledgment (signed by the addressee) is desired for a registered article or a parcel, it must be asked for at the time of posting.

Registered articles.—A letter, post-card, newspaper, book packet or pattern packet may be registered. Prepayment of postage and registration fee and of acknowledgment fee (if any), by means of postage stamps is compulsory.

Parcels.—A parcel must be presented with a receipt ready prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, which may be obtained free at the Post Office. Prepayment is optional, but partial prepayment is not permitted. The postage, if paid, must be in cash, as also the charge for acknowledgment fee, if an acknowledgment is desired.

Insured articles.—Only registered letters and parcels may be insured. Prepayment of all charges is compulsory.

The article to be insured must be presented with a declaration (in the prescribed form, obtainable free at the Post Office) of its contents and their value; if currency notes are enclosed, the serial number, general number and value of *each* note should be mentioned thus:—B/8—No. 05636 for Rs, 100. An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will be returned free, to the sender; if this is not received in due time, complaint should be at once made to the Post Office.

Value-Payable articles.—Instructions for the posting of value-payable articles are separately given in section III.

14.—PRIVILEGED PUBLICATIONS.

"Privileged" publications are newspapers or other periodical publications in respect of which the postage is paid quarterly in advance, by the publishers, in cash. Such publications are charged at special rates and governed by special conditions. Details of the system will be found in the *Indian Postal Guide*.

15.—RECALL OF ARTICLES ONCE POSTED.

If the sender of an article which has been posted desires its return to him before delivery, he must pay a fee of Re. 1 and present a written application at the Post Office, stating his reasons for seeking the return of the articles. This application will be submitted for the orders of the chief postal authority in the Province, whose sanction must be obtained before the article can be returned. If delivery of the article is to be stopped by telegram, the sender must pay all telegraph charges.

16.—DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

Postmen are not permitted to demand any charge on delivering articles, except such amounts as may be marked by the Post Office for recovery on the articles themselves; any postman seeking to extort a gratuity from the addressee of an article is liable to severe punishment. Unpaid articles will not be delivered unless the postage due on them is immediately paid, and registered or insured articles and parcels will not be delivered unless the addressee signs a receipt for them.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value and all value-payable articles (except value-payable unregistered book packets and value-payable articles on which the value to be recovered does not exceed Rs. 10) are delivered only at the Post Office window. If the addressee refuses to receive any article, he must immediately return it, unopened to the postman, and he is recommended to write the word "Refused" on the cover.

A person living outside the delivery beat of the postmen may send his own messenger regularly to the Post Office to receive his correspondence, and, if he *authorises* the Postmaster to do so in writing, the Postmaster will also deliver to the messenger, on the latter's receipt, any registered and insured articles and parcels and the amounts of any money orders arriving for the addressee.

Accounts of postage will, if desired, be opened with persons living at a distance from the Post Office, such as planters, &c. Under this arrangement, a deposit of money must be lodged in advance with the Post Office to cover postage due on unpaid articles delivered to the addressees or their messengers. When the amount deposited is nearly expended, the addressee will be informed, so that a further deposit may be made.

17.—RE-DIRECTED ARTICLES.

Postal articles will be re-directed without any extra charge on account of re-direction; thus, if an article was fully prepaid originally it will be delivered free, no matter how often it may be re-directed, but if any postage was originally due, this amount alone will be recovered on delivery.

Persons changing their residence, should communicate their new address to the Post Office, both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going.

If an article is to be re-directed, it must be returned to Post Office unopened, with particulars of the revised address, or it may be reposted unopened *within the local limits* of the Post-town where it was delivered; if it is a registered or insured article or a parcel, the receipt accompanying it must be returned unsigned, with the

article, to the postman. Failing these conditions, the article will be considered as an unregistered article posted for the first time, and charged accordingly.

18.—UNDELIVERED ARTICLES.

If an article is not delivered, owing to the addressee's whereabouts not being traceable, or owing to the addressee's having refused it, it is returned to the sender. If necessary, the article is sent first to the Dead Letter Office, where it may be opened to ascertain the name and address of the sender. A refused article is returned at once to the sender; other articles are ordinarily kept in deposit in the Post Office for three weeks.

If there is any postage due on a refused article, the sender is bound by law to pay it; other undelivered articles are returned free.

If neither the addressee nor the sender can be traced, the article is retained for one year in the Dead Letter Office and then destroyed.

III.—VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

19.—CONDITIONS AND RATES OF COMMISSION.

The undermentioned classes of articles may be sent as "value-payable," that is, the sender may, at the time of posting specify a fixed sum not less than 4 annas and not more than Rs. 1,000, to be realized before delivery of the article; the Post Office will recover this amount from the addressee, and will remit it to the sender by means of a money order, deducting from the amount recovered the commission payable on the money order; in the case of *unregistered Book Packets*, however, the sender is required to *prepay* the money order commission by means of stamps, at the time of posting. The commission to be paid is calculated at the ordinary inland money order rates which are given in clause 25.

The sum specified for recovery need not be the actual value of the contents, nor need the contents of a V. P. article possess any intrinsic value; for instance, a bill may be sent, the sum specified for recovery being the amount of the sender's claim against the addressee.

20.—ARTICLES THAT MAY BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

The following classes of articles may be sent under the value-payable system:—

Parcels.

Registered letters.

Registered packets.

Unregistered book-packets (fully prepaid).

Railway receipts presented open at the Post Office or goods and parcels sent by Railway (see clause 23).

Anything on which money is to be collected can be sent under the value payable system, provided always that the sender *declares* that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. Legal documents, bonds, insurance policies, promissory notes, railway receipts, bills, invoices, &c., may be sent value-payable.

A value-payable parcel or registered letter may be also insured under the rules relating to insured articles. The value declared for insurance need not be the same as the amount specified for recovery from the addressee; thus if a watch were returned after repair to its owner by value-payable post, the amount to be recovered would be only the cost of repair, while the sum insured would be the value of the watch itself.

21.—MANNER OF POSTING VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

A value-payable article must be presented by the sender at the Post Office, accompanied by the prescribed printed form (which may

be obtained *free* at the Post Office). There is a special form to be used in sending V. P. unregistered book packets, and no receipt is given to the sender for these articles: on this form the sender must affix postage stamps representing the amount of money order commission payable. In all cases the sender must sign a declaration on the form which is to accompany a V. P. article, stating that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. The sender should write his name and address clearly on each article.

When a V. P. article is to be also insured, it should be presented at the Post Office, accompanied by the declaration of contents prescribed in clause 13, and also by the appropriate form referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The manner of despatching Railway Receipt Notes under the value-payable system is separately described in clause 23.

22.—DELIVERY OF VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

Value-payable parcels and registered articles upon which the value recoverable does not exceed Rs. 10 are delivered by the postman to the addressee's residence: but when the sum recoverable exceeds Rs. 10 these articles are delivered only at the Post Office window; intimation of arrival of the article will be given to the addressee, with a receipt for the article to be signed by him on the reverse of the intimation; when this receipt duly signed, is presented at the Post Office, together with the value recoverable, and also any postage that may be due, the article will be delivered.

Value-payable unregistered book packets will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the value recoverable; no receipt is required from the addressee.

After delivery, the value recovered will be remitted to the sender by means of a money order, commission being previously deducted at the rates mentioned in clause 19 except in the case of V. P. unregistered packets, for which the full amount recovered will be remitted to the sender.

23.—TRANSMISSION, UNDER VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM, OF RAILWAY RECEIPT NOTES FOR GOODS AND PARCELS.

If a person sending goods or parcels by railway wishes to secure payment of their value from the addressee before delivery, he should adopt the following procedure:—

The consignment should be addressed, not to the person for whom it is intended but to the sender himself at the station whereit is to be delivered. Thus if Gokul Chand of Delhi sends a package by railway to James Morgan at Dinapore he should address the package to—

GOKUL CHAND,

DINAPORE.

The package should then be booked at the railway station, and a railway receipt note will be granted by the booking clerk to Gokul Chand *in favour of Gokul Chand.*

This receipt note should be endorsed by Gokul Chand to James Morgan of Dinapore.

The receipt note should then be presented open at the Post Office by Gokul Chand, accompanied by the form prescribed for value-payable parcels and registered packets, on which postage stamps to the value of 2 annas should be affixed in payment of postage. The Post Office will then transmit the receipt-note to James Morgan and inform him of its arrival, but will not deliver the railway receipt note until he has paid the amount specified for recovery. Thus the addressee cannot obtain delivery of the consignment until

he has obtained the receipt note from the Post Office: for the Railway Administration will not deliver the goods to him unless he produces the receipt note as evidence of his right to a consignment addressed not to him but to Gokul Chand.

NOTE 1.—For special rules applicable to certain State Railways and other Railways, see *the Indian Postal Guide.*

NOTE 2.—Nothing in these rules shall be held to prohibit the transmission of Railway receipt notes enclosed in value-payable registered letters or in value-payable registered or unregistered packets; but in such case the goods or parcels may be delivered up by the Railway without production of the corresponding receipt notes, and consequently without recovery from the consignee of the amount specified.

IV.—MONEY ORDERS.

24.—MANNER OF ISSUING AND PAYING INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

A person wishing to send a remittance by money order must fill in the necessary particulars on the prescribed form (obtainable free at the Post Office). These particulars, *viz.*, the payee's and his own name and address and the amount of the order must be written very clearly and the remitter should add his signature.

The value of each order may not exceed Rs. 600 and may not include a fraction of an anna.

The money order form contains a coupon, on which the remitter may write any communication to the payee; this coupon will be delivered free to the payee, and the remitter is recommended to write upon it his name and address and the amount of the remittance.

The money order form, together with the value of the order *plus* the commission (*see next clause*), must be presented at the Post Office window, and a receipt will be granted to the remitter. This receipt should be carefully examined to see that it contains no errors or omission, and should be retained by the remitter.

The Post Office will undertake the transmission of the order to the payee and will pay it through the postman at the latter's residence if at a post town; the postman will pay the amount on obtaining the payee's signature on the money order and on the acknowledgment.

The acknowledgment signed by the payee will be returned free of charge to the remitter. Delay in the receipt of the acknowledgment should at once be brought to the notice of the Post Office by the remitter.

Money orders may be re-directed to any place free of charge. If the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the amount of the order will be at once returned to the remitter.

25.—RATES OF COMMISSION.

The commission charged on the issue of ordinary inland money orders is as follows:—

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	2 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	4 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 ...	4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder: provided that if the remainder do not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it is only 2 annas.

Thus, a money order for Rs. 75 would cost 12 annas; an order for Rs. 80 would cost 14 annas, and an order for Rs. 90 would cost 1 rupee.

26.—TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

A money order may be advised by telegraph instead of by post, in which case the following rates of commission (which include cost of telegram) will be charged:—

								Rs.	a.
On sums not exceeding			Rs. 25					1	4
,,	exceeding	Rs.	25	but not exceeding	Rs.	50		1	8
,,	,,	,,	50	,,	,,	75		1	12
,,	,,	,,	75	,,	,,	100		2	0
,,	,,	,,	100	,,	,,	125		2	4
,,	,,	,,	125	,,	,,	150		2	8
,,	,,	,,	150	,,	,,	200		3	0
,,	,,	,,	200	,,	,,	250		3	8
,,	,,	,,	250	,,	,,	300		4	0
,,	,,	,,	300	,,	,,	350		4	8
,,	,,	,,	350	,,	,,	400		5	0
,,	,,	,,	400	,,	,,	450		5	8
,,	,,	,,	450	,,	,,	500		6	0
,,	,,	,,	500	,,	,,	550		6	8
,,	,,	,,	550	,,	,,	600		7	0

Telegraph money orders may be presented at the Post Office window at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the Post Office, even outside the ordinary hours at which the office is open to the public. Telegraphic money orders are paid immediately on receipt of the telegram advising the remittance.

The remitter of a telegraphic money order must fill up the ordinary inland money order form, and write the words "By Telegraph" across the form. Nothing should be written on the coupon, as that portion of the form is not forwarded to the payee. An acknowledgement, signed by the Postmaster of the office of payment, will be returned by Post to the remitter, the amount of the order being paid by the postman at the payee's residence,

The value of a single telegraphic money order may not exceed Rs. 600, and may not include any broken sum less than a rupee. A telegraphic money order may be obtained for any sum of rupees up to Rs. 150, but if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order will be directed by telegraph free of charge; if the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the remitter will be communicated with by telegraph through the Post Office of issue.

V.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

27.—GENERAL RULES RELATING TO THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift. Any person, man, woman or child, may deposit money, which Government will repay with interest at the rate of one pie or 3 pies per month on every complete sum of five rupees. Parents and other relatives and guardians may also deposit money on behalf of minors (that is, persons who have not completed the age of 18 years), but such money will not be repaid during the minority of the minors to any one except their guardians.

No sum less than four annas and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas can be deposited or withdrawn; and no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs. 200 during a single year, nor may any one have at any time more than Rs. 2,000 at his credit.

Interest is calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of a depositor's account on any date from the close of the fourth day of the month to the end of the month. The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year, after the 15th June.

Money can be withdrawn once a week. A pass-book will be supplied, free of charge, to each depositor; in this book will be entered each deposit or withdrawal made, together with the balance at credit after each transaction. The pass-book must be carefully kept by depositor and must be presented at the Post Office whenever money is deposited or withdrawn.

Savings Bank accounts may be transferred from one Post Office to another without any charge.

The Post Office will, if desired, invest in Government securities the money deposited in the Savings Banks. Such securities may be purchased or sold on behalf of depositors, through the agency of the Post Office.

Further information as to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money at Post Office Savings Banks will be found in the "Rules for Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks," which can be seen at any Post Office.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A. L. H. Palmer.
Superintendent, Madras Division,
Head Quarters, Madras.

A. V. Gonzalves.
Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
Head Quarters, Cochin.

Alleppey, a 2nd Class Postal Combined Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Kottayam, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Kayencolam, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Quilon, a second class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9. A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

In charge of Postmastor.

Trivandrum, a second class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

S. C. Moothooswamy Pillay, Telegraph Master.
V. G. Ramen Pillay, Signaller.
S. Vasoodeva Pillay, Do.

Nagercoil, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Martandam, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Thackalay, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Colachel, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Shencottah, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7. A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Peermaad, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Parur, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Changanacherry, a third class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

SECTION I.

Summary of General Information.

Charges for Inland, Private and State Telegrams.

Class.	First eight words or group of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Urgent	2	0	0	4
Ordinary	1	0	0	2
Deferred	0	8	0	1
Additional charges—			Rs.	As.
Reply Paid Telegrams (Rule 17 in Section IV)—				
Minimum			0	8
Maximum			2	0
Acknowledgment of delivery (Rule 18 in Sec. IV)			1	0
Multiple telegrams (Rule 19 in Section IV) each 100 words or less			0	4
Repitition (Rule 20 in Section IV)			One quarter of charge for telegram.	
Signalling by flag to or from ships (see Section XX) per telegram			1	0
Boat hire (see Section 19)				
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 19 in Section IV)			0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Tolegrams, See Section IV.

Charges for Foreign Telegrams.

To	Per word. From India.		Per word. From Burma.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
All countries in Europe (except Russia & Turkey)	3	12	3	14
Ceylon	0	3	0	4½

For details of rules and rates for Foreign Telegrams, see Sections V to XV. The division of India and Burma is between Bhamoo and Maungdaw. Bhamoo office is in India: Maungdaw office is in Burma.

TELEGRAM FORMS.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all offices. Books containing 100 forms for inland or for foreign telegrams with counterfoils can be purchased at the Principal Government Telegrah offices (Price 4 annas each).

COMPLAINTS.—All complaints should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

INLAND TELEGRAMS CAN BE TELEGRAPHED TO ANY INDIAN PORTS TO BE POSTED TO PLACES BEYOND INDIAN LIMITS (RULE 6, II in SECTION IV.)

Example—

Class (Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent).
To—Bombay, *From—Calcutta,*
To—Mrs. Johnson, *From—W. Johnson.*
20, *Cambridge Terrace,*
Hyde Park,
London. *Post Registered Bombay.*

Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate, *plus* 5 annas for postage, registration, &c. Telegrams to be forwarded by *Post registered* are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to 11 A. M. (*Madras Time*) on the day of sailing of the Homeward Mail.

CODE ADDRESSES IN ENGLAND.—Senders of Foreign telegrams to England under abbreviated or code addresses are warned that unless such addresses are registered, not only with the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies, but also with the British Post Office, there is a risk of non-delivery, especially in the event of interruptions on one route requiring telegrams to be diverted to another. Registration at the Eastern or Indo-European Companies' Offices is not recognised by the British Post Office or by the Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, London, nor is such registration applicable to messages sent *via* Turkey. Claims for refund due to insufficient registration are rejected by the Authorities in England.

SECTION II.

Table of charges for Inland Telegrams.

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
8 ...	0	8	1	0	2	0	21 ...	1	5	2	10	5	4
9 ...	0	9	1	2	2	4	22 ...	1	6	2	12	5	8
10 ...	0	10	1	4	2	8	23 ...	1	7	2	14	5	12
11 ...	0	11	1	6	2	12	24 ...	1	8	3	0	6	0
12 ...	0	12	1	8	3	0	25 ...	1	9	3	2	6	4
13 ...	0	13	1	10	3	4	26 ...	1	10	3	4	6	8
14 ...	0	14	1	12	3	8	27 ...	1	11	3	6	6	12
15 ...	0	15	1	14	3	12	28 ...	1	12	3	8	7	0
16 ...	1	0	2	0	4	0	29 ...	1	13	3	10	7	4
17 ...	1	1	2	2	4	4	30 ...	1	14	3	12	7	8
18 ...	1	2	2	4	4	8	31 ...	1	15	3	14	7	12
19 ...	1	3	2	6	4	12	32 ..	2	0	4	0	8	0
20 ...	1	4	2	8	5	0	33 ..	2	1	4	2	8	4

Table of Charges for Inland Telegrams.—(Continued.)

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	A	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
34 ...	2	2	4	4	8	8	68 ...	4	4	8	8	17	0
35 ...	2	3	4	6	8	12	69 ...	4	5	8	10	17	4
36 ...	2	4	4	8	9	0	70 ...	4	6	8	12	17	8
37 ...	2	5	4	10	9	4	71 ...	4	7	8	14	17	12
38 ...	2	6	4	12	9	8	72 ...	4	8	9	0	18	0
39 ...	2	7	4	14	9	12	73 ...	4	9	9	2	18	4
40 ...	2	8	5	0	10	0	74 ...	4	10	9	4	18	8
41 ...	2	9	5	2	10	4	75 ...	4	11	9	6	18	12
42 ...	2	10	5	4	10	8	76 ...	4	12	9	8	19	0
43 ...	2	11	5	6	10	12	77 ...	4	13	9	10	19	4
44 ...	2	12	5	8	11	0	78 ...	4	14	9	12	19	8
45 ...	2	13	5	10	11	4	79 ...	4	15	9	14	19	12
46 ...	2	14	5	12	11	8	80 ...	5	0	10	0	20	0
47 ...	2	15	5	14	11	12	81 ...	5	1	10	2	20	4
48 ...	3	0	6	0	12	0	82 ...	5	2	10	4	20	8
49 ...	3	1	6	2	12	4	83 ...	5	3	10	6	20	12
50 ...	3	2	6	4	12	8	84 ...	5	4	10	8	21	0
51 ...	3	3	6	6	12	12	85 ...	5	5	10	10	21	4
52 ...	3	4	6	8	13	0	86 ...	5	6	10	12	21	8
53 ...	3	5	6	10	13	4	87 ...	5	7	10	14	21	12
54 ...	3	6	6	12	13	8	88 ...	5	8	11	0	22	0
55 ...	3	7	6	14	13	12	89 ...	5	9	11	2	22	4
56 ...	3	8	7	0	14	0	90 ...	5	10	11	4	22	8
57 ...	3	9	7	2	14	4	91 ..	5	11	11	6	22	12
58 ...	3	10	7	4	14	8	92 ...	5	12	11	8	23	0
59 ...	3	11	7	6	14	12	93 ...	5	13	11	10	23	4
60 ...	3	12	7	8	15	0	94 ...	5	14	11	12	23	8
61 ...	3	13	7	10	15	4	95 ...	5	15	11	14	23	12
62 ...	3	14	7	12	15	8	96 ...	6	0	12	0	24	0
63 ...	3	15	7	14	15	12	97 ...	6	1	12	2	24	4
64 ...	4	0	8	0	16	0	98 ...	6	2	12	4	24	8
65 ...	4	1	8	2	16	4	99 ...	6	3	12	6	24	12
66 ...	4	2	8	4	16	8	100 ...	6	4	12	8	25	0
67 ...	4	3	8	6	16	12							

SECTION III.

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
*	*		11 ...	41	4	21	78	12	31 ...	116	4
2 ...	7	8	12 ...	45	0	22	82	8	32 ...	120	0
3 ...	11	4	13 ...	48	12	23	86	4	33 ...	123	12
4 ...	15	0	14 ...	52	8	24	90	0	34 ...	127	8
5 ...	18	12	15 ...	56	4	25	93	12	35 ...	131	4
6 ...	22	8	16 ...	60	0	26	97	8	36 ...	135	0
7 ...	26	4	17 ...	63	12	27	101	4	37 ...	138	12
8 ...	30	0	18 ...	67	8	28	105	0	38 ...	142	8
9 ...	33	12	19 ...	71	4	29	108	12	39 ...	146	4
10 ...	37	8	20 ...	75	0	30	112	8	40 ...	150	0

* To be calculated at the rate of Rs. 3-12-0 per word.

Table of charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE, &c.—*continued.**

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
41 ...	153	12	56 ..	210	0	71 ...	266	4	86 ...	322	8
42 ...	157	8	57 ...	213	12	72 ...	270	0	87 ...	326	4
43 ...	161	4	58 ...	217	8	73 ...	273	12	88 ...	330	0
44 ...	165	0	59 ...	221	4	74 ...	277	8	89 ...	333	12
45 ...	168	12	60 ...	225	0	75 ...	281	4	90 ...	337	8
46 ...	172	8	61 ...	228	12	76 ...	285	0	91 ...	341	4
47 ...	176	4	62 ...	232	8	77 ...	288	12	92 ...	345	0
48 ...	180	0	63 ...	236	4	78 ...	292	8	93 ...	348	12
49 ...	183	12	64 ...	240	0	79 ...	296	4	94 ...	352	8
50 ...	187	8	65 ...	243	12	80 ...	300	0	95 ...	356	4
51 ...	191	4	66 ...	247	8	81 ...	303	12	96 ...	360	0
52 ...	195	0	67 ...	251	4	82 ...	307	8	97 ...	363	12
53 ...	198	12	68 ...	255	0	83 ...	311	4	98 ...	367	8
54 ...	202	8	69 ...	258	12	84 ...	315	0	99 ...	371	4
55 ...	206	4	70 ...	262	8	85 ...	318	12	100 ...	375	0

* To be calculated at the rate of Rs. 3-12-0 per word.

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
*	*		26 ...	100	12	51 ...	197	10	76 ...	294	8
2 ...	7	12	27 ...	104	10	52 ...	201	8	77 ...	298	6
3 ...	11	10	28 ...	108	8	53 ...	205	6	78 ...	302	4
4 ...	15	8	29 ...	112	6	54 ...	209	4	79 ...	306	2
5 ...	19	6	30 ...	116	4	55 ...	213	2	80 ...	310	0
6 ...	23	4	31 ...	120	2	56 ...	217	0	81 ...	313	14
7 ...	27	2	32 ...	124	0	57 ...	220	14	82 ...	317	12
8 ...	31	0	33 ...	127	14	58 ...	224	12	83 ...	321	10
9 ...	34	14	34 ...	131	12	59 ...	228	10	84 ...	325	8
10 ...	38	12	35 ...	135	10	60 ...	232	8	85 ...	329	6
11 ...	42	10	36 ...	139	8	61 ...	236	6	86 ...	333	4
12 ...	46	8	37 ...	143	6	62 ...	240	4	87 ...	337	2
13 ...	50	6	38 ...	147	4	63 ...	244	2	88 ...	341	0
14 ...	54	4	39 ...	151	2	64 ...	248	0	89 ...	344	14
15 ...	58	2	40 ...	155	0	65 ...	251	14	90 ...	348	12
16 ...	62	0	41 ...	158	14	66 ...	255	12	91 ...	352	10
17 ...	65	14	42 ...	162	12	67 ...	259	10	92 ...	356	8
18 ...	69	12	43 ...	166	10	68 ...	263	8	93 ...	360	6
19 ...	73	10	44 ...	170	8	69 ...	267	6	94 ...	364	4
20 ...	77	8	45 ...	174	6	70 ...	271	4	95 ...	368	2
21 ...	81	6	46 ...	178	4	71 ...	275	2	96 ...	372	0
22 ...	85	4	47 ...	182	2	72 ...	279	0	97 ...	375	14
23 ...	89	2	48 ...	186	0	73 ...	282	14	98 ...	379	12
24 ...	93	0	49 ...	189	14	74 ...	286	12	99 ...	383	10
25 ...	96	14	50 ...	193	12	75 ...	290	10	100 ...	387	8

* To be calculated at the rate of Rs. 3-14-0 per word.

SECTION IV.

Rules and rates for Inland Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council under the Gazette Notifications P. W. D. No. 146 dated 4th June 1886, No. 161 dated the 23rd May 1888, No. 229 dated 3rd August 1888, No. 375 dated 29th November 1889 and No. 19 dated 13th January 1890.

GENERAL.

RULE 1.—The accuracy of Telegrams is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

RULE 2.—Telegraph offices in India are distinguished as follows :—

(a) GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal Combined Offices.

(b) RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State which are licensed for working under Section 4, Act XIII of 1885. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

I.—Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business according to their classification notified in the list of offices published in the telegraph guide.

II.—Telegraph offices af the 1st class are open day and night.

III.—Telegraph offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. *(local time)*, except on Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

IV.—Telegraph offices of the 3rd class are open about 7 hours daily and usually from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. *(local time)* except on Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M, and 4 to 6 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

V.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an 'urgent' telegram can be sent from any office at any time.

VI.—Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams at such hours as they may be open for business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

RULE 3.—Telegrams are accepted at all Post Offices except some Branch offices.

I.—Post Offices in Telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices are called "Postal Combined Offices."

II.—Post Offices not in Telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices receive telegrams and despatch them by Post to a Telegraph Office and are called "Postal Receiving Offices." Such telegrams are sent "registered" and "postage free" by first post.

RULE 4.—Telegrams may also be posted to the nearest Telegraph Office. Together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post free to the sender.

I.—In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph office with an insufficient number of stamps, the excess charge will be recovered from the addressee.

RULE 5.—A Telegram can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

RULE 6.—Telegrams can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

I.—In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Example. To "Shergotty Post Burhee."

The extra words "Post Burhee" form part of the address and are therefore sent free of charge.

II.—No charge will be made for ordinary *Inland* postage or registration on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, but in the case of telegrams which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits five annas additional is charged to cover the postage and registration fees.

RULE 7.—All telegrams must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic numerals; subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in the Vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher if written in Arabic numerals.

I.—Telegram forms are to be supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

II.—At Telegraph and Post Offices in places other than the Presidency towns, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into English, and of telegrams in English addressed to them into the Vernacular.

III.—The body of the telegram must be preceded by the address (as defined in Rule 10 V.)

IV.—The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram.

V.—The sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

VI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the telegram or by his representatives.

RULE 8.—No telegram or telegrams of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

RULE 9.—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit a telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief civil or military officer, if tendered at another place.

CHARGES.

RULE 10.—There are three classes of telegrams—urgent, ordinary, deferred, and the following are the rates of charge for State and private telegrams between any two offices in India :—

	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
First 8 words or group of 3 figures.	2	0	1	0	0	8
Each additional word or group of 3 figures.	0	4	0	2	0	1

I.—'Urgent' telegrams receive instant transmission and have the right of precedence over ordinary messages and have special delivery at destination.

II.—'Ordinary' telegrams are transmitted in their turn after urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P. M. local time.

III.—'Deferred' telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of *urgent* and *ordinary* telegrams, and are usually delivered by post.

IV.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

V.—The 'address' includes name of office from and to which the telegram is to be despatched, the actual names or designations of the sender and the addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and Telegraph officials are authorised to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the telegram. Name and designation cannot both be admitted unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the addressee to identify the sender. A telegram can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

VI.—If the sender of a telegram desire his own address to be telegraphed, it must be paid for.

VII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the telegram is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified, except by the despatch of a fresh-paid telegram.

VIII.—With the exception specified in clause XIV of this rule, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in the following manner—

(*a*) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices in telegraph stamps only.

(*b*) At Postal Combined Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps at the option of the sender.

(*c*) At Postal Receiving Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps or in cash at the option of the sender.

(*d*) At Railway Telegraph Offices in cash or telegraph stamps at the option of the sender.

(*e*) Telegrams sent by post to any Telegraph office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office may be paid for in telegraph stamps or postage stamps.

IX.—Telegraph stamps are double-headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps) and the lower half shall be affixed to the telegrams as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

X.—The senders of telegrams must affix their telegraph stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram forms—the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the telegram—and they should see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the office and the date.

XI.—Telegraph stamps which have been cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, are not accepted.

XII.—The value of damaged telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional.

XIII.—stamped receipts for telegram charges are not given 'at Postal combined' or 'Railway' Telegraph Offices.

XIV.—Telegrams are sent 'bearing' from sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels; but no such telegram whether 'prepaid' or 'bearing' will be trasmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office. Bearing telegrams will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

RULE 11.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

RULE 12.—Telegrams must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions.

I.—Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognized as one word, is charged as one word when so written; provided that the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and that the whole is of six or less than six syllables. "Half penny," "two pence," "three pence," &c. up to "eleven pence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B.,' "C. F. I.," "A. M.," and "P. M.," when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively, but these specified abbreviations when written "fob," "cñ," "am," "pm," are accepted each as one word. The abbreviations B/L C/o and *o/o* are also counted each as one word. No other abbreviations except those specified in this rule are accepted as one word.

II.—Words joined by a hyhen are counted as so many separate words.

III.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, except in the case of nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles'," "brother's."

IV.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the sender to express them.

V.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

VI.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs are not counted or signalled; but decimal points, commas, bars of division &c., used with figures, are each counted as a figure and signalled.

RULE 13. When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters or signs in each group are added together, the total divided by three, and the quotient plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents.

I.—Signs used to separate groups and letters, added to figures to form ordinal numbers, are counted each as a figure or letter. Groups of letters not forming words (letter cypher) cannot be transmitted in private telegrams.

RULE 14.—All that the sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is to be included in the cost, with the exception of the address as defined in Rule 10 (V).

I.—The day, hour and minute (Madras time), at which a telegram is booked when tendered for despatch, are added by the Telegraph Office and telegraphed free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for.

RULE 15.—Telegrams from British Government officials on the business of the British Government must be marked State by the sender, and as a rule paid for in cash or stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for private telegrams.

I.—The rule regarding prepayment will be relaxed in cases of great emergency. Whenever an 'urgent' or ordinary State telegram is tendered for despatch under this permission, the sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of 'Deferred' State telegrams.

II.—State telegrams have no priority over private telegrams and

take their turn with the latter according to class, in the order in which tendered.

RULE 16.—All telegrams, State and Private, must be paid for except the following *viz* :—

(*a*) Those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office.

(*b*) Those on the service of certain Foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India defines special rules in each case.

REPLY PAID.

RULE 17.—A reply can be prepaid by the sender of a private telegram or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a Government official, depositing a sum of not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees. The sender of a reply paid telegram is to add after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "reply paid" and the amount he deposits, thus "Reply paid ten annas" and such words will not be charged for.

I.—The terminal office delivers to the addressee a 'pass' to order for the amount prepaid, leaving it to him or send his answer how and when within the limit of 30 days prescribed in the pass, and to what address, he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, must be accompanied by the 'pass.'

II.—When a telegram to which a reply is propaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and 'pass' are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

III.—Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "*reply paid*" telegram, the terminal office will send a telegram to that effect to the sender and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

IV.—It is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the terminal office consists simply in the delivery of the pass for the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

V.—The sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government official may not prepay a reply. And in the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY.

RULE 18.—Any sender can, by writing after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "Acknowledgment prepaid," require that a notice of the time at which his telegram is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph and the charge for such notice or acknowledgment is one rupee.

I.—This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

II.—If the telegram cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his telegram to reach its destination. The return telegram has priority in transmission over ordinary telegrams.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 19.—A telegram addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single telegram: but a coping fee of 4 annas for 100 words, plus four annas for the excess independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

I.—A telegram addressed to several persons or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.

II.—If the sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should add after the text of his telegram, but separated from it, the word "—addresses." If, on the other hand, he desires that each addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should add the words "—addresses on each copy." In the absence of special instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one address to appear on each copy. In either case these instructions are not charged for.

REPETITION.

RULE 20.—The sender of any telegram can by writing the word "Repetition" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it), require that it be repeated; the charge for repeating is equal to one-fourth the charge for the message.

I.—In this case the different offices employed in its transmission repeat it back to each other.

II.—A repeated telegram is indicated by the word "repeated," which, to insure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the telegram.

OPEN DELIVERY.

RULE 21.—If the sender desires his telegram to be delivered open, he is to write the words "Deliver open" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it.)

CANCELLATION.

RULE 22.—If the sender of an inland telegram wishes to cancel it before the transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated.

I.—If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid telegram from the sender to the terminal office.

II.—If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

CERTIFIED COPIES.

RULE 23.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified copies of any telegrams sent or received by them. A fee of four annas per hundred words or fraction of one hundred words is payable for every copy furnished.

I.—Within 3 days of despatch or receipt, copies can be given by the Telegrah Office concerned, but after that period application for copies must be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

II.—Application for copies must be made within four months of the date of the telegram. At the expiration of that period originals and copies of all telegrams are destroyed.

PRESERVATION.

RULE 24.—Application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings. Such application must be made within four months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a further period of four months, at the expiration of which time they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed.

I.—It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent court of law or other conpetent authority.

FEES FOR SEARCHING FOR TELEGRAMS.

RULE 25.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to at once trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 23 or Rule 24, the cost of searching them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of 5 days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

DELIVERY.

RULE 26.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. "Deferred" telegrams are usually delivered through the Post Office of the place of destination.

I.—Beyond the free delivery radius telegrams will be sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

II.—Should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be retransmitted without extra charge.

III.—Save in the case of a postman delivering a deferred or other telegram in the ordinary course of postal delivery, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than 5 minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger and the amount paid to him should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

REGISTERED ADDRESSES.

RULE 27.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign telegrams can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 56 for all time with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address.

I.—Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

II.—No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

III.—The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address, if such address has not been registered.

REFUNDS.

RULE 28.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of any Telegraph Administration in India, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

RULE 29.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund will be made only when it is a collated Telegram.

RULE 30.—No refund will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class or for a 'deferred' private telegram.

I.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Such claims for refund must be made within one month from the date of the telegram; but this period is extended to two months in the case of a 'repeated telegram,' or of a telegram for which a 'Reply' or an 'Advice of Delivery' has been prepaid.

II.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an inland telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, such overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office.

CLEAR LINE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 31.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to 'clear the line within Indian limits' that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is 'cleared' is passed on:—

(1) The Governor-General of India.
(2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
(3) Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras and Bombay.
(4) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
(5) Secretaries to the Government of India.
(6) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab.
(7) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam.
(8) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
(9) Commissioners of Sind and Peishwar.
(10) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
(11) The Maharajah of Patiala, from the Patiala Office only.
(12) Director General of Telegraphs in India.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (urgent) telegrams. The words "clear line" should be written before the text.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RULE 32.—The following are the rates charged for Press telegrams:—

	First 32 words or groups of three figures.		Every 4 additional words or groups of three figures.		Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
Urgent ...	2	0	0	4	Between any two Offices in India and Burma.
Ordinary ...	1	0	0	2	
Deferred ...	0	8	0	1	

RULE 33.—A press telegram to be accepted at press rates must fulfill the following conditions:—

I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which is contained in the Telegraph Department list of registered newspapers. (Application for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Offices.)

II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.

III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in condition (v), contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term; and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in plain English language so as to be intelligible to the transmitting offices and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in code or cipher.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employes on the subject of a telegram published or to be published or to an official of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of press business.

VI.—If a press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or person, it is chargeable at the full inland rates (see condition II.)

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams all of which must be numbered and each of which except the last must contain the words "more to follow." These words and the numbers are to be written by the sender in the space left in the telegram form for "official instructions" and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least 4 telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for "official instructions" 1, 2, 3 & 4, and numbers 1, 2, 3, would also bear the words "more to follow" in the official instruction.

RULE 34.—The Press Telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 33, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between press and full inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

RULE 35.—Press telegrams may be accepted "bearing" from correspondents, provided that any newspaper which may desire facility obtain previous special sanction from the Director-General of Telegraphs.

RULE 36.—The Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph systems.

Notice to Europeans and Americans resorting to Travancore.

Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country, they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar through the British Resident, which, if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore, are expected *in like manner* to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

The four Divisions of Travancore and Districts or Taluqs comprised therein.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts comprised in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Padmanabhapuram or Southern.	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala	Bhutapandi.
		Agastisvaram	Yedalacoody.
		Eraniel	Eraniel.
		Kalkulam	Padmanabhapuram.
		Vilavankod	Kuzhittura.
Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	Neyattinkara	Neyattinkara.
		Trivandrum	Trivandrum.
		Nedumangad	Nedumangad.
		Chirayinkil	Attingal.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon	Quilon.
		Kunnattur	Adur.
		Karunagapalli	Patanayarkulangara.
		Kartikapalli	Haripad.
		Mavelikara	Mavelikara.
		Chengannur	Chengannur.
		Tiruvalla	Tiruvalla.
		Ampalapuzha	Ampalapuzha.
		Kottarakara	Kottarakara.
		Pattanapuram	Punalur.
		Shencottah	Shencottah.
Kottayam or Northern...	Kottayam.	Shertallay	Shertallay.
		Vaikam	Vaikam.
		Ettumanur	Ettumanur.
		Kottayam	Thiruniakaray.
		Changanachery	Changanachery.
		Minachil	Pala.
		Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha.
		Todupuzha	Karikod.
		Kunnatnad	Perumpavur.
		Alangad	Tiruvalur.
		Parur	Kunnamkulangara.

Territorial Jurisdiction of the District and Munsiff's Courts.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Nagercoil.	Nagercoil.	Melpidaka ... ... Anantapuram ... ... Alakiapandipuram ... ... Tovala ... ... Tazhakkudi ... ... Naduvu Pidaka	Tovala.
		Paraka Pidaka ... ... Padappattu Pidaka ... ... Suchindram Pidaka ... Agastiswaram Pidaka ... Kottar Pidaka ... ... Ter Pidaka	Agastiswaram.
	Padmanabhapuram.	Eraniel ... ... Kadiapatnam ... ... Nintakara ... ... Colachel ... ... Midalam ... ... Tiruvankodu... ... ... Nattalam ... ... Killiyur	Eraniel.
		Kalkulam ... ... Kotanallur ... ... Mekkod ... ... Ponmana ... ... Tiruvettar ... ... Attur ... ... Kappiyara	Kalkulam
Trivandrum.	Neyattinkara.	Vilavankod ... ... Arumana ... ... Pakod ... ... Kaliyal ... ... Arudesappattu ... ... Ezhudesappattu ... ... Kunnattur ... ... Pankulam	Vilavankod.
		Neyyattinkara ... ... Perumkadavila ... ... Kollayil ... ... Kunnattukal ... ... Kulattur ... ... Parassala ... ... Marukil	Neyyattinkara.

District Courts	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies, or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Trivandrum (*continued.*)	Trivandrum Principal and Additional.	Nellaman	Trivandrum.
		Ullur	
		Kulattur	
		Kazhakkuttam	
		Palkulangara	
		Pattam	
		Nemam	Neyyattinkara.
		Kottukal	
		Vilappil	
		Kulattummel	Nedumangad.
		Perumkulam	
		Nedumangad...	
		Aryanad	
		Ozhamalakkel	
		Karakulam	
		Vanchiyur	Trivandrum.
		Vattiyurkavu	
	Chirayinkil.	Tonnakkel	Trivandrum.
		Pallippuram	
		Vamanapuram	Nedumangad.
		Vempayam	
		Chirayinkil	Chirayinkil.
		Kuntallur	
		Kadakkavur	
		Manampur	
		Varkala	
		Navaikulam	
		Madavur	
		Nagarur	
		Attungal	
		Idakkod	
		Kilimanur	
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon...	Quilon.
		Iravipuram	
		Paravur	
		Kilikollur	
		Adichanallur...	
		Perunad	
		Kizhakke Kallada	
		Padinjare Kallada	Kunnattur.
		Chavara	Karunagappalli.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Quilon (*continued.*)	Kottarakara.	Kottarakara	Kottarakara.
		Chadayamangalam	
		Ezhukon.	
		Kummil.	
		Ummanur	
		Veliyam	
		Vettikkavala	
		Kulakkada	
		Omallur	Chenganur.
		Anchal	Pattanapuram.
		Pattanapuram	
		Vilakkudi	
		Mailam	
		Talavur	
		Patazhidesam	
		Kunnattur	Kunnattur.
		Poruvazhi	
		Churanad	
		Enadimangalom	
		Pallikal	
		Adur	
		Koduman	
		Valikkod	
	Krishnapuram.	Tevalakkara	Karunagappalli.
		Krishnapuram	
		Putuppalli	
		Kulasekharapuram	
		Karunagappalli	
		Tazhava	
		Panmana	
		Pantalam Vadakkekara ...	Chenganur.
		Patthiyur	Kartikappalli.
		Pallikkal	Mavelikara.
		Tamarakulam	
		Pautalam Tekkekara ...	
		Nuranad	
	Shencottah.	Shencottah	Shencottah.
		Karkudi	
		Puliyara	
		Sivanallur	
		Elattur	
		Ayikudi	
		Kilankad	
		Sampurvatakara	

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts, subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies, or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Quilon (*continued.*)	Haripad.	Kartikapalli	Kartikapalli.
		Haripad	
		Kirikad	
		Chepad	
		Pallipad	
		Mutukulam	
		Kizhakkekara	
		Kumarapuram	
		Trikkunnapuzha	
		Mavelikara	Mavelikara.
		Kannamangalam	
		Tekkekara	
		Chennitala	
		Ala	Chengannur.
Alleppey.	Tiruvalla.	Chengannur	Chengannur.
		Do. Vadakkekara ...	
		Ranni	
		Kumpazha	
		Tiruvalla	Tiruvalla.
		Nedumpuram	
		Kadapra	
		Kaviyur	
		Kallurpara	
		Aranmula	
		Ayrur...	
		Mannar	
		Manchadikara	Changanachery.
		Changanachery	
	Alleppey.	Kainagari	Ampalapuzha.
		Pulinkunnu	
		Nedumudi	
		Alleppey	
		Ampalapuzha	
		Pirakad	
		Takazhi	
		Kozhimukku...	
		Talavadi	
		Champakulam	
		Muttar	Changanachery.
		Veliyanad	
		Nillamperur	
		Aryad	Shertallay.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Alleppey (*continued.*)	Shertallay.	Mararikulam	Shertallay.
		Shertallay	
		Vayalar	
		Tannirmukkam	
		Arur	
		Turavur	
	Vaikam.	Vaikam	Vaikam.
		Kulasekharamangalam ...	
		Manakunnam	
		Vadayar	
		Pallipuram	
		Panavalli	
		Veehur	Ettumanur.
		Kadutturutti	
		Manjur	
		Kaipuzha	
	Kottayam.	Kottayam	Kottayam.
		Nattakam	
		Vijayapuram	
		Pampadi	
		Akalakunnam	
		Aymanam	
		Kumarakam	
		Minachil	Minachil.
		Lalam...	
		Puliyannur	
		Bharanganam	
		Kontur	
		Putupalli	Changanachery.
		Kanjirapalli	
		Kidangur	Ettumanur.
		Ettumanur	
Parur.	Muvattupuzha.	Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha.
		Kuttattukulam	
		Ilakkad	
		Piravam	
		Ramangalam..	
		Iramallur	
		Kotamangalam *	
		Enanallur	
		Kumaramangalam	Todupuzha.
		Todupuzha	
		Karimannur *	
		Karikod *	

* Exclusive of the parts situate within the jurisdictation of the Cardamom Hills Munsiff's Court.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Taluqs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Parur (*continued.*)	Muvattupuzha (*contd.*)	Manakkad	Todupuzha.
		Aykaranad	Kunnattunad.
		Mazhuvannur	
		Asamannur	
		Cheranallur	
		Kunnattunad	
		Perumpavur	
		Vazhakulam	
		Manjapra	
		Ramapuram	Minachil.
		Mulakulam	Vaikam.
	Parur.	Parakadavu	Alangad.
		Alangad	
		Ayrur	
		Chengamanad	
		Kotakulangara	
		Puttanchira	
		Alwaye	Parur.
		Parur	
		Kottuvalli	
		Verapoly	
		Ezhikara	
		Vadakkekara	
		Puttanvelikkara	
		Edappalli Vadakkumbhagam ...	Kunnattunad.
		Do. Tekkumbhagam ...	
		Trikkakara	
	Cardamom Hills Munsiff's Court.	Parts of the Kotamangalam, ...	Muvattupuzha.
		Karikkod & Karimannur ...	Todupuzha.
		Proverthies not comprised within the jurisdiction of the Muvattupuzha Munsiff's Court *	

* Vide Notification in the Travancore Government Gazette dated 16th July 1895, / 2nd Adi 1070, page 1186.

NOTICE.

Heads of Departments are hereby required to follow, in all official communications and publications issuing from their offices, the system of spelling the names of important places in Travancore as given in the lists annexed.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th October 1894.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

No. I. Alphabetical list of the names of places in Travancore in which the popular spelling has been retained.

Name as popularly spelt.	Correct Transliteration.	Taluq.	Remarks.
Alleppey	Alappuzha	Ampalapuzha	D. M; M; R; P. O; T. O; T. B; P; S. B; S. K; C. O; To. B; Z; R. O; P. S; A.
Alwaye	Aluva	Alangad	R; P. S; A.
Anjengo	Anchutengu	Malabar	P. O; Mt.; P; R. O; T. O; P. S.
Aramboly	Aravamozhi	Tovala	C. O; P. S; A.
Ashamboo	Asampu	Tovala	P. O; A.
Camp Gorge	Kazhutayurutti	Pattanapuram	H.
Cape Comorin	Kanyakumari	Agastisvaram	C.
Cardamom Hills.	Elamala	Todupuzha	... ...
Chakay	Chakke	Trivandrum	... ...
Chalai	Chala	Trivandrum	... ...
Changanachery	Changanaseri	Changanachery	T; T. C; T. B; Mt.; To. B; P. O; R; P. S; A; R. O.
Colachel	Kulachal	Eraniel	Mt.; P. S; A; P; P. O; T. O; T. B.
Covalam	Kovalam	Neyyattinkara	... ...
Devicolam	Devikulam	Minachil	H.
Eraniel	Iraniyal	Eraniel	T; T. C; A; R. O; P. S; Mt.
Kayangulam	Kayamkulam	Karunagapalli	Mt.; P. S; A; P. O; T. O.
Kottar	Kottar	Agastisvaram	Mt.; P. S; A; S. B; To. B.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam	D; D. M; T; T. C; M; R; P. S; A; P. O; T. O; T. B; S. B; R. O.
Martandam	Martandam	Vilavankod	S. B; P. O; T. O.
Muttam	Muttam	Eraniel	Light House.
Nagercoil	Nagarukovil	Agastisvaram	M; P. O; T. O; A; Z; R. O.
Neyyoor	Neyyur	Eraniel	... ...
Palliport	Pallippuram	Parur	A; C. O; S. B.
Pasur	Paravur	Parur	T; T. C; Mt; M; P. S; A; P. O; T. O; T. B; To. B; Z; R. O.
Peermade	Pirumetu	Todupuzha	H; D. M; P. S; A; P. O; T. O; C.
Periyar	Periyar	Todupuzha	R; T. B;
Ponmudi	Ponmudi	Nedumaugad	H.
Quilon	Kollam	Quilon	D; D. M; T; T. C; M; P. S; A; P. O; T. O; T. B; S. B; S. K; P; C. O; To. B; Z; R. O.
Shencottah	Chenkotta	Shencottah	T; T. C; Mt.; M; P; P. S; P. O; T. O; R. O.
Shertallay	Chertala	Shertallay	T; T. C; Mt.; M; P. S; A; S. B; P. O; T. B; R. O.
Tangasseri	Tankasseri	Malabar	P; Mt; R. O.
Thuckalay	Takkala	Kalkulam	P. O; T. O; C.
Travancore	Tiruvitamkur.	...	... ...
Trivandrum	Tiruvanantapuram.	Trivandrum	D; D. M; T; T. C; M; R; P. S; A; P. O.; T. O; T. B; S. B; S. K; To. B; C; Z; R. O.
Verapoly	Varappuzha	Parur	S. B; P. S; P. O.

No. II.—Alphabetical list of the names of places in Travancore in which the system of transliteration has to be followed.

Names.	Taluq.	Remarks.
Achankovil	Chengannur	C. O.
Agastisvaram	Agastisvaram	T.
Alangad	Alangad	T.
Alavakara	Agastisvaram	C. O.
Ampalapuzha	Ampalapuzha	T ; T. C ; P. S ; A ; Mt.
Anamala	Todupuzha	H.
Anantanar		R.
Anchanad	Todupuzha	H.
Anchugramam	Agastisvaram	C. O.
Antakarazhi	Shertallay	
Aranmula	Tiruvalla	A.
Arukutti	Shertallay	Mt ; P. S ; A ; C. O.
Aryanad	Nedumangad	
Aryankavu	Shencottah	T. B ; C. O ; C.
Asramam	Quilon	
Atirampuzha	Ettumanur	
Attungal	Chirayinkil	T. C ; Mt ; M ; R ; P. S ; A ; R. O.
Adur	Kunnattur	T. C ; Mt ; P. S ; A ; T. B ; C ; R. O.
Ayiramtengu	Karunagapalli	T. B.
Balaramapuram	Neyyattinkara	A ; P. S.
Bhagavatikotta	Parur	C.
Bhutapandi	Tovala	T. C ; Mt ; R ; P. S ; A ; R. O.
Chattannur	Quilon	A.
Chavara	Karunagapalli	A.
Chengannur	Chengannur	T ; T. C ; Mt ; A ; R. O.
Chirayinkil	Chirayinkil	T ; P. S.
Devikod	Erauiel	
Edalakudi	Agastisvaram	T. C ; R. O.
Erattupetta	Todupuzha	
Edattuva	Ampalapuzha	
Ettumanur	Ettumanur	T ; T. C ; Mt ; P. S ; A ; R. O.
Haripad	Kartikapalli	T. C ; Mt ; M ; P. S ; A ; R. O.
Kaipizha	Ettumanur	
Kalkulam	Kalkulam	T.
Kallada	Quilon	R.
Kanjirapalli	Changanachery	Mt ; P. S ; A ; C ; R. O.
Kannet	Karunagapalli	
Kandanad	Vaikam	
Karakulam	Nedumangad	
Karamana	Trivandrum	R ; P. S.
Karikod	Todupuzha	T. C ; R ; Mt ; P. S ; A.
Kartikapalli	Kartikapalli	T.
Karumadi	Ampalapuzha	T. B.
Karunagapalli	Karunagapalli	T.
Kattur	Shertallay	
Kaviyur	Tiruvalla	A.

Names.	Taluq.	Remarks.
Kilikollur ...	Quilon ...	
Kilimanur ...	Chirayinkil ...	A.
Killiyur ...	Eraniel ...	R.
Kitangur ...	Ettumanur ...	A.
Konni ...	Chengannur ...	A ; H.
Koravalangad ...	Minachil ...	
Kotayar ...		R.
Kottarakara ...	Kottarakara ...	T ; T. C ; Mt ; M ; P. S ; A; T B ; C ; R. O.
Kottaram ...	Agastisvaram ...	A.
Kozhancheri ...	Tiruvalla ...	
Krishnapuram ...	Karunagapalli ...	M ; P. S ; A.
Kulattupuzha ...	Pattanapuram ...	Mt ; P. S ; A ; T. B ; C.
Kumaranallur ...	Ettumanur ...	
Kumili ...	Todupuzha ...	H.
Kunammavu ...	Parur ...	
Kunnamkulangara	Parur ...	
Kunnatnad ...	Kunnatnad ...	T.
Kunnattur ...	Kunnattur ...	T.
Kuttattukulam ...	Muvattupuzha ...	C ; R. O.
Kuzhittura ...	Vilavankod ..	T. C ; Mt ; R ; P. S ; A ; T. B ; C ; R. O.
Lalam ...	Minachil ...	A.
Mahendragiri ...	Tovala ...	H.
Malayattur ...	Kunnatnad ..	H.
Manakad ...	Trivandrum ...	
Manakudi ...	Agastisvaram ...	
Manjummel ...	Parur ...	
Mannanam ...	Ettumanur ...	A.
Mannar ...	Tiruvalla ...	A.
Mavelikara ...	Mavelikara ...	T ; T. C ; Mt ; R ; P. S ; A ; S. B ; R. O.
Melkavu ...	Tiruvalla ...	
Minachil ...	Minachil ...	T.
Mukkam ...	Shertalay ...	
Mukkunnimala ...	Neyyattinkara ...	
Mulakumud ...	Eraniel ...	
Munampam ...	Parur ...	S. K.
Munchira ..	Vilavankod ...	A.
Mundakayam ...	Changanachery ...	T. B ; C.
Muppantal ...	Tovala ...	
Muvattupuzha ...	Muvattupuzha ...	T ; T. C ; R ; Mt ; M ; P. S; A ; To. B ; C ; R. O.
Navaikulum ...	Chirayinkil ...	A.
Nemam ...	Neyyattinkara ...	A.
Nedumangad ..	Nedumangad ...	T ; T. C ; R ; P. S ; A ; S. B ; R. O ; T. B.
Neyyattinkara ...	Neyyattinkara ...	T ; T. C ; M ; Mt ; R ; P. S; A ; T. B ; C. R. O.
Nindakara ...	Karunagappalli ...	
Niranam ...	Tiruvalla ...	
Ochira ...	Karunagappalli ...	
Olassa ...	Kottayam ...	
Padmanabhapuram.	Kalkulam ...	D ; D. M ; T. C ; A ; M ; P. S ; R. O.

Names.	Taluq.	Remarks.
Pala ...	Minachil ...	T. C ; Mt ; P. S ; A ; R. O.
Palayam ...	Trivandrum ...	
Palkulangara ...	Trivandrum ...	
Pallam ...	Kottayam ...	
Pallikal ...	Mavelikara ...	T. B.
Pampayar ...		R.
Panmana ...	Karunagappalli ...	
Pantalam ...	Mavelikara ...	
Paralayar ...		R.
Parampuzha ...	Kottayam ...	
Parassala ...	Neyyattinkara ...	Mt ; P. S ; A.
Paravur ...	Quilon ...	Mt ; P. S ; A ; P ; S. B ;
Patanayar kulangara	Karunagappalli ...	T. C ; R ; Mt ; P. S ; A ; R. O.
Pattanam ...	Vilavankod ...	A.
Pattanamtitta ...	Chengannur ...	Mt ; P. S ; A ; R. O.
Pattanapuram ...	Pattanapuram ...	T ; T. B.
Pazhayar ...		R.
Perumatura ...	Chirayinkil ...	
Perumpavur ...	Kunnatnad ...	T. C ; Mt ; P. S ; A ; R. O.
Perukata ...	Nedumangad ...	
Petta ...	Trivandrum ...	
Piravam ...	Muvattupuzha ...	A.
Ponmana ...	Kalkulam ...	
Pujappura ...	Trivandrum ...	
Pulayanarkotta ...	Trivandrum ...	
Puliyara ...	Shencottah ...	
Punalur ...	Pattanapuram ...	T. C ; Mt ; R ; P. S ; A. To. B ; S. B ; C ; T. B ; R. O.
Punjar ...	Todupuzha ...	A.
Punnakulam ...	Agastisvaram ...	C. O.
Puttanar ...		R.
Puttanchanta ...	Trivandrum ...	
Puttanchira ...	Parur ...	
Puttanchunkam ...	Kunnatnad ...	C. O.
Putukada ...	Eraniel ...	
Putupalli ...	Changanachery ...	A.
Puvar ...	Neyyattinkara ...	
Rajakamangalam ...	Eraniel ...	S. A ;
Ramesvaramkotta...	Parur ...	
Ranni ...	Chengannur ...	H.
Sabarimala ...	Chengannur ...	H.
Sampurvatakara ...	Shencottah ...	
Sastamkotta ...	Kunnattur ...	A.
Suchindram ...	Agastisvaram ...	P. S
Tatikarankonam ...	Tovala ...	T. B.
Talavadi ...	Ampalapuzha ...	
Tamarakulam ...	Agastisvaram ...	S. A.
Tevalli ...	Quilon ...	
Tirunakara ...	Kottayam ...	
Tiruppatisaram ...	Tovala ...	
Tiruvalla ...	Tiruvalla ...	T ; T. C ; M ; Mt ; R ; P. S ; A ; R. O.
Tiruvallam ...	Neyyattinkara ...	

Names.	Taluq.	Remarks.
Tiruvalur ...	Alangad ...	T. C ; Mt ; P. S ; A.
Tiruvarpu ...	Kottayam ...	
Tiruvattar ...	Kalkulam ...	Mt ; A ; P. S.
Tittivilla ...	Tovala ...	
Todupuzha ...	Todupuzha ...	T ; R. O ; A.
Tovala ...	Tovala ...	T ; C ; P. S.
Trikunnapuzha ...	Kartikapalli ...	
Triparappu ...	Kalkulam ...	
Tuet ...	Quilon ...	
Turavur ...	Shertallay ...	
Taikad ...	Trivandrum ...	
Udayagiri ...	Kalkulam ...	T. B.
Udayamperur ...	Vaikam ...	
Vaikam ...	Vaikam ...	T ; T. C ; Mt ; M ; A ; P. S
Vallam ...	Alangad ...	
Vamanapuram ...	Nedumangad ...	
Vanchiyur ...	Trivandrum ...	
Variyur ...	Agastisvaram ...	S. A.
Varkala ...	Chirayinkil ...	C.
Vatasseri ...	Agastisvaram ...	T. B.
Vazhapalli ...	Chauganachery ...	
Vazhur ...	Muvattupuzha ...	T. B.
Velutulli ...	Vaikam ...	
Veli ...	Trivandrum ..	
Vettikkad ...	Vaikam ...	
Vijayapuram ...	Kottayam ...	
Vilakkudi ...	Pattanapuram ...	
Vilavankod ...	Vilavankod ...	T.
Viyapuram ...	Kartikapalli ...	
Vizhinjam ...	Neyyattinkara ...	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

D.	Division Cutcherry.	S. B.	Salt Baukshall.
D. M.	District Magistrate's Court.	S. K.	Salt Kuduchantiram.
T.	Taluq.	S. A.	Salt Allam.
T. C.	Taluq Cutcherry.	P.	Port.
M.	Munsiff Court.	C. O.	Customs Office.
Mt.	Magistrate's Court.	To. B.	Tobacco Bankshall.
P. S.	Police Station.	C.	Chattram.
A.	Anchal Office.	H.	Hill.
P. O.	Post Office.	R.	River.
T. O.	Telegraph Office.	R. O.	Registrar's Office.
T. B.	Travellers' Bungalow.	Z.	Zillah Court.

Table of the principal Road and Canal routes in Travancore with distances, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

1	Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier.	
2	Do.	Do. Tinnevelly, viâ Aramboly.
3	Do.	Do. Shencottah.
4	Do.	Do. Quilon.
5	Do.	Nedumangad to Shoralacode.
6	Do.	Anaud to Kullar and thence to Poumudi.
7	Do.	Papanomcode (3rd mile Main southern road) to Cottoor.
8	Do.	Nagercoil to Balamore.
9	Do.	Shorlacode to Aramboly.
10	Do.	Nagercoil to Cape Camorin.
11	Do.	Do to Colachel Port.
12	Do.	Kuzhithorra (24th mile southern road) to Thengapatanam.
13	Do.	Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of southern road) to Hill side via Colasagarem and Miloney.
14	Do.	Colachel to Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile southern road) via Karringal.
15	Do.	Thackalay (33rd mile southern road) to Thadicaranconum via Shorlacode.
16	Do.	Monday Market to Poothucaday via Karingal.
17	Do.	Quilon to Shencottah.
18	Do.	Kayangulam to Punalur.
19	Do.	Ayur to Kulattupuzha
20	Do.	Pathanapuram to Konior.
21	Do.	Koniur to Rani.
22	Do.	Kumbala to Kolencherry.
23	Do.	Kaipattur to Pattanamthitta.
24	Do.	Elankolam to Kaipattur.
25	Do.	Shasthancottah to 8th mile, Kayangulam to Punalur.
26	Do.	Shasthancottah to Pattakadavu.
27	Do.	Adur to Shasthancottah.
28	Do.	Quilon to Madathora.
29	Do.	Perumpavur to Alwaye and Ernacollum.
30	Do.	Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier.
31	Do.	Kuthattukulam to Todupuzha.
32	Do.	Ettumanur to Lalem.
33	Do.	Kottayam viâ Peermade to Ammanaikanoor.
34	Do.	Changanacherry to Warur.
35	Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore	

1 Main central road, from Trivandrum (Fort) to Northern Frontier, via Kottayam,—156 Miles.

Stages.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
* Trivandrum	0	1st Class T. B. Post and Telegraph office.
Road to Quilon joins	3⅔	
Vamanapuram	20	
Do. river (bridged) ...	20½	
Kilimanur do. (do.)—Road to Alengode joins...	24⅛	
Road to Quilon joins	28¾	
Nellamail	29	
Ayur river (bridged)	34½	
Road from Kayencolam to Punalur ..	35	
Road to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins..	35⅛	
Ayur	36	
* Kottarakara Quilon to Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile... ...	46⅓	2nd Class T. B.
Yanadymangalom—Kullada river (ferry).	53¼	
*Adur—Joins road to Sasthancottah ...	57⅓	
Adur - Joins road from Kayangulam to Punalur...	58⅔	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Kayangulam to Punalur road ..	60	
Pundalum	64¾	
Road to Mavelikara joins	65¼	
Do. Kaipattur Do.	65¼	
Do. river (ferry)	66	
Road to Puthenkavu joins	71⅞	
Chengannur	74	
Road to Puthenkavu joins	74⅛	
Rani river (ferry)	75½	
Vurraytyaur (do.)	78	
Manimalay river (ferry)	79	
Tiruvalla—Road to Kaviyur joins ...	80	
Lapalam river (bridged)	85	
*Changanachery—Road to Vazhur joins...	87	2nd class T. B. Post and Telegraph office.
Cunnenparur river (bridged) ...	88	
Pallam road joins	95	
Codymulla river (bridged) ...	96	
* Kottayam	96½	1st class T. B. Telegraph and Post office.
Road to Peermade joins	97¼	
Kottayam river (bridged)	98¼	
Road to Kodamallur joins	99¼	

1. Main central road,—(*continued.*)

Neelamungalam river (bridged) ...	100
Road to Mannanam Convent joins ...	$100\frac{5}{8}$
Road to Athirampolay market joins ...	$103\frac{2}{3}$
Ettumanur—Road to Lalem joins ..	104
Road to Vaikkam joins	$104\frac{2}{3}$
Road to Karupenthoray joins ...	$110\frac{1}{4}$
Ellacaud	112
Kuttattukulam—Roads to Todupuzha and Piravam join	123
Muvattupuzha and river (ferry)-Road to Western frontier joins	132
Road from Muvattupuzha to Thodupuzha joins	132
Do. Do. to Kothamungalam joins..	132
Perumpavur—Road to Alwaye joins ...	144
Road to Kodanad joins	145
Do. Vallam	145
Periyar river (ferry)	148
Road from Chengal to Pallupettathodu joins	148
Do. Alwaye to Angamalee ...	152
Angamalee	152
Northern frontier (Cochin Territory) ...	156

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly—93 miles.

* Trivandum (Fort)	0	1st Class T. B.
Killiar river (bridged)	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Karamana river (do.)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Tiruvllam joins	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Cotoor joins	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Vizhinjam joins	6	
Bala amapuram...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vizhinjam joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Cattacaday joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Puvar joins	9	
* Neyyattinkara	$11\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Puvar joins	$12\frac{1}{8}$	
Neyar river (bridged)	$13\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins ...	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Amaravilay	14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins ...	14	
Oothiaculuncara	15	
Road to Culathoorchávady joins ...	15	
Parassala	$18\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Kollencode joins	$18\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Panichamude do.	$18\frac{3}{4}$	
Kalliakavelay	20	
Kuzhittura to Alencholay joins ...	$22\frac{5}{8}$	
*Kuzhittura river (bridged) ...	$23\frac{1}{2}$	1st Class T. B.

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly—93 miles.—(*contd.*)

Thengapattanam road joins	$23\frac{2}{5}$	
Thodoavetty (Martondam) ...	$24\frac{1}{6}$	Telegraph & Post office.
Road to Karingal joins	$24\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Tiruvattar joins	$24\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Payanam joins	$26\frac{1}{6}$	
Do. Colachel joins	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Maycode joins	$27\frac{3}{4}$	
Mulakumud—Road to Colachel joins ...	$29\frac{3}{4}$	
Thiruvancode.—Road to Monday market joins...	$30\frac{1}{3}$	
Thuckalay	32	Bh. Post Office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins ...	$32\frac{1}{7}$	
Do. to Eraniel and Shoralacode joins..	$32\frac{2}{3}$	
* Udayagiri	$33\frac{2}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Colachel joins	$36\frac{5}{6}$	
Do. Peruvilay	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Kottar and Nagercoil town joins.	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore ...	42	1st Class T. B Post and Telegraph office.
* Nagercoil (Vatasseri)	$42\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Nagercoil town joins ...	$42\frac{1}{3}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$42\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Thairoor	$42\frac{3}{5}$	
Do. Bhutapandi joins	$43\frac{2}{5}$	
Thairakal (bridged)	$43\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Tiruppavisaram joins ...	$44\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Veemanagherry joins ...	$44\frac{1}{5}$	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) ...	$44\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Shembagaramenputhoor joins ...	$45\frac{1}{5}$	
Do Eathencode Maddum joins ...	$47\frac{2}{9}$	
Do. Thalakudy joins	$47\frac{3}{4}$	
Tovala	48	
Aramboly	$50\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Seethapal joins	$50\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Kumerapuram joins... ...	$50\frac{1}{2}$	
Travancore frontier	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
Panagoody	56	British Territory.
Palamcottah	90	
Tinnevelly (Railway Station.) ..	93	

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah,—$67\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

* Trivandrum (Fort)	0	1st Class T. B. P. & T office.
Karakulam river (bridged.) ...	7	
Road to Vattiyoorcavu joins ...	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Arivikara do.	9	
Do. Cullinad do.	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
Do Anapara Umbalum	11	
*Nedumangad	$11\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B.

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah,—67½ miles--(*contd.*)

Road to Vembayaconum joins ...	12	
Do. Panavoor joins	14	
Anaud, Road to Kullar & Ponmudi joins ...	14½	
Do. Vengaramode joins	16	
Do. Aryanad do.	21	
Pallode,—Manoor river (bridged.) ...	21½	
Chittar river (do.) ...	24½	
Road to Quilon joins	30⅝	
Maddathoray	31⅔	
Road to Seenakala aud Invercauld joins ...	32¼	
Do. Rockwood Estato joins ...	39½	
* Kulattupuzha,—Road to Ayur joins ...	40	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Shendruny and Hereford joins...	41¾	
Meenmootty	43	
Parapar river (ferry)	44¾	
Juuction with Quilon & Shencottah road..	46¼	
Camp Gorge	47½	
Kulduritty—Coffee Estate Road joins ...	48½	Bh. Post office.
Road to Palaruvi joins	53½	
*Aryankavu	54	2nd Class T. B.
Puliyara—Road to Theckamade joins ...	58½	
Road to Pulankuderruppa joins ...	61½	
Do. Pamblipatnam do. ...	63¾	
*Shencottah	64	2nd Class T. B. &
Road to Kulattupuzha Chowkey joins ...	64	Telegraph office.
Travancore Frontier	65	
Conrtallum	67½	British Territory.

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon,—45¼ miles..

*Trivandrum (Fort)	0	1st Class T. B. P.& T. office.
Maiu Central road joins	3⅔	
Ooloor river (bridged)	4⅔	
Calacootum	10	
Cunniapuram	11¾	
Thonekul	12	
Pullypooram	13⅓	
Mamem bridge	19⅙	
Attungal Cutcherry, river, and ferry ...	21	
Road to Wurkallay joins	26½	
Navaikulam	27¾	
Road to Nadayarah joins	30½	
Road to Madathoray joins	31	
Chattannur	36	
Ithicurray river (bridged)	37¼	
Quilon	45¼	1st. Class T. B. P. & T. offices.

5. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode,—39 miles.

*Nedumangad	0	2nd Class T. B.
Kocothamungalam	2	
Road to Vallanad joins	2	
Neduneely stream (bridged) ...	5	
Oolamalacul	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Palode joins	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Aryanad,—Karamana river (ferry) ...	8	
Road from Trivandrum to Cottor crosses	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Paruthepully	$9\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Veeranacavu joins	$12\frac{1}{5}$	
Moonaray,—Neyar river (ferry) ..	$12\frac{7}{8}$	
Coviloor	20	
Road to Panichamude and Amaravallay joins...	$21\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Alencholay joins	$28\frac{1}{4}$	
Culliel,—Kotayar river (ferry) ..	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Colasagarum—Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses	$32\frac{2}{3}$	
Ponmana,—Paralayar river (causeway)..	$36\frac{1}{2}$	
Shorlacode	39	

6. Road from Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Anaud ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles Trivandrum to Courtallum road)	15	
Road to Aryanad joins	20	
Vithery	22	
Road to Glen Elg joins	24	
Kullar river (bridged)	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Fronteir joins	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Ponmudi	$37\frac{1}{2}$	Sanitarium Bungalow.

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor,—18 miles.

Papanamcode	0
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S. road joins...	2
Path from Namam Hill Bungalow Do. ...	2
Soolattoocottah	3
Villappoo	4
Malayingheel road from Cnudamancadavu and path from Ooruttambalam joins...	6
Marukil	6
Path from Kachottucavoo Do. ...	7
Kolathumail	8
Road from Balaramapuram to Catacaday joins ..	10
Forest Watch Station and road from Veeranacavu joins...	10

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile Main Southern road) to Cottoor, 18 miles.—(*contd.*)

Cattacaday Market, Police Station and Salt Bankshall...	10	
Perincolam and road from Nedumengaud to Vellanaud joins...	12	
Arianaud and road from Nedumengaud to Shorlac de crosses...	14	
Cottoor	18	

8. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore,—23⅔ miles.

Nagercoil Town	0	P. & T. office.
* Vatasseri	¾	1st Class T. B.
Poothary tank	1¼ / 2	
Road to Culliencaud joins	3⅕	
Arasyarkal (bridged)	5⅛	
Road to Aramboly joins	6	
Tittivila	6½	
Road to Bhutapaudi joins	6⅖	
Do. Shorlacode joins	7⅖	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	7¾	
Road to Kadukaray joins	8⅒	
Alagiapandiapuram	8¼	
Road to Thovatchy joins	8¼	
* Tatikarankonam—Road to Shorlacode joins	11⅛	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Olivers Estate joins ...	13⅔	
Massapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney Estate joins ..	16⅘	
Caligasem river (causeway) ...	18½	
Balamore	23⅔	
Muthuculy Vyal...	30	By bridle path.

9. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly,—15⅓ miles.

Shorlacode	0	
Road to Thirusanencope joins ...	0	
Anantanar head works	⅜	
Road to Balamore joins	3⅛	
*Tatikarankonam	3½	2nd Class T B.
Alagiapandiapuram,—Follows Road to Nagercoil	6½	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	6⅞	
Tittivila	8⅛	
Leaves road to Nagercoil	8⅝	
Arasiar head works	9¼	
Nanjenaud Puttanar head works ...	9½	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins ...	9½	
Seethapal	10	
Layum—Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins	12¾	
Aramboly	15½	

10. Road from Nagercoil to Cape Camorin,—$11\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B. P. & T. offices.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	$\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Oluganachary joins ...	$\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Parvathyagaram joins ...	$\frac{3}{5}$	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. Parakay joins	1	
Parakay caul (bridged)	$1\frac{2}{5}$	
Agastisvaram Cutcherry	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Suchindram tank	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
	$2\frac{1}{3}$	
Suchindram—Pazhayar river (bridged)—Road to Marungoor joins	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Anchugramam joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Tamarakulam joins	5	
Do 47th mile M. S. road joins ...	$6\frac{1}{5}$	
Kottaram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Travancore fortified lines	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Panagoody joins	$10\frac{4}{5}$	
Cape Camorin Residency	$11\frac{2}{3}$	

11. Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Sea Port,—$13\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B. Post & T. O.
Leaves main southern road	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Vulliar (bridged)	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Muttum joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Eraniel—Road to Thuckalay joins ...	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Monday market—Roads to Poothoocaday and Tiroovancode join ..	10	
Road to Mulakumúd joins	$13\frac{1}{5}$	
*Colachel—Road to Karingal joins	$13\frac{3}{4}$	2nd Class T. B. Post & T. offices.
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins...	$14\frac{3}{4}$	

12. Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Thengapatanam,—$6\frac{4}{5}$ miles.

* Kuliturra	0	1st Class T. B.
Nalloor Village	$\frac{5}{6}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Villathoray Village	$1\frac{2}{5}$	
Kunnathoor Village	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Nattuviley Village	$2\frac{4}{5}$	
Mankolam Village	3	
Road to Mincharay joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Monday Market *via.* Karringal joins...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Puthucaday Village	5	Police Station & Unjell office.
Pyncolam Do.	$5\frac{1}{3}$	
Amasy Do.	6	
Thongapatanam Village	$6\frac{4}{5}$	Unjell office.
A. V. M. Canal (bridged)	$6\frac{4}{5}$	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvatty (25th mile Southern road) to Hill side *via.* Colasagarem and Myloney,—17¼ miles.

Martandam	0	P. and T. O.
Oonnamvileycaday Village	⅞	
Payanam road joins	1	
Trace from Thekcuritchy joins ...	1⅜	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Trace from Aramanay joins ...	2⅚	
Do. Do.	3¼	
Paralyaur river crosses (causeway and ferry)...	3⅖	
Trace to Kasavapuram joins... ...	3⅘	
Road to Padmanabhapuram, Anayady &c. joins ..	3⅘	
Tiruvattar Village	3⅘	Unjell office & Police station.
Pathancaday Village	4½	
Serupalay Village	6	
Road to Maycode joins	6⅞	
Colasagarem Village	7	Timber Depôt Mission Dispensary Police Station & D. P. W. Camp shed.
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses...	7⅔	
Yalcor Village	8⅙	
Thambodoo Village	8⅕	
Thirunauthikaray Village	8½	
Maliyacode Do.	9¾	
6′ Trace from Vamamparay joius ...	10⅔	
Kakachel Village	10	
Miloney Market	11¾	
Road to Pachipara joins	12½	
Road to Keelachattar joins ..	13⅛	
Hillside	17¼	

14. Road from Colachel to Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile Sonthern road) *via.* Karringal,—8½ miles.

* Colachel	0	2nd class T. B. and Seaport.
Village road to Kurumpanay joins ...	½	
Branch road of Monday market to Puthucaday road joins...	3⅞	
Road from Monday market to Puthucaday joins...	4	
Karingal Market	4 1/16	Unjell office & Police station.
Approach road to Engineer camp joins ...	4½	
Thipparamalay Village	4⅞	
Road to Martadam joins	5½	
Branch road to Martandam joins ...	5⅔	
Palliyady Village	6⅖	
Village road to Thiruvancode joins ...	6½	
Joins 27th mile of main Southern road ..	8½	

15. Road from Thuckalay (33rd mile Southern road) to Thadicaren conum *via*. Shorlacode,—14⅛ miles.

Southern Road 33rd mile	0	
Road to Thiruvithancode joins ...	½	
Vulliar crosses (bridged)	⅔	
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village ...	¾	
Road to Tiruvattar joins	1 1/16	
Muttacaud Village	3⅛	
Cumarapuram Do.	3⅘	
Road to Perumchelamboo joins ...	4⅛	
Road to Elanthaumbalam (28th mile Southern road)...	4⅙	
Road to Colasagarem joins	4⅕	
Approach road to Engineer camp joins (Maycode)...	4½	
Maycode Aquaduct	5⅚	Maycode lake view.
Village road to Therusaneucope joins ...	10⅔	
Sherlacode Head works and Palayaur ...	10⅞	
Branch road to Alagiapandiapuram ..	13⅔	
Approach road to * Thadicarencodum Bunglow joins...	13⅞	2nd class T. B.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore...	14⅛	

16. Road from Monday Market to Puthucaday *via*. Karingal,—11¼ miles.

Monday market Neyyoor	0	Mission Hospital, Unjell Office and Police station.
Maycode Village	1⅐	
Thickenencode Do.	2½	
Road from Mulagumood to Thickenencode crosses...	2⅚	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ..	5	
. Do. Karingal market ...	5⅖	
Road to Eraviputhcoorcoday and Karingal market joins...	5½	
Pootaty Village	5⅞	
Approach road to Engineer Camp (Karingal) ..	6⅛	D. P. W. Camp shed.
Paloor Village	6½	
Mincharay Village	7⅔	
Killiyur Do.	8¾	
Road to Cherukey joins	9⅗	
Chadayankuly Village	9¾	
Puthucaday Do.	11⅐	
Joins 5th mile of Thengapatanam road...	11¼	

17. Road from Quilon to Shencottah,—59¾ miles.

*Quilon	0	1st Class T. B. Post & T. offices.
Road to Backwater joins	8	
Kundara	10	
*Kottarakara—Road to Traveller's Bungalow and Valianelloor joins ...	15⅝	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Kunnattúr joins	15⅞	
Main central road crosses in 47th mile ...	16⅝	
Punalúr Road to Nedungyam and Paper Mills join ..	27½	
Roads to Anchal and Punalúr Temple road join	28	
*Suspension bridge over Kullada river—		
Road to Kayangulam joins	28	2nd Class T. B.
Eddamanoor	33	
Road to Yaroor joins	34¼	
Otacul	38⅞	
Road to Trivandrum joins	41½	
Camp Gorge	42⅞	
Kaldoorty river (bridged)	44	B. Post office.
Road to Coffee Estate joins	44¼	
Anachady river (bridge)	48	
Road to Palaruvi joins	48¾	
* Aryankavu	49½	2nd Class T. B.
Do. Pass	51¼	
Puliyara Village,—Road to Thekumude joins ..	55	
Do. to Pamblipatnam joins ...	58¾	
* Shencottah	59	2nd Class T. B.
Travancore frontier	59¼	
Road to Kulattupuzha road joins ...	59¾	

18. Road from Kayangulam to Punalur,—35½ miles.

Kayangulam.	0	
Road to Mavalikara joins	1⅘	
*Pallikal	4⅓	2nd Class T. B.
Joins road from Sasthankotta ...	7¾	
Main central road to North joins ...	15⅖	
Do. do. South ...	16⅘	
*Adur	18	2nd Class T. B.
Road from Kaipathur joins	19⅓	
Do. Konniur do.	26½	
Kalenjur river (bridged)	26⅖	
*Pattanapuram	27⅘	2nd Class T. B.
Nedungayam road joins	33⅛	
Shaliakurray river (bridged) ...	33⅖	
*Punalur junction with Quilon to Shencottah road...	35½	2nd Class T. B.

19. Road from Ayur to Kulattupuzha,—16½ miles.

Ayur—(35th mile, Main central road) ...		
Main central road	0	
Anchal	4	
Road to Punalur joins	4⅜	
Yaroor road to Edamanoor joins ...	6¼	
*Kulattupuzha	16½	2nd Class T. B.

20. Road from Pathanapuram to Koniur,—11 miles.

*Pathanapuram village	...	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Kayenkulam to Punalur road ...	1	
Kalinjur	3	
Kudalore	4	
Road to Koniur river joins	9¾	
Road to Rani do.	11	

21. Road from Koniur to Rani,—14 miles.

Koniur village	...	
Road to Pathanapuram joins ...	1	
Kumbala ferry	3¾	
Road to Kolincherri joins	4	
Mylapurra	6	
Rani river crosses ferry	14	

22. Road from Kumbala to Kolincherry,—10 miles.

Kumbala	...	
Road to Rani joins	1	
Do. to Kaipathur	1⅔	
Pathanamthitta	2	
Kolincherry	10	Engineer's camp.
Rani river crosses	10	

23. Road from Kaipathur to Pathanamthitta,—4 miles.

Kaipathur Koni river ferry	...	
Road to Elankolam joins	1	
Omillur Mundagam	1¾	
Road from Kumbala to Kolencherri joins..	4	

24. Road from Elankolam to Kaipathur,—7 miles.

Leaves Kayenkolem to Punalur road at 19¼ miles...	,,	
Elankolem village	3	
Kaipattur village	7	

25. Road from Shasthencotta to 8th mile Kayengulem to Punalur road,—10 miles.

Shasthencottah	...	Engineer's camp.
Road to Adur joins	1	
Do. to Pattakadavu	1	
Porvali	3	
Anayadi bridge	5	
Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	10	

26. Road from Shasthancotta to Pattakadavu,—4 miles.

Shasthencottah	...	Engineer's camp.
Road to Adur joins	1	
Do. to 8th mile Kayencolem road joins...	1	
Ashtamudy lake Puttakadavoo ...	4	

27. Road from Adur to Shasthancotta,—12 miles.

*Adur	...	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Main Central road	1	
Kadambanad Syrian Church ...	6	
Shasthancotta	11⅔	Engineer's camp.
Road to 8th mile Kayencolem to Punalur road joins	11⅔	
Road to Patta Kadavu	11⅔	
Shasthancotta	12	

28. Road from Quilon to Madathura,—36 miles.

*Quilon	0	1st Class T. B.
Ithikara river (bridged)	8	
Road to Parur joins	8⅚	
Chathannr	10	
Kalluvalhukal	12	Inspection shed.
Road to Trivandrum	14¼	
Irur road joins	15	
Kallambalam road joins	17	
Pallical	18	
Nalamel	24	Inspection shed.
Crosses M. C. road 28½ miles ...	24½	
Kadakkal	28	Police Station.
Madathura	36	
Joins Trivandrum to Courtallum ...		
(Via Camp Gorgo) Road at 31½ ...	36	

29. Road from Perumpavur to Alwaye, and Ernacolum,— 21 miles.

Perumpavur,—Main central road, 144th mile...	0	
Road to Puthencruz joins	⅛	
Alwaye	9⅔	
Road to Parur branches off (9 miles) ...	10	
Eddapully	17	
Travancore Frontier	18⅛	
Ernacolum	21	Cochin Territory

30. Road from Muvatupuzha to Western Frontier—18 Miles.

Muvatupuzha	0	
Kozhancheri	8	
Road from Porumpavur joins ...	10	
Puthencruz	11½	
Western Frontier	16⅛	
Thirupenathoray	18	Cochin Territory

31. Road from Kuttattukulam to Todupuzha,—13 miles.

Kuttattukulam,—Main central road, 120th mile..	0	
Road from Lalam to Todupuzha ..	10	
River (ferry)	11½	
Road to Muvattupuzha joins ...	12	
Todupuzha	13	

32. Road from Ettumanur to Lalam,—10½ miles.

Ettumanur,—Main central road, 104th mile...	0	
Lalam	10½	

33. Road from Kottayam, via Peermade, to the Goodalore frontier, Periakolum, and Ammanaikanoor Railway Station,—143 miles.

*Kottayam	0	1st Class T. B. P. & Telegraph office.
Direct Road to Putupalli	2¼	
Cunjecooly canal (bridged) ...	2⅘	
Road to Vadavathoor joins ..	4⅛	
Iratanady bridge	4⅝	
Road to Putupalli joins ...	5½	
Do. to Changanachery joins ...	13⅔	
*Vazhur	17	2nd Class T. B.
Kanjirapalli	22⅔	
Road to Coonambagam joins ..	23½	
Canjirapalli river (bridged) / Road to Erattupetta ...	24	
*Mundakayam	32½	2nd Class T. B.
Do. River (bridged) ...	32⅘	
Road to Perooventhanam Village joins...	37⅝	
Bridle path to Peermade joins ...	41⅞	
Do. to Arady joins ...	43⅓	
Road to Peermade Residency joins...	44½	
Cardamom Hills road joins ...	45½	
Arady	48¼	Post and Telegraph Office.
Arady river (bridged)	48⅜	
Pambanaur (bridged)	50⅜	
*Periyar (ferry)	59⅜	2nd Class T. B.
Chotupara Chowkey and Chuttram...	66	
Goodalore Thavalum	68½	
Kumili (Frontier)	69	
Cumbum	82	British territory
*Periakolum	115	British territory
Thavathamputty	123	British territory
Batlagoondoo	131	British territory
*Ammayanaikanoor	143	Railway station.
*Kristnamanaik's tope	120	To Pulney Hills turning off at Periakolum.
Kodikanal (By bridle path) ...	132	To Pulney Hills turning off at Periakolum.

34. Road from Changanachery to Warur,—19 miles.

*Changanachery	0	2nd Class T. B.
Main central road joins	¾	P. O. & T. O.
Road Chettipurra convent joins ...	2¼	
Do. Puthupalli do.	4	
Do. Mallapalli do.	6⅙	
Do. Kunambagom do.	9	
Do. Pampadi do.	11⅛	
Joins Peermade and Cottayam ...	16	
Warur	19	

35. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore via Cochin,—191 miles.

Trivandrum { Vullacadavoo ...	0	
Trivandrum { Chakay ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	Canal.
Veli Backwater begins ...	$3\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. ends and Chanankaray Canal begins ...	4	Backwater.
Chanankaray Canal ends and Backwater begins ..	11	Canal.
Anjengo Canal begins	15	...Back water.
Crosses Vamanapuram river ...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	Canal.
Canal ends	17	
Anjengo Fort	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Back-water.
Colythotum—Varkala Canal begins...	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Vettoor landing place	$22\frac{1}{2}$	
No. 1 Tunnel begins	$22\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. ends.	23	
Chelakoor landing place and road to Varkala	$23\frac{1}{4}$	
No. 2 Tunnel begins	$24\frac{1}{4}$	Canal.
Do. ends	$24\frac{3}{4}$	
Nadayasa—Road to Varkala crosses...	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Iroor	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Canal ends and Eddava Back-water begins	28	Back water.
End of Eddava Backwater, and Paravur Canal begins ...	$31\frac{1}{8}$	
Paravur	$31\frac{3}{4}$	Canal.
Paravur Canal ends and Backwater begins	32	
Opposite Paravur bar	$33\frac{1}{2}$	Back water.
Backwater ends and Quilon Canal begins	$35\frac{3}{4}$	
Quilon small bridge	$38\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. big do.	$39\frac{1}{2}$	Canal.
*Quilon Canal ends, Backwater begins	$39\frac{3}{4}$	*1st Class T. B. Post & Telegraph offices.
Quilon Residency	40	
Tevalli Palace	$40\frac{1}{4}$	Back water.
Opposite Neondacurray bar ...	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Backwater ends and Chowray Canal begins	$45\frac{1}{2}$	
Chowray Bridge	$46\frac{1}{4}$	Canal.
Ponmana Canal ends and Back-water begins	50	
Claupanay	$56\frac{1}{2}$	

35. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore via Cochin—191 miles (*continued.*)

*Ayiramtengu	58	Back water 2nd Class T. B.
Opposite Kayangulam bar ...	60	
Backwater ends and river begins ...	67¾	Natural stream.
Trikunnapuzha	68¾	
Thotapully cherra & lock	73½	
River ends and Kaunadi canal begins	77	2nd Class T. B. Canal.
*Karumadi	78	
Canal ends and river begins ...	79	
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off ...	85½	River.
River ends and Vembanaud Backwater begins..	87¼	
*Alleppey	89	1st Class T. B. Post & Telegraph Office.
Shertallay	105	Post Office.
Vaikum	107	Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph Office.
Arukutti	116	Do. Do. Do.
Ernacollum (Cochin)	124	
Cochin (British)	125	
Checkaraycadavoo, Branch Canal to Parur joins ...	140	Travancore.
Parur	141	
Karurupadna	154	Cochin.
Trichoor	171	
Shoranore Railway station ...	191	Road British Torritory.

Table of the principal Roads and Canal routes in the Cochin State.

STAGES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
ERNAKULAM.		
1. Road from Ernakulam to the Travancore Frontier at Teeroovancollum on the road leading to Muvattupulay *via* Tripunittura,—8½ miles.		
Ernakulam	0	T. B.
Tripunittura	6	
Teeroovancollum	8½	Travancore Frontier.
2. Road from Ernakulam to the Travancore Frontier at Eddapilly on the road leading to Alwaye,—2¾ miles.		
Ernakulam	0	T. B.
Travancore Frontier at Eddapilly ...	2¾	

From Ernakulam by Canal and backwater to Karupadanna —25 miles.

Navigable at all seasons of the year.

From Ernakulam to Trichur—45 miles.

This route is opened to the Bund across the Chenancherra Canal (to keep out salt water) throughout the year.

From Chenancherra Bund to Trichur the Canal is generally closed for navigation during April and May.

TRICHUR.

3. Trunk road from Trichur to Chalakudi and Unjal, the Travancore Frontier on the main Trunk road leading to Trivandrum *via* Cottayam, length—24 miles.

Trichur	0	T. B.
Eddacoony	4	Junction of Eddacoony and Karupadanna roads.
Manaly River—bridged	7	
Junction with Palapilli Road leading to the Teak Plantations ...	7½	Length of Palapilli road 6 miles
Padukad	8¼	
Kurumale River—unbridged Ferry...	9	
Nellayi	10¾	Police station & Proverthy Cutcherry.
Junction with road leading to Padiarum (Forest Depot) and H. H. The Elia Rajah's Bungalow at Combanpara	16	Length of Padiarum road 6¾ miles.

Junction with Thomanakail road leading to Irinjalakuda West ...	16⅛	Length of road from Chalakudi road to Irrinjalakuda 8 miles.
Junction with road leading to Irringana	17¾	Timber road length 8 miles.
Chalakudi	19	
Chalakudi river, unbridged, ferry ...	19¾	
Unjal, the Travancore Frontier ...	24	

4. Trunk Road from Trichur to Shoranur Railway station,—20 miles.

Trichur	0	T. B.
Junction with road (E) to Rifle Range and Thanikodum ...	3	Length of road 4½ miles.
Junction with road (W) leading to Eravaloor on the Trichur to Kunnankulam road	8⅞	Length of road 8 miles.
Vadakancheri	12	T. B.
Junction with the Erumapatti road (W) to Kunnankulam ...	12	Length of Erumapatti road 13 miles.
Diversion of Shoranur road (begins) Railway line	14¼	
Mullurkara Toll Gate	15	
Junction with Pazhayannur road (E).	15	Length of Pazhayannur road 15 miles.
Diversion of Shoranur road (ends)...	16	
Junction with Vattolicavoo road leading to Ponany	19	
Shoranur	20	T. B.

5. Trunk Road from Trichur to Karupadanna,—20 miles.

Trichur	0 Mile	T. B.
Junction with Kurkencherry road (W)...	2¼	Length of road 1¼ miles.
Junction with Eddacoony and Chalakudi roads	4	
Junction with Kaniamungalum road (W)	7	Length of Kuniamungalum road 5¾ miles.
Urakam	8	
Karuvannur river (bridged)... ...	9¾	
Karuvannur	10	T. B.
Irinjalakuda	13¾	
Thomankail or road from Irinjalakuda to Chalakudi road joins (E)	13¾	Length of Thomanakail road 8 miles.
Road leading to Irinjalakuda Palace, Public offices and school (W)...	13¾	
Kakathuruthy road (W) (Joins) ..	14	Length of Kakathuruthy road 4 miles.
Kombadinjamakel road (joins) (E)...	16½	Length of Kombadinjamakel road 4½ miles

Road to Aripalam and kettu Cherra joins (W)	16½	
Karupadanna	20	T. B.

The Backwater at Karupadanna is navigable at all seasons of the year.

6. Trunk Road from Trichur to Vaniyampara the British Frontier, *via* Pattikad and the Kutheran ghaut—length of road 15 miles—leading to British Wadakancherry and Nenmara 29 miles.

Trichur	0	T. B.
Junction with Eddacoony Road ...	4	
Toll Gate	4	
Patti ad	8½	T. B.
Kutheran Ghaut	12	
Kutheran ghaut ends	13	
Shoriar river bridged	13¼	
Vaniyampara, British Frontier ...	15	
Vaniyampara to British Wadakancherry...	20	T. B. British Territory; road very hilly.
British Wadakancherry to Nenmara Cochin territory	29	T. B.

7. Trunk Road from Trichur to Kunnankulam,—14½ miles.

Trichur	0	T. B.
Iyonthole road joins	3	
Road from Erevaloor to Munaloor joins	9	Length of road 8 miles.
Road to Muttum joins	11	Length of road 2 miles 2 furlongs.
Kunnankulm	14½	T. B. The Travellers' Bungalow at Kunnankulam is now used as Registrar's office and is not available at present.

8. Kuniamungalum Road from Trichur through Kuniamungalum joining the Karupadanna road at the 7th mile stone—length of road 5¾ miles.

N. B—This is the general route from Trichur to Karupadanna.

Trichur	0	T. B.
Kurkencherry road joins leading to Karupadanna Road ...	1	Length of road 1¼ miles.
Junction with Karupadanna road near Urakam at the 7th mile stone...	5¾	Miles.

9. Triprayar Road from Urakam and Kuniamungalum Road to Triprayar length—8 miles.

Urakam and junction with Kuniamungalum road ...	0	Mile.
To Pazhoo bridge across Chenancherra canal (leading to Trichur)..	4	

Bund road joins, leading to the bund placed across Chenancherra canal to keep out salt water from the cultivation in the Trichur & Ennamakil lakes ...	4
Triprayar Pagoda	8

10. Thomanakail Road, from Irinjalakuda to Chalakudi Road, length 8 miles, joins Chalakudi Road at $16\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Irinjalakuda	0
Mala road joins	6
Junction with Chalakudi road ...	8

11. Mala Road from 6 miles Thomanakail Road to Mala, and Chambaloor—length 8 miles.

The Kombadinjamakel road joins ..	3
Mala	8

The Canal leading from the backwater to Mala is navigable for most seasons of the year.

12. Kombadingamakel Road commencing at $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Karupadanna Road and joining the Mala Road at the 3rd mile—length of road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

13. Aripalam Road from Karupadanna Road to Aripalam and Kettu Cherra—length 2 miles.

13a. Kakathurthy Road—commencing at 14 miles on the Karupadanna Road to Kakathurthy—length of road 4 miles.

14. Irrigana Road—commencing at $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles on the Chalakudi Road leading to Irrigana—used as a Timber road—length 8 miles.

15. Padiarum Road—commencing at 16 miles on the Chalakudi Road leading to Padiarum (Forest Depot) and H. H The lia Rajah's Bungalow at Combanpara on the banks of the Chalakudi River (Navigable from July to end of November)—Length of road—$\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

16. Palapilli Road—commencing at $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Chalakudi Road leading to the Forest Depôt and Teak Plantations at Palapilli—length of road—6 miles. There is a Forest Bungalow at Palapilli. Fever months December and January.

17. Eddacoony Road—commencing from the Toll Gate at 4 miles on the Vaniyampara or Pattikad Road to Eddacoony, joining the Karupadanna and Chalakudi Roads at 4 miles from Trichur. Length of road 5 miles.

18. Kurkencherry Road commences at $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles on the Karupadanna Road and joins the Kuniamangalum Road, one mile from Trichur. Length of road $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

19. Poothoor Road from Trichur to Poothoor—length 3 miles 1 furlong.

20. Bimbu Road—from Trichur to Bimbu, Length 1 mile 6 furlongs.

21. Mookatucaray Road—from Trichur to Mookatucaray—Length 2 miles 3 furlongs.

22. Convent Road—from Trichur to Monastery and Church overlooking the Trichur Lake. Length of road 4¼ miles.

The proposed Ennamakil Road joins this road.

23. Iyenthole Road—From the Western Fort Gate, Trichur to Iyenthole, joining the Kunnankulam Road at the 3rd mile.

24. Tirtalla Road—From Tirtalla the British Frontier (leading to Ponany) to Kunnankulam and the British Frontier towards Chowghaut. Length of road 8 miles.

British Frontier towards Chowghat ..	0	
Kunnankulam	2	T. B. Not available, now used as Registrar's Office.
Tirtalla, the British Frontier ...	8	

25. Anjoor Road—from Kunnankulam to Anjoor, the British Frontier. Length of road 1 mile 6 furlongs.

26. Road from Eravaloor 9th mile on Kunnankulam Road to Mnaloor on the 9th mile Shoranur Road. Length of road 8 miles.

27. Muttom Road from 11th mile Kunnankulam Road to Muttom Village. Length of road 2 miles 2 furlongs.

28. Erumapatti Road—from Kunnankulam to Vadakancheri on the 12th mile. Shoranur Road—Length of Road 13 miles.

29. Rifle Range and Thanikodum Road (under repair)—from the 3rd mile Shoranur Road to Thanikodum. Length of road 4½ miles.

30. Pazhayannur Road—from the Toll Gate at the 15th mile Shoranur Road to Pazhayannur and the British Frontier. Length of road 15 miles.

31. Luckady Road—from Pazhayannur to the River at Luckady—length o road 5 miles.

Pazhayannur	0	
Road to Eravathode joins ...	3	Length of road 1¾ miles.
Luckady	5	

32. Vatolicavoo Road—from 19th mile Shoranur Road to the British Frontier at Vatolicavoo leading to Ponani—length of road 8 miles—a hilly road.

33. Eravathode Road—From 3 miles on Luckady Road to the British Frontier at Eravathode—length of road 1¾ miles (road under construction).

34. Vitnachery Road—From British Frontier (towards British Wadakuncherry) to Nenmara, and Vitnachery the British Frontier (joining the Trunk Road to Colungode and Tattamangalom). Total length of road 4 miles.

British Frontier (towards Wadakanchery)	0	
Branch road to Ayilur joins ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Nenmara or Wallenghy... ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	T. B.
Coottacadavoo road leading to Palghaut joins	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Length of road 1 mile
Vitnacherry—British Frontier ...	4	

From Nenmara to Tattamangalom *via* Colungode and Pudunagarum, 14 miles.

From Nenmara to Palghaut, 14 miles.

35. Nenmara Road—length of road to foot of ghaut, 5 miles.

Nenmara or Wallenghy ...	0	T. B.
Road joins to foot of old ghaut ...	4	
Foot of ghaut	5	

36. Wallenghy ghaut road to Nellampatty Coffee Estates To top of ghaut 12 miles.

37. Road from Nenmara to Olipara through Thiruvalayad Length of Road $8\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Nenmara or Wallenghy... ...	0	T. B.
Junction with road to Ayilur ...	2	
Olipara	$8\frac{1}{8}$	

38. Coottacadavoo Road, commences at $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles on the Vitnacherry road to Coottacadavoo the British Frontier (at the River) leading to Palghaut—length of road 1 mile.

39. Nadapoony Road—From British Frontier at Pudunagarum to Tattamangalom, Chittur, Nellapilly, Kozhinjampara and the British Frontier at Nadapoony, length of road 15 miles.

Pudunagarum	0	
Tattamangalom	2	T. B.
Chittur	4	
Nellapilly road to Erratacolum joins.	8	
Valenthavalum road joins at Nattukul Chuttrum	10	
Kozhinjampara	12	T. B.
Nadapoony	15	

From Palghaut to Tattamangalom 8 miles.

40. Bandytavalum Road—From Tattamangalom through Bandytavalum, Nanycode and Patticolum to Meenachipurom British Frontier, length of road, 12 miles.

Tattamangalom	0	T. B.
Puttencherry road joins ...	2	
Bandytavalum road to Karupally joins	3½	
Vanycode	5	
Patticolum	7	Inspection shed on the 8th mile at Cambalathoray.
Meenachipuram British Frontier ...	12	

41. Road from Meenachipurom Boundary on Bandytavalum Road to Mulattara village, length of road 2½ miles.

Meenachipurom	0
Road to Muthuswamy Pudur joins ...	¾
Mulattara village	2½

42. Road to Muthuswamy Pudur from junction of road to Mulattara Village, length of road 1½ miles.

43. Road from Bandytavalum to Karupally, length of road 3⅞ miles.

44. Puttencherry Road—from 2nd mile Bandytavalam Road to Puttencherry, length 1 mile.

45. Road from Chittur to Nurnee Anicut, length 2 miles.

46. Road from Nellapilly on 8th mile Nadapoony Road to Erratacolum, length of road 2½ miles.

47. Valenthavalum Road from Nattukul Chuttrum on the 10th milo Nadapuny Road to Valenthavalum the British Frontier leading to Coimbatore, length of road 8 miles.

Nattukul Chattrum	0
Moongulmudda road crosses... ...	1½
Coreyar river, unbridged ford ...	3
Valenthavalum, British Frontier ...	8

48. Moongulmudda Road From Erratacolum the British Frontier (leading to Palghaut) to Moongulmudda British Frontier (leading to Polachy,) length of road 8 miles.

Erratacolum	0	
Valenthavalum road crosses ...	2½	
Kozhinjampara	3½	T. B.
Moongulmudda, British Frontier ...	8	

From Palghaut to Kozhinjampara via Erratacolum 14 miles.

49. Road from Moongulmudda Boundary to Mulattara anicut, length 2 miles. } Inspection shed at anicut.

P. S. The roads in Choverah have not been given as they are of short lengths and not on the main route.

Malai Devan Hills, North Travancore, elevation.

Names of Estates.	Elevation.	Average Rainfall.	Tea. Over 2 years.	Tea. Under 2 years.	Tea. Total.	Coffee. Over 3 years.	Coffee. Under 3 years.	Coffee. Total.	Cinchona. Over 4 years.	Cinchona. Under 4 years.	Cinchona. Total.	Total Cultivated Area.	Waste Forest.	Waste Grass.	Total Area of Estate.	Proprietors.	Managers.	Assistants.
Aneimudi	5,600	...	172	79	251	...	...	...	107	...	107	358	146	...	504	Aneimudi Planting Co., Limited ...	R. F. Russell ...	
Benmore	6,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	144	144	144	148	...	292	R. F. & A. P. Russell ...	R. F. Russell ...	
Chittavarrai ...	6 200	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	100	200	...	300	Chittavarrai Planting Co. ...	F. J. C. Martin ...	
Devikulam ...	6,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	259	320	320	112	50	482	Devikulam Estates Co., Limited ...	W. D. Martin ..	
Goodaralle	5,650	83″	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	192	192	110	11	313	E. R. & R. L. Kindersley ..	T. W. Schmid ...	
Harehatch	6,000	64″	1	...	1	...	...	...	50	...	50	51	150	174	375	Col. H. Cox & G. W. Claridge	G. W. Claridge ...	
Kodagamudi ...	5,100	90″	...	...	...	112	60	172	..	...	...	172	128	...	300	Baron J. von Rosenberg & A. W. Turner ...	J. Payne ...	
Kolamankai ...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	50	...	50	95	105	100	300	Baron J. von Rosenberg & Co. ...	J. E. Fowler Ag..	
Lockhart	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	116½	116½	85	...	85	201½	68½	250	520	J. Milligan & Co. ...	J. E. Fowler, ,, ..	
Manalle	5,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	105	95	100	300	Baron J. von Rosenberg ...	J. E. Fowler, ,, ..	
Nullathanie ...	4,800	135″	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	4	...	26	A. W. Turner ...	T. Ramasingh ...	
Parvithi (Upper) ...	5,000	150″	...	...	...	...	89	89	...	...	...	89	29	...	118	Baron J. von Rosenberg and A. H. Sharp ..	A. H. Sharp ...	
Parvithi (Lower) ...	5,100	145″	87	...	87	1½	..	1½	6	5	11	99½	16	...	115½	A. H. Sharp ...	A. H Sharp ...	
Staplegrove ...	5,600		...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	120	120	...	...	120	A. W. Turner ..	T. Ramsingh ...	
Sothapara	6,100	75″	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	47	347	347	253	...	600	Talliar Valley Planting Co..	F. J. C. Martin ..	
Talliar	4,850	90″	...	50	50	125	244	369	...	10	10	429	...	50	479	Messrs. Milligan, Turner & Baron J. von Rosenberg ...	J. Payne ...	N. R. Flemming.
Vagavarrai	4,500	90″	...	...	...	90	80	170	...	...	...	170	30	10	210	A. W. Turner ..	T Ramsingh ...	
Currincolum ...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	50	50	400	3	453	A. W. Turner ...	T. Ramsingh ...	
Kanniamallai ...	5,200	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	512	87	689	H. E. Tollemache ...	H. E. Tollemache.	
Munaar Valley ...	5,000	150″	...	245	245	...	185	185	...	...	...	430	1,560	40	2,030	North and South Sylhet Tea Co., Limited ...	H. M. Knight ...	Edward Harley and F. J. Graham.
Cuddalaralle ...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	Messrs. Milligan and Flemming ..	.....	
Munaar	4,750	135″	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	375	60	460	North and South Sylhet Tea Co. Limited ..	H. M. Knight ...	Conductor.
Periyavarrai ...	5,800	120″	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	174	10	310	North and South Sylhet Tea Co., Limited ..	H. M. Knight ...	
Craig Lamont ...	5,250	90″	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	60	10	...	70	.....	J. Payne ...	
North Travancore Society	1,000 to 7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	30,000	North Travancore Society..	H. M. Knight ...	
Luckham	3,500 to 4,100	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	70	...	330	400	H. G. Turner ...	James Turner ...	
Chinnakanal ...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	17	8	...	25	Do.	Do.	
			260	615	875	328½	949½	1,278	1,198	532	1,730	3,883	35,133½	1,275	40,291½			

Peermade Hills, Minachil and Changanachery Districts, elevation of Estates 2,600 to 4,000 Ft.

(Estates in Central Travancore.)

Name of Estates.	Malayalam Names.	Proprietor.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage. Total.	Cultivated. Tea.	Coffee	Cinchona	Other Products.	Abandoned.
Anakul	Anakul	G. L. Acworth	W. E. Wood (Europe) H. S. Holder Ag.	190	150	...	2	...	...
Ashley	Amarthoomaad	Mrs. Munro	H. Munro	233	100	75	10	...	...
Bison Valley	Oopukulam	Do.	Do.	211	100	12	10	...	...
Bon Ami	Mundapilakanam	William Mackenzie and H. M. Knight	R. S. Imray	705	509	...	...	...	...
Brigton	Araday	St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly	W. A. Harley	320	105	91	...	...	...
Caradygoody	Cradygoody	R. H. Goldie	R. H. Goldie	300	94	...	...	...	...
Chenkra	Chenkra	St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly	W. A. Harley & S. H. Muller Asst.	508	221	250	...	...	...
Fairfield	Kil Perinthora	The Hon. Villiers Bootle Wilbraham	R. S. Imray	563	187	...	40	...	100 Jungle.
Glen Mary	Kochookoduva kanam	F. R. Watson W. F. & B. Laurie & G. H. H. Austeen	Buxton Laurie	466	256	12	...	...	198 Jungle.
Glen Rock	Mekkunnam	The Heirs of the late James Darragh	R. S. Imray	100	40	20	...	...	
Granley	Varaattoommudy	J. Burrows & E. Harley	J. Burrows	236½	55	5	...	...	32 abandoned.
Hope	Hope	S. M. Dighton and W. W. Edwards	G. L. Acworth Ag. S. M. Dighton (Europe)	440	90	...	...	...	144½ Jungle. 350 Jungle.
Illymecheddy	Illymecheddy	F. G. Richardson	F. G. Richardson	50	...	7	...	...	...
Korikanam	Korikanam	R. S. Imray	R. S. Imray	400	...	...	...	...	...
Maimalay	Maimalay	S. M. Dighton and W. W. Edwards	S. M. Dighton (Europe) G. L. Acworth Acting; J. Finch Assistant	180	140	15	...	...	25 Jungle.
Kodawakarnum	Kodawakarnum	South India Tea Estates Co. Limited.	W. Graham	557	241	40	31	...	245 Do.
Mount	Paniarapara	W. F. Biscoe and C. J. Maltby	A. E. Veale	250	150	50	...	...	50 Do.
Pasumalai	Pasumala	F. G. Richardson	F. G. Richardson	250	...	30	...	...	...
Paycarnum	Paycanom	R. H. Goldie and W. F. Biscoe	R. H. Goldie	334	20	145	...	...	169 Jungle.
Penshurst	Kavakulam	F. M. Parker	F. M. Parker: L. W. T. Crawhall	276	229	24	...	...	...
Placard	Placard.	St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly	W. A. Harley	400	...	15	...	...	...
Pullepara	Pillapara	S. M. Dighton and W. W. Edwards	S. M. Dighton (Europe)	120	...	...	120	...	...
Stagbrook	Cochy Nadakanum	Do.	S. M. Dighton Do. G. L. Acworth Ag.	180	180	...	...	...	...
Thangakallah	Tangakalloo	St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly	W. A. Harley	400	113	...	...	...	...
Twyford	Melaparoomthura	Mrs. Baker	H. W. Baker	750	60	370	...	...	20
Saveraake	Churipa	F. G. Richardson	F. G. Richardson	60	...	...	...	25	...
Peryaur	Peryaur	P. Abraham Pillay	P. Abraham Pillay	55	...	50	...	...	5 Jungle.
Vembanaad	Vembanard	H. W. Baker	H. W. Baker	423	325	55	...	...	...
Wallardie	Wallardie	St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly	W. A. Harley & S. H. Muller Asst.	300	148	40	...	...	...
Wasspudinghey	Wasspudinghey	R. H. Goldie	R. H. Goldie	81	48	...	...	...	...
Westerton	Appavoo Pillay's Thottum	F. R. & J. A. Watson Laurie Brothers and Austeen	Buxton Laurie	466	...	...	...	...	...
Wood Lands	Nadukanam	S. India Tea Estates Co. Limited	W. Graham	536	200	...	...	...	336 Jungle.
Woolbeding	Pambanar	Mrs. Imray	R. S. Imray & R. W. Courtney	[illegible]	91	98	...	...	...

Shencottah District.

Name of Estates.	Malayalam Names.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage. Total.	Cultivated. Tea.	Coffee.	Cinchona.	Other Products.	Abandoned.
Achankóvil	Achankovil	E. M. Ewart	A. Ewart	269	150	150			
Anachardi	Anachardi	H. M. Knight	H. M. Knight and W. H. Leahy	345	220	125			
Aryankavu	Kuluratti	R. B. Nelson	R. B. Nelson	100	70	30			
Balmoral	...	F. W. Bennett	...	...	...	...			
Elderslie	Mella Kallar	Travancore Plantation Co. Limited	John Stewart and I. B. Cook	232	215	17			
Ettypndapoo	...	Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do.	22	...	22			
Goat fell	Kila Kallar	Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do.	160	160	...			
Hereford	Kallar	Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do.	61	61	...			
Isfield	...	Isfield Tea Co. Limited	A. C. Williams	354	314	40			
Kottarakara	...	H. M. Knight	H. M Knight and W. H. Leahy	68	...	68			
Linwood	...	T. Clarke	John Stewart	140	140	...			
Lower Rose Mount	...	Travancore Plantation Co. Limited	John Stewart	...	...	...			
Muranjan	...	...	H. M. Knight	130	...	130			
Nagamallay	...	Nagamallay Tea Co.	R. Innes Berry	362	352	10			
Nedumpara	Needumpara	H. M. Knight	H. M. Knight and W. H. Leahy	93	93	..			
Rock wood	...	R. T. Miller	R. T. Miller	270	230	30	10		
Rose made	...	Travancore Plantation Co. Limited	John Stewart and I. B. Cook	...	...	...			
Rose Mount	Rose Malla	Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do.	84	84	...			
Tanimally	...	Isfield Tea Company Limited	E. M. Ewart	202	51	151			
Treberne	...	H. S. Ferguson and A. F. Sanderson.	...	...					
Venture	Venture	H. M. Knight	H. M. Knight and W. H. Leahy	232	168	64			

Ponmudi District.

Bonaccord Group	Peria Bonaccord and Hayar Tottam	E. Pinckney	J. S. Valentine and C. F Ewart	549	537	12			
Bramore	Pattanic Poumndi	J. Rose R. Harvey & J. S. Valentine.	J. S. Valentine and R. Ross	222	222	...			
Glen Isla	...	Heirs of James Grant	..	...	...	..			
Invercauld	Pane Ponmudi	J. P. Mackay and J. E. Fowler	J. S. Valentine and R. Ross	176	166	12			
Kildonan	Sooria kanthi	James Fraser & Heirs of A. Grant	...	...	...	...			
Kowdiar	Kowdiar	Scottish Indian Coffee Co.	...	...	...	...			
Merchiston	...	W. Marshall	W. Marshall	198	182	16			
Do.	...	E. J. Young	...	...	...	...			

Mynall	Pallipara	T. F. Bourdillion	J. S. Valentine C. F. Ewart	31	21						
Oaklands	Kilavantottam	C. Waterston	J. S. Valentine do.	58	8	...	50				
Ponmudi	Ponmudi	P. Grant, D. W. T. Valentine and J. S. Valentine	J. S. Valentine	371	371						
Seenekali	Seenekali	Scottish Indian Coffee Company	J. S. Valentine and R. Ross	104	104						
Ananden	Samitottam	Sir T. Madava Row									

Ashamboo District.

Balamore	Mela Sambakal	James Fraser	J. Fraser and W. Milne	170	140	30					
Belford	Puthucand	Scottish Indian Coffee Company	H. Inglis	255	115	140					
Black Rock	Karumpara	John Cox	Wm. A. Cox	37	...	37					
Corrymoney	..	Heirs of Dr. Scott	J. Fraser	275	200	75					
Glen More	..	Sir John Imray	J. Fraser	345	220	125					
Great Valley	Nadoovoo Sambakal	Scottish Indian Coffee Company	H. Inglis	182	62	120					
Hillside	Kulpudavoo	Do. Do.	H. Inglis	160	103	57					
Kinmyles	Engekadavoo	Caledonian Bank	H. S. Buist	131	116	15					
Milonie	...	J. Fraser	J. Fraser and W. Milne	104	64	40					
Mahendragherry	...	Scottish Indian Coffee Company	H. S. Buist	216	216	...					
Olivera	...	John Cox	Wm. A. Cox.	97	...	97					
Do. Additional	...	John Cox	Wm. A. Cox	80	...	80					
Seafield	...	James Fraser and Heirs of A. Grent	James Fraser	400	200	200					
The Home	Kila Sambakal	S. I. C. Co. and H. Inglis	H. Inglis	255	100	155					

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c. USED IN TRIVANDRUM,

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam			=	6	Grains (approximately.)
13	Pannams	= 1	Callenjoo	=	78	do. ,,
13	Callenjoos	= 1	Pallam	=	1,014	do. ,,
7½	Pallams	= 1	Rautel	=	7,605	do. ,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly			=	20	Cubic Inches
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80	do.
10	Edungallies			=	1	Purray

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1	Nauly	=	20	Cubic Inches (approximately)
4	Naulies	= 1	Eduugally	=	80	do. ,,
10	Edungallies	= 1	Purray.			
12	do.	= 1	Chothanay.			
5	Chothanais	= 1	Codum.			

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam			=	1¼	Inch English approximately
24	Angoolams	= 1	Kole	=	30	Inches ,, = 2½ Feet ,,
4	Koles	1	Thendoo		10	,, ,,
800	Thendoos	1	Nauligay		8,000	,, ,,
2,000	do.	1	Crosam		20,000	,, ,,
4	Crosams	1	Yogena		80,000	,, ,,

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nody	= 1	Mathra	= 0·1	Second.
4	Mathras	1	Gunnidum	0·4	,,
10	Gunnidums	1	Vyerpoo	4·0	Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	1	Vinauligay	24	,,
60	Vinauligays	1	Nauligay	24	Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	1	Munneynehrum	1	Hour.
7½	do.	1	Yaumam	3	Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	1	Divvassam	1	Day.
7	Divvassams	1	Wauram	1	Week.
15	do.	1	Packsham	15	Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..	..	..	1	Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..	..	..	1	Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1	Rretoo		The Native Season
6	Rretoos	1	Waroosham	1	Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120	Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200	Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050	Tolas.
1	Coomb		1,68,000	Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82½	lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS, USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pice*
1	=	16	=	192
		1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an ounce Troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. Troy. $38\frac{4}{9}$ths Rupees, 1 lb. Avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = $52\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.

Do. Half Do. (Do.) = $26\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandarayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1		2		8		128
				1		4		64
						1		16

$30\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94·53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2·86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only $91\frac{2}{3}$ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. $28\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

Half and quarter Rupee coins valued at 14 and 7 chs. respectively have been coined and are now in circulation.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Verarayan Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pice*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	$19\frac{1}{4}$	=	$211\frac{3}{4}$
		1		$5\frac{1}{2}$		$60\frac{1}{2}$
				1		11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pice	=	1	Thootoo.
48	Thootoos		1	Rupee.
$48\frac{3}{4}$	Pice		1	Vella Pannam.
192	Pice or $4\frac{3}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)		1	Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs.	Chs.	C.	British Currency. =Rs	As.	P.	Travancore. Rupees.=	Q·Rs.	As.	P. =	Q. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0·84	2	1	15	5·26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·50	12	11	12	7·58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·50	300	294	11	9·48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2·74	800	785	15	5·28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	14	7·20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	5	10·80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	13	2·40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Q. Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11·87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9·00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13·00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9·50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6·00
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2·50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11·50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8·00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0·00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0·00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0·00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Rupees.	As.	P.	£	S.	D.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

APPENDIX.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Acworth, Granville L., Planter, Honorary Secretary Planters' Association Peermaed.
Adams, A. D. Assistant, Messrs. Parry and Co., Trivandrum.
Adams, Rev. A. J. F., M. A., Principal C. M. S. College Cottayam.
Allan, Rev. A. L., Nagercoil. [Europe.
Alphonsus, Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A., Procurator of the Mission,
Ambrose, Very Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A. Vicar-General, Quilon.
Anderson, G., Agent, Executor to the late James Darragh,
Andrews, Captain, L. J., Assistant Resident. [Alleppey.
Antonius, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Poolatopoo.
Arnold H. Planter, Peermade.
Augustine, Rev. Fr., of St. Mary D. C. M. A., Magnamy.
Augustine, Rev. Fr., of St. Mary D. C. M. A., Verapoly.
Baker, H. W., Planter, Peermade.
Baker A. G., Planter, Kottayam.
Baker, Miss M., Kottayam.
Baker, Mrs. F. A., Kottayam.
Barrow, Assistant Engineer Kottayam.
Bellerby, Rev. E., B. A. Buchanan Institution, Kottayam.
Bennett, F. W., Planter, Tenkasi.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Bernard, Rev. Fr. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Poothenpully.
Bernard William, Darragh's Spinning Mill Quilon.
Berry R. Innes, Pathanapuram.
Binny, C. M., Agent, Messrs. Andrew & Co., Alleppey.
Bishop A. W., Ph. D., Professor of Science H. H. the Maha Rajah's College.
Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent, Fort Girls' School,
Blowers, A. R., Salvation Army, Nagercoil. (Europe.)
Bonaventura, Rev. Fr., of St. Francis, D. C. M. A., Verapoly.
Bonifacius, Rev. Fr. of S. H. of Mary D. C. M. A., Rector of the Seminary, Poothenpully.
Boome, Lieut. F. H., Commandant 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum(Europe.)
Bourdillon, T. F., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Bower, Rev. F., Trichûr.
Boyle, C. S., M. A., Professor of English, His Highness the Maha Rajah's College.
Bragg, R. A., Lieut. Periyaur Works.
Brant, G. E., Periyaur Works.
Breay, Rev. C. F., M. A., Chaplain, Trivandrum.
Brunnaud W., Darragh Mills, Quilon.
Burrows, J., Planter, Peermade.
Buist H. S., Nagercoil.
Caley, the Venerable Archdeacon J., Mavellikurray.
Cameron, D. G., Agent, Scottish Indian Company, B. I. S. N. Company and Standard Life Assurance Company, Quilon.

Cameron, D. E. T., Mercantile Assistant, Colachel.
Camillus, Very Rev. Fr., Apostolic Mission.
Candidus, Very Rev. Fr., Vicar General of Verapoly.
Carlos, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Vicar, Cape Comorin.
Carson, F. A., Agent Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
Cary Elwes, C. E. J., Asst., Messrs. Cameron, Chisholm & Co., [Quilon.
Chatterton J. Honorary Missionary, L. M. S. Nagercoil.
Chisholm, E. C., Quilon.
Chisholm, F. L., Quilon.
Claridge, G. W., Planter, Devicolum.
Clarke, T., Linwood, Tenkasi.
Collins, W. J., Asst., Darragh, Smail and Co. Alleppey.
Columbinus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A. Quilon.
Cope, E., Periyaur Works.
Cosby, W. T. A., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, (Trivandrum.)
Courtney, R. W., Peermade.
Cox, A., Peermade.
Cox, W. A., Planter, Nagercoil.
Cox, C. E., Do. Do.
Cox, A. R., Devikolum.
Crawhall, L. W. T., Planter, Peermade.
Cyril, Rev. Fr., of the M. of God., D. C. M. A., Magnamy.
Cyril, George, Agent to Messrs. Cameron Chisholm and Co. [Colachel.
Davey, G. H., Assist, Darragh Smail and Co., Quilon.
Davey, Rev. W., Missionary, L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Dawes, W. M., Captain, 28th M. N. I., Quilon.
Dawson, Capt. F. W., Commandant Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Dennison, Rev. J. E., Missionary, L. M. S. Nagercoil.
Derry, Kate, Missionary, L. M. S. Nagercoil.
D'Souza, Rev. Antonio Dias, Secretary to the Bishop of Cochin, [Alleppey.
Dighton, S. M., Planter, Peermade.
Dominicus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Duthie, Rev. J., Nagercoil.
Duthie, J. A., M. A., Head Master, H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School, Trivandrum.
Edwards, W. W., Planter, Peermade.
Elias, Rev. Fr., of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A., Vicar, Verapoly.
Elias, Revd. Fr., Missionary, Quilon.
Eliseus, Rev. Fr., of the S. H. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Superior, [Magnamy.
Emlyn, Rev. James, Martandom.
Eyre, M. S., Surgen-Major, 28th M. N. I., Quilon.
Esmonde-White, Surgeon Lt. Colonel H. Plunket, F. R. C. S. I., & M. K. Q. P. I., Durbar Physician, Trivandrum.
Ewart, C. F., Planter, Trivandrum.
Fells, Dr. M. B., C. M., Neyyoor.
Ferdinand, Right Rev. Dr., of St. Maria, O. D. C, Bishop of Quilon.
Ferguson, H. S., Lieut. Commandant 2nd Battalion, Nayar [Brigade.
Ferguson, R. B., Asst. Supt. of Police, Quilon.
Ferreira, Right Rev. Dr. Joao Gomez, Bishop of Quilon.
Fleming N., Planter Devicolum.
Flowers, B., Paper Mills, Poonalore.

Fowler, J. E., Planter, Devikolum.
Fraser, James., Planter, Ashamboo, Chairman, Planters' Association.
Gillies, J. W., Rev. Missionary, L. M. S. Quilon.
Glennie, R. H., Planter, Peermade.
Goldie, R. H., Planter, Peermade.
Graham, W., Planter, Peermade.
Gregory, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Karankode.
Hacker, Rev. I. H., Neyoor.
Harley, E., Planter, Devikolum.
Hebuden, H. W., Planter, Peermade.
Hewett, H., Rev. Missionary, L. M. S. Trivandrum.
Hey, W., Periyaur Works.
Hodges, The Rt. Rev. Dr. E. Noel, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.
Holder, H. S., Planter, Peermade.
Hunter W. B., Bank of Madras Alleppey.
Imray, R. S., Planter, Peermade, (Chairman Planters' Association.)
Ines, R. J., Darragh Spinning Mills, Quilon.
Inglis, H., Planter, Ashambu.
Ingleby, F. J., Supt. Museum and Public Gardens, Trivandrum
Isidore, Rev. Fr., M. A., Moolagoomode.
Jackson, E. M., Captain, 28th M. N. I., Quilon.
Jacob, A. H., M. A., M. E., M. I. C. E., F. I. I., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
Jacob, F. J., 3rd Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.
John, A., Devikolum.
John, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Poonalore.
Johnston, William Massy, *alias*, Major Jeyakodi, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Keeling, H. I., Periyaur Works.
Kent, W., Tile Works, Quilon.
Kent, G., do. do.
Kiel, J., Major Salvation Army Nagercoil.
Killin, W., Paper Mills, Poonalore.
Knight, H. M., Planter, Shencottah.
Knowles, Rev. J., Parachalay.
Lavigue, Right Rev. Dr. Charles, Bishop of Meleve and Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam (*Furlough*).
Lawry, W. H., Captain, Offg. Commandant 28th M. N. I., Quilon.
Lawrie Buxton, Planter, Peermade.
Leahy, W. H. G., Planter, Shencottah.
Legge, T. C., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagercoil.
Little, F. D. Planter, Devikolum.
Leonard, Rt. Rev. Dr., of St. Louis, O. D. C., Archbishop of Verapoly.
Leopold, Revd. Fr., Missionary.
Lloyd, J. D., 2nd Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.
Logan, E. R., Periyaur Works.
Louis Benziger Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Puthenpully.
Lowe, A., Devikolum.
Mackinlay, T., Agent, Arnold Cheney and Co., Alleppey. (*Europe.*)
Maltby, C. J., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
Marshall, W., Planter, Trivandrum.

Marniha Rev. F. I. Alleppey.
Martin, A. F., Devicolum.
Martin, J. C. F., Devicolum.
Martin, W. A., Devicolum.
Martin, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Kottar.
Mathews, B. J., Periyaur Works.
Mathews, T., Plumbago Mines, Neduvengaud.
Mattos, Rev. F. T. C., Alleppey.
Mac Donnell, Miss, Medical Mission, Neyoor.
McIlwraith, Miss C. A., Salvation Army.
Meade A. H. Planter Devicolum.
Milne, W. O., Planter, Ashamboo.
Miller, R. T., Planter, Tenkasi.
Mitchell, A. Crichton, D. SC., F. R. S. E., Principal, His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Professor of Mathematics, and Educational Secretary to the Dewan.
Monteiro, J. A. Alleppey.
Morris, E., Trivandrum.
Nash, W., Quilon.
Nelson D. Planter, Sheucottah.
Neve, Rev. C. A., Peermade.
Oakes G. R., Lieut. Adjutant and Station Officer 28 M. N. I. Quilon.
Osborne, Rev. C., L. M. S. Trivandrum.
Painter, Rev. A. F., Thiroovellah.
Palmer, Revd. J. J. B., Principal, C. N. I. Kottayam.
Parker, F. M., Planter, Peermado, (*Europe.*)
Paul, J. P., Assistant, Messrs. Parry and Co., Nagercoil.
Paul, A. S., Do. Do.
Payne, J., Planter, Devicolum.
Pears, S. D., Supt. of Periyaur Works.
Possas Mons. A. F. Alleppey.
Premeagar, Captain, Salvation Army.
Prince, I. H., Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.
Quinn Lt. J. J. P. Commandant 1st Battalion Nayar Brigade (Acting.)
Rammel S. J. Planter Devikolum.
Richardson, F. G., Planter, Peermade.
Richards W. J. Rev. Alleppey.
Rombant, Rev. Fr., of St. Elias D. C. M. A., Vicar, Chathiath.
Romilly, Rev. C. E. R., M. A., Alwaye.
Rosenberg, Baron J. Von, Devicolum.
Redding, A. R. Ross, Colachel.
Ross, R., Planter, Ponmudi.
Russel, R., Planter, Devicolum.
Sanderson, A. F., Ag. Dy. Conservator of Forests.
Sealy, J. S., Supt. and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
Schmid, T. W., Planter, Devicolum.
Sharp, A. H., Planter, Devicolum, Hon. Secy. Kannan Devan [Planters' Association.
Sherman, C. B. B., A. M. I. C. E., 1st Executive Engineer, Quilon.
Smail A. Darragh Smail and Co. Alleppey.
Smail, H., Partner, Darragh Smail and Co.

Stevens, W., Salvation Army.
Stevenson, J. H., Trivandrum.
Stewart, J., Tea Planter.
Taylor, A. B., Planter.
Tollemache, H. E, Planter, Devikolum.
Thomson, J., British Resident of Travancore & Cochin.
Thomson, Mrs., A. M. Baylis, Neyoor.
Tomlinson, J. J., Supt., Travancore Survey, Trivandrum.
Thompson, Rev. J., Principal of the Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Cottayam.
Turner, James., M. A., Planter, Taliar, Devicolum.
Turner, A. W., Planter, Devicolum (*Europe.*)
Ubaldo Mary, Revd. Fr., Missionary.
Valentine, J. S., Planter, Trivandrum.
Veale A. E., Planter Peermade.
Vernede, A. W. L., Asst. Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
Vernede, J. S. A. H., Devicolum.
Verleure, Rev. Fr., Eugenius, Moolagoomoodoo.
Victor, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A. Vicar General, Quilon.
Victor, Rev. Fr., Mary, D. C. M. A., Trivandrum.
Wilbraham, The Hon'ble V. B.
Williams, A. C, Planter, Ashamboo.
Willis, George, *alias*, Jeya Theban, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Wills, H. T., M. A., B. SC., F. G. S. Missionary, L. M. S. Trivandrum.
Wintle, Stanley, Inspector of Police, Trivandrum.
Wither, J., Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
Williams, Miss S. B., M. A., Lady Principal His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School for Girls.
Wood, W. E., Planter Peermade.
Woodbridge, C. A., Planter, Peermade.
Wright, T. C., Agent, Parry & Co., Nagercoil.

LIST OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN TRAVANCORE.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital.
1	The Travancore Paper Mills Company (Limited)	Quilon	14th April 1888.	Rs. 300,000
2	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited)	Cottayam	3rd Chittray 1063. 4th March 1889.	Rs. 10,000
3	The Travancore Malayala Vyapara Sangham (Limited)	Trivandrum	22nd Mausy 1064. 13th July 1889.	Rs. 15,000
4	The Kerala Varthaka Company (Limited)	Paravoor	31st Auni 1064, 6th January 1890.	Rs. 15,000
5	The Changanacherry Commercial Company (Limited)	Changanacherry ...	24th Margaly 1065. 23rd February 1890.	Rs. 20,000
6	The Kerala Bhooshana Company (Limited)	Paroor (Quilon) ...	13th Coombum 1066. 1st April 1891.	Rs. 20,000
7	The Isfield Tea Company (Limited)	Travancore	20th Pungoony 1066. 1st March 1892.	Rs. 200,000
8	The Sree Moola Raja Vaijayanthi Company (Limited)	Trivandrum	20th Mausy 1067. 2nd April 1892.	Rs. 19,500
9	The Kundathil Kudumbha Yoga Company (Limited)	Thiruvellah	22nd Pungoony 1067, 30th April 1892.	Rs. 100,000
10	The Cottayam Weaving and Trading Company (Limited)	Cottayam	19th Chittray 1067. 5th August 1892.	Rs. 20,000
11	The Trivandrum Public Library	Trivandrum	22nd Andi 1067. 8th November 1894.	Monthly Subscriptions.
12	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	Trivandrum	24th Thulam 1070. 14th December 1894.	Voluntary monthly subscription.
13	The Trivandrum Building and Loan Association (Limited)	Trivandrum	1st Margaly 1070. 19th December 1894. 6th Margaly 1070.	Rs. 100,000

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Darragh Smail & Co. ..	H. Smail	
Arnold Cheney and Co., ..	... ...	H. M. Smith.
Andrew and Co., ...	... ...	C. M. Binny.
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jacob...	Hajee Mahomed H. Jacob...	
Hajee Hoosman Hajee Joosup ...	Hajee Abdul Hoosman Hajee Joosup...	
Hajee Essah Salay Mahomed and Sons...	Hajee Assum H. Essa ...	
Abdoollah Hajee Jakariah.	Abdoollah H. Jakariah...	
Hajee Abdool Kalack ...	Hadjee Abdool Kalack ...	
Samjee Padomsee ...	... ...	Raisy Makjee.
Laljee Vissenjee ...	Laljee Vissenjee ...	
Jeraj Laljee	Vagjee Jeraj	
Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	
Kurumsey Kethsey ...	Servjee Gengajer ...	
Hajee Aboobucker and Brothers...	Hajee Mamoker ...	
Hajee Dawood Hajee Abdulatiff...	Hajee Dawood Hajee Abdulatiff...	
Hajee Bava Hajee Ebrahim...	Hajee Bava Hajee Ebrahim...	
Chacco Kakee ...	Chacco Kakee ...	
Thengoomood Vareed ...	Thengoomood Vareed ...	
Coopan Pillay ...	Coopan Pillay ...	
Rangashanay	Vitalashanay	
Luddah Madowjee ...	Mathraudas Ludha ...	
Joosup Hajee Selayman...	Joosup H. Selayman ...	
Krishnen Govinden ...	Krishnen Govinden ...	
Andy Iyen	Andy Iyen	
C. M. Coonjee Vychian...	C. M. Coonjee Vychian...	
Moothoo Iyen... ...	Moothoo Iyen... ...	
Moothooswamy Pillay & Sons...	M. Appavoo Pillay ...	
M. Chinnappa Pillay & Co.	M. Chinnappa Pillay ...	
G. Gomez	G. Gomez	
Lonen Ausepoo ...	Lonen Ausepoo ...	
Haroon Tyib	Haroon Tyib	
Panachanth Padamsee...	... ...	Moorjoe Ladha.

QUILON.

Names.	Trade.
Shuther boji Set	Rice, cotton, country twist &c.
Hadjee Casin Isaac ...	Rice &c.
Hajee Jacob Set	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Veeraswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber &c.
Secunderbavasaib Shak Mohiden	Timber, rice &c.
Narumboo	Timber &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Mideen Coonjoo	Tobacco &c.
Cadervava	Timber &c.
Ramachandren Putter ...	Pepper, gram, &c.
Adima	Rice &c.
Keshava Pillay	do. do.
Vengadaswaren Putter ...	Piece goods, &c.
J. P. Shodalay	Wines and spirits & preserved provisions.
Abtholkun Raim	Copra.
Goonan Putter	Tobacco.
Anantha Putter	do.
Chithambram Soobramony Pillay	Tobacco & English Liquors.
Sreenivasom Putter ...	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Elias Madoi	Wines and spirits & preserved provisions.
Cuppu Swamy	do. do.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
P. Ithak Kurien ...	Rice &c.	Tirunakara.
P. Pakkiri Kaunan	do.	do.
Do. Puthoor	do.	do.
C. Maitheen Kutty	do.	do.
T. Pareigathu Vava	do.	do.
T. Pothen ...	do.	do.
K. Mathan ...	do.	do.
P. Kuruppuswami Pillay	do.	do.
P. Jaini Mahamathali	do.	do.
Kopa Allesa Maistry	Copper	do.
K. Iyappan Govinden	Rice &c.	do.
V. Chandy ...	do.	do.
P. Karuman ...	Jaggery.	do.
Ponnappa Pillay ...	Rice &c.	do.
V. Kora ...	Liquors &c.	do.
V. Esaw Chandi ...	Rice &c.	do.
K. Koshi ...	Cloth	do.
Hussani Hassiu Coat	Various kinds of cloths...	do.
T. Cherian ...	Rice &c.	do.
T. Cheriau Nainau	do.	do.
C. Korah Korula ...	Liquors &c.	do.
M. Sayid Mahomed	Brass &c.	do.
U. Itty & Co. ...	Rice &c.	do.
C. Vurki Oommeu	Gold	do.
U. Ithak Thommi	Rice &c.	do.
K. Esaw Avirah ...	Boxes	do.
P. Kunjoomada Arathan	Jaggery.	do.
T. Karayan ...	Rice &c.	do.
C. Varkki Ittiavirah	do.	do.
Samikanna Davis	Jaggery	do.
P. Kurien Kurien	Rice &c.	do.
Damodarah Pie Madeva Pie	Opium	do.
Chakko Chakko ...	Rice &c.	do.
Subba Iyen ...	Goods	do.
Thommen Cherian	Rice &c.	do.
Damodara Pie Arjuna Pie	do.	do.
K. Andro Vargees	Boxes	do.
A. K. Kunjismaal	Rice &c.	do.
M. Kurien Chandi & Co.	do.	do.
Varkki Thommen	Boxes	do.
Varkki Thommi ...	Rice &c.	do.
M. Mathan	do.	do.
N. Kurien ...	do.	do.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
K. Kurien	Rice &c. ...	Tirunakara.
Kolathoo Iyen	Goods ...	do.
Harihara Iyen	do. ...	do.
Shunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Thamboo Iyen	do. ...	do.
Andi Iyen	do. ...	do.
Sami Iyen	do. ...	do.
Sunkoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
Nayaka Iyen	do. ...	do.
M. Raman Kumaran ...	do. ...	do.
Sippu Krishna Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Cherian & Co.	do. ...	do.
Mathon Curien	do. ...	do.
P. Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Mathan Chakko	Liquors &c. ...	do.
Easwra Pillay	Rice &c. ..	do.
Mathan Kuruvilla ...	do. ...	do.
Ummir Kannau	Plates &c. ...	do.
Senku Pichakannan ...	do. ...	do.
Meera Kaseen	do. ...	do.
M. Koyammadh	do. ...	do.
Korah Vurki	English Medicine.	do.
K. Pothan Mappilay ...	do. ...	do.
Deswantha Maistry ...	Copper ...	do.
M. Vargees	Liquors &c. ...	do.
K. Curien	Rice &c. ...	do.
Itty Ipe Thommi	do. ...	do.
K. Thomma	do. ...	Kanjikuli.
V. Ittiavirah	do. ...	do.
C. Chandi	do. ...	do.
V. C. Cheriyan	do. ...	Old Bazaar.
M. K. Mathoo	do. ...	do.
K. K. Mathen	do. ...	do.
I. C. Curien	do. ...	do.
P. Thommen Uttuppoo ...	Rice ...	do.
M. Chandi John	do. ...	do.
Parayil Ethappan ...	do. ...	Muttapalam.
C. M. Mathan	do. ...	Old Bazaar.
K. I. Chakko	do. ...	do.
K. I. Mathai	do. ...	do.
P. C. Pothen	do. ...	do.
E. Uthuppoo	Rice &c.	do.
P. I. Chakko	do. ...	Lower Bazaar.
T. Chanda Pilla	Molasses ...	do.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Narayana Pie Keeri Pie ...	Rice ...	Lower Bazaar
P. Govinda Naikan ...	Molasses ...	do.
K. Kavumeera Mahomed ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
S. Govinda Praboo ...	do. ...	do.
N. Madava Kammathi ...	do. ...	do.
P. C. Varkki	Molasses, goods &c.	do.
T. C. Chakko	Gold ...	do.
K. M. Kuruvila	Rice &c. ...	do.
V. I. Chandi	Molasses ...	do.
K. U. Poonoose	do. ...	do.
E. Eppen Kochippa ...	do. ...	do.
E. Nainan	do. ...	do.
E. Mathoo Eippu ...	do. ...	do.
M. J. Mathan	Rice &c. ..	do.
P. Dasachenayi	do. ...	do.
K. Kunjoo Maitheen ...	do. ...	do.
Hussi Annah	do. ...	do.
Krishna Kadan	do. ...	do.
Krishna Pie Madaven ...	do. ...	do.
Maitheen Kunjoo... ...	do. ...	do.
P. Sashthasanai	Molasses ...	do.
P. Damodara Pie	do. ...	do.
Virgees Virgees	Rice &c. ...	do.
K. Sayid Mahomed ...	do. ...	do.
T. Kochukunjoo Mudeliar ...	do. ...	do.
A. Ammoo	do. ...	do.
Mathai Mathai	do. ...	do.
C. Padmanaba Iyen ...	Banker ...	Tirunakara.
Ramakrishna Iyen ...	Goods ...	do.
Ramaswami Iyen ...	Banker ...	do.
Sankara Narayana Iyen ...	Goods ...	do.
R. Appakoda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
P. Appakutti Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Sanku Sami Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Narathingom Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Samu Iyen	do. ...	do.
P. Varkki Mathai ...	Baker ...	do.
V. Itti Ipe Kora	do. ...	do.
P. Chakko Eapen ...	do. ...	do.
M. Mathoonny	do. ...	Chaliyakunnu
P. Itti Koshi and sons ...	Important cloths.	do.
Kora Varkki	do. ...	do.
P. C. Anthappan and Co. ...	Wooden works &c.	do.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Janardana Pie Vavuthan ...	Rice &c. ...	Lower Bazaar
Eippu Eippu	do. ...	do.
Mathoo	do. ...	do.
Sasthaprabu Govindau ...	do. ...	do.
N. Andi Iyen	Cloth ...	Tirunakara.
Naynar	Rice &c. ...	do.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Hadjee Osman Junis	Piece goods, metals.	Challay.
Hadjee Abubuker Hadjee Ahmed	do	do
Jusape Haroun	do	do
Salomamed Mahomed ...	do	do
Ibrahim Abbah	do	do
Hadjee Hussan Juna... ...	do	do
Hadjee Camesa Ismail ...	do	do
Hadjee Assan Jagriah ...	do	do
Hassan Hoommer	do	do
Hadjeo Abdul Shuker ...	do	do
Adam Hadjee Omer	do	do
Asam Abdul Sakoor	do	do
Ismail Abubaker	do	do
Adam Suliman	do	do
Hadjeo Abeeb and Sons ...	do	Attaculangarai.
Abdul Sathar	Watchmaker.	do
Maruthanayagom Chuppu Pillai.	Country cloth.	Challay.
Zacriah Jaffer	Piece goods.	do
Ibrahim	do	do
Mahomed Adam	do	do
Hassem Oomar	do	do
Hassem Abubuker	do	do
Abdulla Ibrahim	do	do
Musa Soomar	do	do
Mouloo Denua	do	Cantonment.
Abdulla Khan	do	do
Sivathanu Arunachalam ...	Country cloth.	Challay.
Venkadathreiyen Pulpooiyen ...	do	do
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoother ...	do	do

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Adam Vawa Pekeer Ravuther...	Country cloth.	Challay.
Sundrum Iyer	do	do
Tammum Meeakhan Ravuthcer .	do	do
Vengadasoobien	do	do
Meenatchy Iyen	do	do
Myloo Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Pulpoo Pillay	do	do
Chinniyan Pillay	do	do
K. Anna Iyer	do	Challay.
K. Narayana Iyer	do	do
Parameswara Iyer	do	do
Sami Iyer	do	do
K. Pitchu Iyer	do	do
Sooboo Pillay	Rice.	do
Muthuswamia Pillay	do	do
Narayana Iyen	do	Manacaud.
Devaraja Iyen	do	do
Harihara Iyen	do	do
Annakutti Iyen	do	Attaculangarai
Sankara Iyen	do	do
Soobien Varadien	do	Challay.
Sreenevasa Iyen Sasha Iyen ...	do	do
Sashien Ramasubbien ...	do	do
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do
Iyavien	do	do
Palanya Pillay	do	do
Iyyavien Vengku Iyen ...	do	do
Vythilingom Iyen	do	do
Srekamaswara Iyen Authy Iyen.	do	do
Soondralingam Pillay ...	do	do
Shama Iyen	do	do
Virabahu Iyen	do	do
Venkadaswara Iyen	do	do
Pichu Iyen Rama Iyen ...	do	do
Ganapatheien Pulpanabien ...	Gold and Jewellery.	do
Ananthakrishna Iyen Muthien...	do	do
Subbien Krishna Iyen ...	do	do
Veerabahu Iyen	do	do
Muthuien Ramasubbien ...	do	do
Muthien Kuppien	do	do
Kongany Narayana Putter ...	do	do
Ramasubbien Muthien ...	do	do
Ganapathy Iyen Thanu Iyen ...	do	do

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Moothien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	Gold and Jewellery.	Challay.
Muthuswami Iyer Narayana Iyer	do	do
Krishna Iyen Meenakshy Iyen...	do	do
Mathaven Chettyar Subrahmanyan Chettyar...	do	do
Rama Iyen Mahadeva Iyen ...	do	do
Vedanayaga Achary Vydianaden	do	do
Sambu Iyen	Jewellery.	do
Nellappien Mutoo Iyen ...	do	do
Muthukrishna Iyen	Sowcar.	do
Soobrahmoney Pillay Gunapatiya Pillay...	do	do
Ramasoobrahmoney Venketacharai Iyer...	do	do
Muthuswami Soobrahmoney Iyen...	Tobacco.	do
Shunkaranarayana Iyer ...	Sowcar.	do
Ramannagamony	Tobacco.	do
Muthu Iyen Harihara Iyen ...	do	do
Picha Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Narayana Arasa Iyen ..	do	Challay.
Appaswamy Iyen	do	do
Venkatachalam Iyer	do	do
Coolandavaloo Pillay ...	do	do
Easwaramoorthy Pillay ...	do	do
Arumoogom Pillay	do	do
Rama Iyen Sunkara Iyen ...	do	do
Ramaswami Iyen Sunkara Iyen..	do	do
Harihara Iyen	do	do
Pulpu Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Thalava Padalingom & Co. ...	Timber.	Challay.
Muthuswamy Ruttiar ...	do	Landing place.
Mydeenpillay	do	do
Narayana Pillay	do	do
Cochoo Cootty	do	do
Chokalingam Pillay	do	Challay.
Soobramoney Pillay	do	do
Perumal Pillay	do	do
Maruthanayagam Sooboo Pillay.	do	do
Agastyan	do	Palavangdy.
Antony Joseph	Wine, spirits & preserved provisions.	Cantonment.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
F. L. Gomez & Sons	Wine, spirit & preserved provisons.	Cantonment.
Peter Pereira	do	Pettah.
J. D. Pereira	Timber.	Cantonment.
Ramasoobien	Druggist.	Challay.
Mathen	Book seller and Binder.	do
Perumal Pillay	do	do

Marse & Co., Proprietor T. S. B. Marse—General Merchants, Boot and Shoe makers, Commission Agents and Hackney Carriage Proprietors, Cantonment, Main Road.

B. John & Sons, Boot, Shoe, Saddle and Harness manufacturers, Tanners and Hackney Carriage Proprietors—Cantonment.

The Western Coast Trading Agency, Wines and Spirits Vendors, Chemists and Druggists, Auctioneers, General Merchants and Commission Agents—J. A. Gomez, Manager.

S. Koder and Co.,...Cantonment—Wines, fancy goods &c.

KOTTAR.

P. C. Joseph	Banker ...	Nagercoil.
Rama Moopen	Rice, Metals, Condiments.	Kottar.
Shunmoogom Pillay	do	do
Parasooramen Pillai	do	do
Swaminatha Pillai	do	do
Cumarandy...	Gold & Jewellery	do
Vayeeraven Pundarom ...	Thread.	do
Ismaul	Country cloth.	do
Vallampiri Moopen	Thread.	do
Kulathuran Pillay	Tobacco.	do
Armogum Pillay	do	do
Aroomugaporumal Moopen ...	do	do
Soliman Pillay	Timber.	do
S. M. S. Sodalamuthoo Pillay ...	do	do
M. Paul	Druggist.	Nagercoil.
Sivacamy Soondram Pillay ...	Wine, Spirits	Kottar.
Colathuran	do	Nagercoil.
B. Noah	do & Eng. Medicines.	do
Athimoolum Iyer	Thread.	Kottar.
Sivathanoo Moopen	Oil.	do

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